DISCOVERY OF INDIRA GANDHI

A SELECT CHRONOLOGY

S.K. DHAWAN

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OF
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A Select Chronology

By the same Author :

Selected Thoughts of Indira Gandhi :
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A Chronology

DISCOVERY
OF
INDIRA GANDHI

A Select Chronology

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To My
Father Suraj Prakash Dhawan
&
Mother Raj Rani Dhawan

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PREFACE

If a book is worth reading it is worth reading with some care and thoroughness.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

I feel pleasure to present a fascinating work—A Select Chronology—of the fascinating life of Indira Priyadarshini Nehru Gandhi. This, a descriptive story in a chronological form, is for all, at home and abroad.

The story of Indira Gandhi is the story of a person of great significance. As Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indira Gandhi was a source of global leadership. Her determined efforts to promote peace, security and economic development in South Asia and throughout the world will serve as a constant reminder of Mrs. Gandhi's commitment to protect the shared values of democratic nations.

Indira Gandhi was an extraordinary woman and she possessed natural gifts and had a varied experience. She was a phenomenon. Her multi-faceted personality and charm could, perhaps, never be captured fully either by camera or pen. She lived a life of challenges.

Indira Gandhi had an alert, probing, independent mind, a capacity for precise, apt and sometimes unsparing comment, criticism and characterization and, with friends, a deep but engaging sense of humour. Her exemplary life of courage and dedication is a lesson of historical importance for both present and future generations. She believed in the advice of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, "Be brave and all the rest will follow." She was an apostle of peace and disarmament. Above all she was a humanist. Indira has few parallels in history.

According to her biographers, she seemed to realise right from the beginning that important things were happening outside her lonely little world in Anand Bhawan and learnt to be by herself most of the time. At the age of three she used to deliver thundering speeches to her dolls. At 12, she organized a 'monkey brigade' (*vanar sena* of Indian mythology) of neighbourhood children to run errands for Congressmen. At 21, she joined the Congress Party. In 1942, she married Feroze Gandhi, a childhood friend of sorts and a Parsee despite strong objections from the family. This was perhaps the first major sign of her self-willed nature and sense of determination, of which much was to be seen in her later life. Soon after her marriage, she was jailed by the British Government and put in a cell with common criminals. Because of the family situation, she had fitful formal education—in India, Switzerland and at Oxford.

But her education was more than compensated by a remarkable correspondence course from her father. Later put together in a book called *Glimpses of World History*, these letters not only educated her, but moulded her thinking and perceptions greatly.

When one of her biographers asked her some years ago if she had a childhood hero, Mrs. Gandhi replied: "When I was very small I looked up to Joan of Arc. But I do not remember this. Father reminded me about it. When they would ask me who I wanted to be like, I would say I did not want to copy any one. I just wanted to be myself."

In one of his letters to her, Nehru had said: "Fear is a bad thing and unworthy of you. Be brave and all the rest will follow." And brave she was throughout her political career. As a junior member of the party, she travelled with Mahatma Gandhi in the riot-affected areas just before and after independence. In 1962, when the Chinese were running over NEFA, she went to Tezpur to help boost the morale of the people. In the 1965 war with Pakistan, she visited many a front to be with the *Jawans*. She also was the first Central Minister to visit the South during the language riots. In 1967, despite being pelted with stones, she continued her election campaign, covering hundreds of kilometers and addressing dozens of meetings every day.

Her finest hour was to come four years later during the Bangladesh crisis and the subsequent India-Pakistan war. India's spectacular triumph in the war and the successful end to the refugee problem won her great admiration at home and respect abroad. An Opposition leader told her in Parliament: "Madam, you have not only created history; you have created geography." She was conferred the *Bharat Ratna* for her great leadership in that crisis.

According to John Gunther, Nehru was an Indian who became a Westerner, an aristocrat who became a socialist, an independent who became a mass leader. Indira Gandhi had no fixed political philosophy, as she herself said once. She was a woman who excelled in a man's world, a leader who was at once a politician and a statesman.

She laid down her life in defence of the ideals on which the unity and integrity of the Republic are founded. The martyrdom of Indira Gandhi for upholding the unity of India will reverberate across the centuries. Rarely in history has one single individual come to be identified so totally with the fortunes of a country. She became the indomitable symbol of India's self-respect and self-confidence. Death came to her when she was at her peak, when her stature and influence were acclaimed the world over. Indira Gandhi belongs to history, and history cannot be written without the benefit of historical perspective. Even in death she was larger than life.

The death of Indira Gandhi brought to an end one of the most charismatic, determined, colourful and triumphant political careers of the twentieth century. Frail of build and stunningly attractive, she strode the national stage like a colossus for most of the 16 years of her Prime Ministership, invoking great affection among her countrymen and admiration mingled with awe among her political opponents at home and abroad.

This valuable descriptive chronological account lists the main events in the personal and public life of Indira Gandhi, right from her birth and early days at Anand Bhawan, where she dreamed of becoming Joan of Arc, to the time she became the Prime Minister of the world's largest democratic nation, one of the most powerful women of the world and became a martyr in the cause of the values for which she dedicated her whole life.

The primary object of this research work is to enumerate briefly, in order of time, the notable events connected with the life of Indira Gandhi. I hope that this type of handy reference book will serve as a useful research and reference tool for the professional as well as the general reader, the scholar and the student, besides the information and library communities in the form of a digest. This will serve as a unique record both for present and future generations to have a ready glimpse at the life account of Indira Gandhi—the exemplary personality of the twentieth century.

The events in the following pages date from November 19, 1917 to October 31, 1984. In addition it includes events pertaining to: her last journey (November 1, 1984 to November 12, 1984); some homages and tributes from eminent statesmen and organisations of the world (October 31, 1984 to January 17, 1985); the national and international honours—awards and prizes conferred on her posthumously (November 14, 1984 to December 29, 1985); first death anniversary (October 31, 1985); and the sixty-eighth birth anniversary celebrations (November 19, 1985). The book starts with the chapters—Ancestors and Family Tree. The last entry (Chapter : Posthumous Honours) pertains to the—INDIRA FLICKERS ON DIAL—a novel HMT watch, with pointers shaped as hand—Congress (I) election symbol—and Indira Gandhi's image flickering on the disc—released by the Prime Minister and Congress (I) President Rajiv Gandhi during the historic centenary session of the Indian National Congress at Indira Gandhi Nagar in Bombay—December 29, 1985. Each entry has been numbered. A comprehensive index compiled on dictionary catalogue method given at the end serves as a key to this work. References from the index to the text are by the entry number.

After having worked on this project for more than ten years, I am glad to present it to readers in the present form. This book is a result of constant research from a large number of primary and secondary sources—reference books, historical books, biographical books, pictorial books, general books, pamphlets, leaflets, journals, newspapers, articles, speeches, broadcasts and talks. The sources deal with India, Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamala Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The book provides insights into unknown facets of Indira Gandhi's personality and life.

In the making of the present work I am indebted to many friends whose valuable help, good wishes and advice, enabled me to present this book in this form. I thank them all though it is impossible to mention all the names here. Yet I cannot help but record a few names to whom I owe my friendly debt of gratitude. I am deeply indebted to Wave Publications for enthusiastically taking up the publication of the work and producing in an excellent form. Special thanks are also due to Mahajan Enterprises for completing the printing work in a record time and that too to my satisfaction.

I would like to express my friendly debt to my well-wishers: Sarvashri Dr. V. K. Khullar, B. L. Chaddha, K. L. Uppal, S. S. Gandhi, D.P. Sachdeva, K.L. Sapra, K.K. Chauhan, K.K. Chabra, Yash Sachdeva, Yog Raj Sharma, V. P. Vohra, S. K. Vohra, J. R. Malhotra, V. K. Thakur, O.P. Sachdeva, O.P. Arora, Sudarshan Taneja, Prem Bhardwaj, Anil Kishor, Mrs. Prem Sachdeva, Mrs & Mr. Baldev Chaddha, Mrs. & Mr. Rattan Lal, Mrs. & Mr. V.K. Arora, Mrs. Radha Joshi, Mrs. Chander Thakur, Mrs. Krishna Sachdeva and Mrs. Krishna Gosain who wished me success in the completion of this project. I owe my debt of gratitude to my in-laws, Anand family, for their ever-flowing good wishes for the success of my projects. Heartiest acknowledgement to my sisters and brothers-in-law are also due for their good wishes and moral support.

I would in addition like to thank and acknowledge my debt of gratitude to Shri C. B. Wadhwa, Member Municipal Corporation and President, Model Town Block Congress (I) Committee, Shri Amar Nath Sharma, Block Secratary Congress (I) Committee and President, Youth Welfare Council, Shri Gurucharan Singh Suri, Special Police Officer, Shri Amit Kukreja, President, International Welfare Association, for their admiration and good wishes for this humble work.

I must record my deep feeling of gratitude to my esteemed family friend and well-wisher Shri V. P. Khullar, Member Metropolitan Council who always admires my ventures and expresses his good wishes for the completion of my works. He liked the present project and encouraged me to go ahead with success. I express regards to Shri Jagdish Tytler, M.P. and Minister of State of Civil Aviation for his appreciation of my earlier work on Shrimati Indira Gandhi and good wishes for the present endeavour.

I wish to acknowledge my deep debt of gratitude to Dr. S.S. Shashi, Director, Publications Division, for wishing me success in this major work of mine. As a scholar he is a source of inspiration to me and always wishes me success in my ventures.

It is my pleasure to record my thanks to my talented well-wishers Sarvashri Praveen Kumar Upadhyay, CIS Officer, R. Sarangan, Artist, Jivan Adalja, Artist, P. N. Kurup, Under Secretary, Amar Jeet Sehgal, Manager, V. R. Ayyar, Joint Director, Publications Division, O. P. Kejariwal, Chief of Media, Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Nagendra Misra, Circulation Manager, Employment News for their continuous encouragement and moral support to my research projects. I must not forget my learned friends Professor Navin Chandra Joshi and Meena Bhandari, Journalist, for their friendly regard and appreciation of my works. My thanks are also due to Shri Profulla Chandra Das, International Literature Publisher of Cuttuck, for his appreciation and good wishes.

I have the honour to express my thanks and ragards to Dr. (Mrs) Kapila Vatsyayan, Secretary, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, for her commendable appreciation of my work *Selected Thoughts of Indira Gandhi* and encouragement for the present challenging task. She impressed me a lot and I bow my head in veneration.

I heartily acknowledge my gratitude to my scholarly and revered friends Dr. (Mrs) J. Bhagyalakshmi, Editor, Publications Division, Vijay Kumar Nanda, Freelance Journalist and my wife Shaku, Freelance Journslist without whose help and guidance it would not have been possible for me to execute this laborious and voluminous project successfully. I thank them for their full support and good wishes. I do not like to forget the good wishes and assistance of my younger brother Chander Mohan Dhawan.

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I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank my children Deepalika and Nikhil for the patience, support and good wishes they have for me in completing my jobs. I wish to acknowledge my debts to all those writers whose works I have consulted for this work. And above all every acknowledgement is to Almighty, He who gave me strength to take up this challenging task on Indira Priyadarshini Nehru Gandhi, the towering personality of the twentieth century.

I shall deem it an honour and reward for my hard and continuous work if my learned readers find this work useful for frequent consulations.

S K DHAWAN

DELHI
24 December 1985

ANCESTORS

ANCESTORS

Indira Gandhi's ancestors were Kashmiris. In the early eighteenth century they came down from the mountain valley to seek fame and fortune in the rich plains below. Those were the days of the decline of the Mughal Empire after the death of Aurangzeb, and Farrukhsiar was the Emperor. During his regime, Raj Kaul, an eminent Sanskrit and Persian scholar of Kashmir, attracted the notice of the Emperor during the latter's visit to Kashmir, and, probably at the Emperor's instance, the family migrated to Delhi, the imperial capital, about the year 1716. A *jagir* with a house situated on the banks of a canal was granted to Raj Kaul. Because of this residence, 'Nehru' (from *nahar*, a canal) came to be attached to his name. Kaul had been the family name; this changed to Kaul-Nehru; and, in later years, Kaul dropped out and they became simply Nehrus. This Raj Kaul was the first known ancestor of the Nehru family.

With the decline of the imperial authority Raj Kaul's *jagir* dwindled until it amounted to no more than *zamindari* rights in certain lands. The last beneficiaries of these rights were Raj Kaul's grandsons, Mausa Ram Kaul and Saheb Ram Kaul. Mousa Ram's son, Lakshmi Narayan Nehru was Indira's great-great grandfather.

The family experienced many vicissitudes of fortune during the unsettled times that followed. Lakshmi Narayan Nehru, became the first *Vakil* of the East India Company at the Mughal court of the Emperor of Delhi. His son Ganga Dhar Nehru, was *Kotwal* of Delhi for some time before the great Revolt of 1857.

The Revolt of 1857 put an end to the Nehrus connection with Delhi. They left the old imperial city and went to Agra. For some years the family lived in Agra and it was in Agra that Indira's grandfather, Motilal was born. The two elder brothers of Motilal were Bansi Dhar and Nand Lal.

Nandlal, the elder brother of Motilal Nehru attached himself to the newly established High Court at Agra and when this court moved to Allahabad, the family moved with it. Since then Allahabad had been the home of the Nehrus and continued to be so for many years. It was there Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Indira Priyadarshini Nehru were born.

FAMILY TREE

FAMILY TREE

Ancestor
Raj Kaul

Great-Great Grandfather
Lakshmi Narayan Nehru

Great Grandfather
Ganga Dhar Nehru
Birth : 1827
Death : 1861

Great Grandmother
Jeorani

Grandfather
Motilal Nehru
Birth : 1861 May 6
Death : 1931 February 2

Grandmother
Swarup Rani Nehru
Birth : 1869 February 25
Death : 1938 January 10

Father
Jawaharlal Nehru
Birth : 1889 November 14
Death : 1964 May 27

Mother
Kamala Nehru
Birth : 1899 August 1
Death : 1936 February 28

Husband
Feroze Gandhi
Birth : 1912 September 21
Death : 1960 September 8

Son
Rajiv Gandhi
Birth : 1944 August 20

Son
Sanjay Gandhi
Birth : 1946 December 14
Death : 1980 June 23

Daughter-in-law
Sonia Gandhi
Birth : 1947 December 9

Daughter-in-law
Maneka Gandhi
Birth : 1956 August 26

Grandson
Rahul Gandhi
Birth : 1970 June 19

Grandson
Feroze Varun Gandhi
Birth : 1980 March 13

Granddaughter
Priyanka Gandhi
Birth : 1972 January 12

I have tried to devote my life to
build a tolerant India, a secular
India and a peaceful India.
INDIRA GANDHI

CHRONOLOGY

[November 19, 1917—October 31, 1984]

CHRONOLOGY

1917 November 19

Indira Priyadarshini was born at Anand Bhawan (Abode of Happiness), in Allahabad, the ancestral home of the Nehrus and the hub of the nationalist movement. The only child of Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Nehru, she led a lonely life as a child, getting to see her parents and grandparents, especially her father, only when they were not in prison, which was not often. Although Kamala Nehru gave birth to a boy in later years, the child expired within a few days. But Indira Priyadarshini more than compensated for the loss. She proved the prophetic words of her grandfather, when he told his wife—"This daughter of Jawahar, for all you know, may prove better than a thousand sons." Motilal had to say this when grandmother Swarup Rani exclaimed at Indira's birth: "Oh, but it should have been a boy." Motilal loved Indira from the moment she was born. She was the most precious thing to him. "I am always thinking of Indira" he wrote on March 8, 1920. The year of her birth was of historical importance and for that her father wrote a letter on her thirteenth birthday from the Naini Jail, wherein he recalled that it was "one of the memorable years of history when a great leader with a heart full of love and sympathy for the poor and the suffering made his people write a noble and never-to-be-forgotten chapter of history. In the very month that you were born, Lenin started the great Revolution which has changed the face of Russia and Siberia." Sarojini Naidu in a letter to Jawaharlal Nehru about the birth of the child wrote—"a kiss to the new soul of India." For Indira her grandfather was 'Dadu' while her father was 'Papu'. Her petname was 'Indu' the 'Littel Moon'. Priyadarshini, means 'Dear to behold', later known as Indira Priyadarshini Nehru Gandhi. 1

1919

Mother, Kamala Nehru began to have a persistent slight rise in temperature. Tuberculosis was suspected. 2

1920-21

Mahatma Gandhi came to Anand Bhawan, Allahabad for the first time when Indira was about three years old. 3

1920 to 1923

A period of great excitement and strain for her mother. Her family was deeply involved in acute political crisis in India. Her father, Jawaharlal

Nehru and grandfather, Motilal Nehru and many other relatives went to prison for political reasons. Household upset, with frequent police searches and attachments. 4

1921 May

Wore the dress of a Congress volunteer. 5

1921 December 6

First arrest of Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. 6

1921 December 7

Indira was in the lap of Motilal Nehru during the trial for defiance of British Laws. With his four-year-old granddaughter in his arms, Motilal cheerfully sat through the trial, which he described as a 'farce'. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

Father, Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced to imprisonment and fined for the first time for distributing notices (handbills) of a *hartal* in connection with the visit of Prince of Wales.

When both Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru refused to pay the fines—as non-co-operators they could not admit the jurisdiction of British courts—this gave the local police a pretext for making raids on Anand Bhawan and carrying away, despite the angry protests of little Indira, furniture and carpets worth thousands of rupees in lieu of fines of a few hundreds. For the ladies of Nehru family, this police vandalism was a valuable training in patience. Soon after the trial, they went to Ahmedabad in response to an invitation from Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Annual Congress session. Swarup Rani, Kamala Nehru and Indira had their first experience of a train journey in third class. At Ahmedabad their spirits were soothed and uplifted by the presence of Mahatma Gandhi. 7

1921 December

Attended Congress session at Ahmedabad with Swarup Rani and Kamala Nehru. 8

1922 January

Stayed at Mahatma Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad. 9

1922 March 3

Jawaharlal Nehru was released from Lucknow jail. 10

1922 May 11

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Lucknow. 11

1922 October

'To dear Indu, love from her Papu' Jawaharlal wrote from prison. 'You must get well quickly, learn to write letters and come and see me in gaol. I am longing to see you. Have you tried the new spinning-wheel which Dadu has brought for you? Send me some of your yarn. Do you join your mother at prayers every day?' 12

1923

Her schooling was for a few months at Kindergarten at Delhi. 13

1923 January 31

Jawaharlal Nehru was released. 14

1923 September 22

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested by the Nabha State authorities and imprisoned in Nabha jail. 15

1923 October 4

Jawaharlal Nehru was released. 16

1923 October 8

Letter advising her to visit Simla with Amma. This letter is in Hindi and of small three sentences only from her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. 17

1923 December

Joined Modern School at Allahabad. 18

1924

Formal education began at St. Cecilia's School run by Roman Catholic nuns, in Allahabad. 19

1924 September

Saw Gandhiji during his twenty-one day fast undertaken. She was seven years old. 20

1925

Kamala gave birth to a boy who died soon after. It was a premature birth in the seventh month following placenta previal. This weakened Kamala greatly. 21

1926 March (March 1926 to December 1927)

Went to Europe with her father for mother Kamala's treatment in Switzerland. 22

1926

Joined L'Ecole Nouvelle School at Bex in Switzerland. 23

1926

During her stay in Europe, she met important persons like Romain Rolland, Einstein, Sir Jagdish Bose, Ernst Toller, Roger Baldwin. She took to skating, ski-ing tobogganing and mountain climbing in Switzerland. 24

1926 June 6

Wrote a brief note to her parents from Geneva wherein she expressed, 'I will do whatever you tell me to do.' 25

1927

Met Lala Lajpat Rai, with her father and mother in Europe. 26

1927 (Autumn)

Motilal joined the family in Europe. 27

1927 December

Alongwith Jawaharlal Nehru and Krishna Hutheesing (her aunt) sailed from Europe for India via Colombo and arrived at Madras just in time for the Congress session during Christmas. 28

1927 December

Returned from Madras and joined St. Mary's Convent School at Allahabad. 29

1928

Kamala Nehru had another pregnancy followed by a miscarriage in third month. 30

1928

Kamala Nehru operated upon for appendicitis. 31

1928 (Summer)

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote many letters to Indira when she was in the Himalayas at Mussoorie and Nehru was in the plains below. These letters were personal letters addressed to a little girl, ten years of age. Later on these letters were produced in a small book of 75 pages namely *Letters From A Father To His Daughter: Being a Brief Account of the Early Days of the World, Written for Children*, published by Allahabad Law Journal and then by Oxford University Press. 32

1928

Participated in the *Bal Charkha Sangh* founded by Mahatma Gandhi. 33

1928

Opened children's wing of Mahatma Gandhi's *Charkha Sangh* (Association of Hand-Spinners) in Allahabad. 34

1928

Motilal elected President of the Indian National Congress for the second time. Indira saw him taken in procession in a carriage drawn by 36 horses. Jawaharlal elected General Secretary of the Congress. 35

1929

A Pupil's certificate was awarded to her for proficiency in music by Trinity College of Music, London, for the local examination held at Allahabad conducted by St. Mary's Convent School. 36

1929 December 31

Lahore session of Indian National Congress under Jawaharlal Nehru's Presidentship. 37

1929-30

First edition of the book *Letters From A Father to His Daughter: Being a Brief Account of the Early Days of the World, Written for Children* by Jawaharlal Nehru, first published by Allahabad Law Journal Press, later published by Oxford University Press and the second edition published by Allahabad Law Journal, pages 75. This book is the story of the formation and growth of the world. The book includes:

1. The Book of Nature
2. How Early History was Written
3. The Making of the Earth
4. The First Living Things
5. The Animals Appear
6. The Coming of Man
7. The Early Men
8. How Different Races were Formed
9. The Races and Languages of Mankind
10. The Relationships of Languages
11. What is Civilization?
12. The Formation of Tribes
13. How Religion began and Division of Labour
14. The Changes brought about by Agriculture
15. The Patriarch—How he Began
16. The Patriarch—How he Developed
17. The Patriarch becomes the King
18. The Early Civilizations
19. The Great Cities of the Ancient World
20. Egypt and Crete
21. China and India
22. Sea Voyages and Trade
23. Language, Writing and Numerals

24. Different Classes of People
25. Kings and Temples and Priests
26. A Look Back
27. Fossils and Ruins
28. The Aryans come to India
29. What were the Aryans in India Like?
30. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* 38

1930 January 26

The day was proclaimed by the Congress as Independence Day. Indira had taken the pledge of independence with thousands of others all over the country, reciting after her father the solemn words:

> "We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil . . . We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses then the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually . . . We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this four-fold disaster to our country." 39

1930 April 6

Formed *Vanar Sena* (Monkey Brigade) with 6,000 children at Allahabad to help Congress Party during the non-cooperation movement. The members of this *sena* helped in political work by writing notices, making flags, giving information, doing intelligence work etc. 40

1930 April 14

Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru were arrested and sentenced to six month imprisonment for participation in the salt *satyagraha*. 41

1930 September 11

Motilal Nehru was released on grounds of ill health. 42

1930 October 11

Jawaharlal Nehru was released from Naini Central Prison. 43

1930 October 13

Accompanied her parents on a brief holiday at Mussoorie where Pandit Motilal Nehru was recuperating. 44

1930 October 19

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested. 45

1930 October 26

A birthday letter on her thirteenth birthday from her father from the Central Prison, Naini. This was that first letter of a series of 196 letters written from prison by Jawaharlal Nehru to Indira till 9 August 1933. These were later published as *Glimpses of World History*. 46

1930 October 29

Jawaharlal Nehru was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment. 47

1930 October 30

Kamala Nehru led a students' procession in Allahabad, in spite of the order not to enter the Civil Lines area. 48

1930 November 14

Celebrated her father's birthday and led Jawahar Day procession. 49

1930

Kamala Nehru participated in the salt *satyagraha*. 50

1931 January 1

Mother, Kamala Nehru arrested at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad and imprisoned. Indira saw her off at the gate. When Jawaharlal Nehru was again arrested, protest meetings against his imprisonment were held all over the country. It was at one such meeting that Kamala was arrested while reading out the very speech for which Jawaharlal Nehru had been imprisoned. 51

1931 January 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her, 'A new year's gift'. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 52

1931 January 5

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The lesson of History'. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 53

1931 January 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on *Inqilab Zindabad* (Long live revolution). (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 54

1931 January 8

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about Asia and Europe. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 55

1931 January 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on the old civilizations and our inheritance. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 56

1931 January 10

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on the Hellenes. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 57

1931 January 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the Greek City-States. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 58

1931 January 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining about the empires in Western Asia. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 59

1931 January 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the burden of old tradition. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 60

1931 January 15

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the village republics of ancient India. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 61

1931 January 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the history of thousand years of China. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 62

1931 January 17

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her dealing with the ancient world. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 63

1931 January 18

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Where do riches go to?' (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 64

1931 January 20

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her dealing with the history of the sixth century before Christ, and religion. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 65

1931 January 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Persia and Greece. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 66

1931 January 23
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Hellas. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 67

1931 January 24
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the famous conqueror, Alexander the Great. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 68

1931 January 25
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her introducing Chandragupta Maurya and the *Arthashastra*. (*From the Central Prison, Naini*). 69

1931 January 26
Jawaharlal Nehru was released from jail. 70

1931 February 6
Grandfather, Motilal Nehru, passed away in his sleep at Lucknow. It was Indira's first close contact with death. The future had lost its meaning for her. Her mother, Kamala Nehru, consoled and told her to be like her noble and good grandfather. Her father, Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to her, "He would not like to give in to grief but face it as he faced his troubles and conquer it. He would like us to go on with the work he left unfinished...For that cause we will live and, if necessary, die. After all, we are his children and have something of his fire and strength and determination in us." This brought Jawaharlal and Indira closer to each other than ever before. 71

1931 April
Visited Sri Lanka (Ceylon) with her parents. 72

1931 April 21
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her from on board S.S. "Cracovia" in the Arabian Sea telling about the three months' happenings. He wrote this letter after an interval of three months while travelling from Bombay to Colombo. 73

1931 April 22
Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her from on board S.S. "Cracovia" in the Arabian Sea titled 'The Arabian Sea'. 74

1931 May to 1934 April
Studied in Pupils' Own School in Pune and later in Bombay. 75

1931 October

Second edition of the book *Letters From a Father to His Daughter: Being a Brief Account of the Early Days of the World, Written for Children* by Jawaharlal Nehru was published. 76

1931 December 26

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. 77

1931 December

Representing her father, she met Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay on his return from the Second Round Table Conference. 78

1932 February

Indira read copiously the books her father sent to her in trunk-loads. She took part in sports and mountain-climbing. 79

1932 March 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A holiday and a dream journey'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 80

1932 March 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about man's struggle for a living. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 81

1932 March 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A survey', dealing with history. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 82

1932 March 30

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the King Ashoka. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 83

1932 March 31

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote another letter to her about the King Ashoka. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 84

1932 April

Indira received news that her grandmother had been injured in a *lathi* charge. While leading a peaceful procession in Allahabad, the frail old lady had been knocked down, beaten on the road. Swarup Rani had spent most of her life as a semi-invalid, spoiled and pampered by her husband and children. But now she wrote to Indira saying how proud she was to have shared with other Congress volunteers the privilege of receiving *lathi* blows. 85

1932 April 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Ch'ins and the Hans. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 86

1932 April 5

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about Rome against Carthage. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 87

1932 April 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her narrating the story of how Rome became an Empire. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 88

1932 April 10

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'South India overshadows the North'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 89

1932 April 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the borderland empire of the Kushans. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 90

1932 April 12

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining about Jesus and Christianity. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 91

1932 April 23

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Roman Empire. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 92

1932 April 24

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Roman Empire splits up and finally becomes a ghost'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 93

1932 April 25

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the idea of the World State. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 94

1932 April 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Parthia and the Sassanids'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 95

1932 April 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'South India colonizes.' (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 96

1932 April 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the Hindu imperialism under the Guptas. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 97

1932 May

At home on vacation Indira was involved in an unpleasant though non-violent clash with the authorities. Along with her mother and grandmother, she visited her uncle, Ranjit Pandit, in Allahabad District gaol. In the course of the interview, Indira showed her uncle a report from the Poona school on the progress of his daughters. With the usual assertiveness of the petty tyrant, the gaoler took strong exception to this. He was extremely offensive, and the visitors found themselves rudely hustled out. But the matter did not end there. The gaoler vindictively complained to his superiors that Indira's grandmother had been 'impertinent' with him and had used 'insulting language'. The result was that when Swarup Rani and Kamala travelled to Dehra Dun to see Jawaharlal in prison, they were penalised by being refused an interview. Jawaharlal, when he was told the reason, was furious at the insult to his mother and refused all interviews for the next seven months to spare his family further humiliation. 98

1932 May 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Huns come to India'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 99

1932 May 5

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about India's control of foreign markets. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 100

1932 May 6

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the ups and downs of countries and civilizations. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 101

1932 May 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'How China flourishes under the Tangs'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 102

1932 May 8

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Chosen and Dai Nippon'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 103

1932 May 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her regarding Harshavardhana and Hiuen Tsang. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 104

1932 May 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the story of the South India which produced many kings and warriors. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 105

1932 May 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the conditions of India in the middle ages. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 106

1932 May 17

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Angkor the Magnificent and Sri Vijaya. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 107

1932 May 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Rome relapses into darkness'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 108

1932 May 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her narrating about the coming of Islam. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 109

1932 May 23

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled the 'Arabs conquer from Spain to Mongolia'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 110

1932 May 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Baghdad and Harunal-Rashid'. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 111

1932 June 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling the story from Harsha to Mahmud in North India. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 112

1932 June 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the shaping of the countries of Europe. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 113

1932 June 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the Feudal system. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 114

1932 June 5

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her how China pushed the Nomads to the West. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 115

1932 June 6

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling the story of the rule of Shogun in Japan. (*From the District gaol, Bareilly*). 116

1932 June 10

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the quest of man. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 117

1932 June 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The end of the first millennium after Christ'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 118

1932 June 12

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about Asia and Europe. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 119

1932 June 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Maya Civilization of America'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 120

1932 June 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Mohenjo-Daro. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 121

1932 June 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Cordoba and Granada. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 122

1932 June 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Crusades. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 123

1932 June 20

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the Europe at the time of the Crusades. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 124

1932 June 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling her the rise of European cities. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 125

1932 June 23

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Afghans invade India'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 126

1932 June 24

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Slave Kings of Delhi. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 127

1932 June 25

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Chengiz Khan shakes up Asia and Europe'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 128

1932 June 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Mongols who dominated the world. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 129

1932 June 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about Marco Polo, the great traveller. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 130

1932 June 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Roman Church becomes militant'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 131

1932 June 30

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the fight against authoritarianism. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 132

1932 July 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her regarding the story of the passing of the middle ages. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 133

1932 July 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the discovery of the sea routes. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 134

1932 July 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her regarding the break-up of the Mongol Empires. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 135

1932 July 12

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'India begins to tackle a difficult problem'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 136

1932 July 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Kingdoms of South India'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 137

1932 July 15

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about Vijayanagar. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 138

1932 July 17

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the Malaysian Empires of Madjapahit and Malacca. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 139

1932 July 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Europe begins to grab in Eastern Asia'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 140

1932 July 22

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the age of peace and prosperity in China. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 141

1932 July 23

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Japan shuts herself up'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 142

1932 August 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her regarding Europe in turmoil. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 143

1932 August 5

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Renaissance. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 144

1932 August 8

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Protestant revolt and the Peasants' war'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 145

1932 August 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the autocracy in the sixteenth and seventeenth century Europe. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 146

1932 August 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a lettet to her about 'the Netherlands fight for freedom'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 147

1932 August 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'England cuts off the head of her King'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 148

1932 September 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about Babar. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 149

1932 September 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about Akbar. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 150

1932 September 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her narrating the decline and fall of the Mughal Empire in India. (*From the Distrtct gaol, Dehra Dun*). 151

1932 September 12

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Sikhs and the Marathas. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 152

1932 September 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her regarding the English triumph over their rivals in India. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 153

1932 September 15

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about a great Manchu ruler in China. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 154

1932 September 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A Chinese Emperor writes to an English King'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 155

1932 September

Indira went to see Mahatma Gandhi fasting in jail unto death against Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award. 156

1932 September 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining about the war of ideas in the eighteenth century Europe. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 157

1932 September 24

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the 'Europe on the eve of great changes'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 158

1932 September 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the coming of the big machine. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 159

1932 September 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Industrial Revolution in England. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 160

1932 October 2

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'America breaks away from England'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 161

1932 October 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining about the fall of the Bastille. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 162

1932 October 10

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on French Revolution. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 163

1932 October 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Revolution and counter-Revolution'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 164

1932 October 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the ways of governments. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 165

1932 November 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on Napoleon. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 166

1932 November 6

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling more about Napoleon. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 167

1932 November 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A Survey of the World'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 168

1932 November 22

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the distinguished features of the nineteenth century. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 169

1932 November 24

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her further explaining the distinguished features of the nineteenth century. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 170

1932 November 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining wars of the nineteenth century and revolt in India. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 171

1932 December 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the British policy in India which resulted in the death of Indian cottage-industries and driving of the artisans to agriculture. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 172

1932 December 2

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the British policy about the village, the peasant, and the landlord in India. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 173

1932 December 5

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'How Britain ruled India'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 174

1932 December 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the reawakening of India. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 175

1932 December 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Britain forces Opium on China'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 176

1932 December 24

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the difficulties of China. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 177

1932 December 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Japan rushes ahead'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 178

1932 December 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Japan defeats Russia'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 179

1932 December 30

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'China becomes a republic'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 180

1932 December 31

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining about the 'Farther India and the East Indies'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 181

1933 January 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Another New Year's Day'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 182

1933 January 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on Philippines and the United States of America. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 183

1933 January 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining 'How intimate is the connection of the Asiatic Mediterranean countries with South Europe and North Africa. Western Asia thus becomes a definite link in the past between Asia and the other two continents'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 184

1933 January 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A look back' dealing with the development of various kinds of artistic activities through the ages. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 185

1933 January 20

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling the persistence of Iran's old traditions. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 186

1933 January 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining imperialism and nationalism in Persia. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 187

1933 January 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the revolutions generally, and especially those of 1848 in Europe. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 188

1933 January 30

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Italy becomes a united and free nation'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 189

1933 January 31

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the rise of Germany. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 190

1933 February 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the some famous writers of the world. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 191

1933 February 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Darwin and the triumph of Science'. It explained the progress of Science in the nineteenth century. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 192

1933 February 10

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the advance of democracy. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 193

1933 February 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on the coming of socialism. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 194

1933 February 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Karl Marx and the growth of workers' organizations. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 195

1933 February 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the Marxism. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 196

1933 February 22

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Victorian Age in England'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 197

1933 February 23

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'England becomes the world's moneylender'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 198

1933 February 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her narrating the story of Civil War in America. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 199

1933 February 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the invisible empire of America. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 200

1933 March 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on seven hundred years of conflict between Ireland and England. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 201

1933 March 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Home Rule and Sinn Fein in Ireland'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 202

1933 March 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Britain seizes and holds on to Egypt'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 203

1933 March 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Turkey becomes the Sick man of Europe'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 204

1933 March 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her narrating the story of the Russia of the Tsars. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 205

1933 March 17

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Russian Revolution of 1905 that failed'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 206

1933 March 22

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The end of an epoch', narrating a brief story of the different aspects of the nineteenth century. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 207

1933 March 23

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The World War begins' (First World War). (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 208

1933 March 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'India on the eve of the War' (First World War). (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 209

1933 March 31

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about the First World War 1914-1918. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 210

1933 April 1

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the course of the First World War. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 211

1933 April 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the passing away of Tsardom in Russia. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 212

1933 April 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling her the story how Bolsheviks seized power in Russia. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 213

1933 April 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Soviets win through'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 214

1933 April 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Japan bullies China'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 215

1933 April 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'India during First World War'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 216

1933 April 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'New map of Europe'. (*From the District goal, Dehra Dun*). 217

1933 April 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the post-war world. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 218

1933 April 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling the story of Ireland's fight for a republic. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 219

1933 May 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'New Turkey rises from the ashes'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 220

1933 May 8

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Mustafa Kamal breaks with the past'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 221

1933 May 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'India follows Gandhi'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 222

1933 May 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling her about India in the 1920's. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 223

1933 May 17

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Peaceful rebellion in India'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 224

1933 May 20

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Egypt's fight for freedom'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 225

1933 May 22

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'What Independence under the British means'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 226

1933 May 25

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Western Asia re-enters world politics'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 227

1933 May 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Arab countries—Syria'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 228

1933 May 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Palestine and Trans-Jordon'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 229

1933 June 3

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Arabia—A jump from the middle ages'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 230

1933 June 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her dealing with Iraq and the virtues of aerial bombing. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 231

1933 June 8

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on Afghanistan and some other countries of Asia. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun.*) 232

1933 June 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her about the post-war happenings in Central Europe, the reactions to the war, and the Russian Revolution. (*From tne District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 233

1933 June 15

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A new way of paying old debts', dealing with economic and currency questions. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 234

1933 June 16

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The strange behaviour of money', telling her that money had behaved strangely during the post-war period. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 235

1933 June 18

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Move and counter-move', dealing with Europe. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 236

1933 June 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her telling about Mussolini and Fascism in Italy. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 237

1933 June 22

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Democracy and Dictatorships'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 238

1933 June 26

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on revolution and counter-revolution in China. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 239

1933 June 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Japan defies the World'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 240

1933 July 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 241

1933 July 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the Piatiletka, or Russia's five year plan. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 242

1933 July 11

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her narrating the Soviet Union's difficulties, failures and successes. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 243

1933 July 13

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'Science goes ahead', telling her about the Science and its effects. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 244

1933 July 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the good and bad applications of Science. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 245

1933 July 19

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on the great depression and world crisis and about the conditions in America. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 246

1933 July 21

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her further explaining the causes of the great depression and world crisis. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 247

1933 July 25

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The struggle of America and England for leadership'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 248

1933 July 27

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining the Dollar, the Pound and the Rupee. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 249

1933 July 28

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Capitalist world fails to pull together'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 250

1933 July 29

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her on 'The Revolution in Spain'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 251

1933 July 31

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The Nazi triumph in Germany'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 252

1933 August 2

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her explaining disarmament. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 253

1933 August 4

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'President Roosevelt to the rescue. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 254

1933 August 6

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The failure of Parliaments'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 255

1933 August 7

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'A final look round the World'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 256

1933 August 8

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to her titled 'The shadow of war'. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 257

1933 August 9

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote his last letter to her on glimpses of world history. (*From the District gaol, Dehra Dun*). 258

1933 August 22

'A Chronology of World History' was sent to her by her father, Jawaharlal Nehru from the Dehra Dun Jail. It was later published in the book form *Glimpses of World History.* 259

1933 August 30

Jawaharlal Nehru was discharged from jail on account of his mother's illness. 260

1934 February 12

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Allahabad and sentenced on February 16. 261

1934 March 30

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter from prison, advising Indira to have a holiday in Kashmir. 262

1934 April

Passed Matriculation examination of Bombay University. 263

1934 April 27

Jawaharlal Nehru sent a long letter to A. K. Chanda from Alipore Central Jail, in which he asked Chanda to make arrangements for his daughter's admission in Santiniketan from the next academic session. 264

1934

After passing her Matriculation examination and before joining Siksha Bhavana, the college department at Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Indira paid her first visit to Kashmir in the company of Vijayalakshmi Pandit and her children. 265

1934 June

Admission to Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. 266

1934 July

Joined Visva-Bharati. Kamala Nehru accompanied her to Santiniketan. 267

1934 July

Kamala Nehru suffered severe attack of pleurisy with high temperature and pain in the chest. 268

1934 August 11

Jawaharlal Nehru was released temporarily to visit Kamala Nehru. 269

1934 August 23

Jawaharlal Nehru was re-arrested and was taken to the Naini Central Jail. 270

1934 October

Kamala Nehru was taken to Bhowali in the hills. She was kept in bed for seven months from October 1934 to May 1935 in Bhowali. 271

1934

First edition in two volumes of the book *Glimpses of World History : Being further letters to his Daughter, written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people* by Jawaharlal Nehru, published by Lindsay Drummond Limited, London, 1934, pages 992. Revised in one volume, June 1939. Later published by Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, New Delhi in 1982 and Indira Gandhi wrote a Foreword to this edition. 272

1935 January 1

Nehru presented Indira *The Science of Life* by H. G. Wells and Julian Huxley, in the hope that a study of the science of life will help her to learn the greatest of all arts—the art of living. 'Do not be frightened by the size or weight of the book', he reassured her in his inscription. 'And do not, at first, try to read it from end to end, or else you will get terribly bored with it. Dip into it and read the chapters that interest you. There is plenty in it that is interesting and that will help you to understand the wonderful panorama and development of life. Later, perhaps, you will read the whole book. It is worth it.' 273

1935

At Santiniketan, a distinction which won her the title of 'The Red Lady of Santiniketan' from no less a person than the British Governor of Bengal. Early in 1935, the Governor, Sir John Anderson (later Lord Waverley), was expected to visit the university during a tour of the province. Owing to recent terrorist attempt on his life, the police insisted on elaborate and humiliating security arrangements. Most of the students—and Indira was one of them—decided, with Tagore's approval, to boycott the visit and spend the day on a picnic away from the *Ashram*. While being shown round the deserted campus, Anderson, who had a sharp eye, discovered in one of the rooms at the women's hostel a desk piled high with books on Socialism. When he asked with a smile who 'The Red Lady' was, he was told that this was Indira Nehru's table. 'Ah', he exclaimed, beaming with satisfied curiosity. 'That explains everything'. 274

1935 February

Jawaharlal Nehru completed his book *Autobiography* in Almora District Jail. 275

1935 April 13

Kamala was again in the grip of her old disease, which was in its final stage. It was decided to send her to Europe. Nehru was still in prison and it was therefore decided that Indira should accompany her mother.

The summons arrived at Santiniketan, while she was rehearsing for her first solo appearance in a Manipuri performance. Tagore called her to studio to break the news. Her composure must have surprised Tagore. 'My father has trained me to travel alone, she is reported to have told Gurudev, refusing his offer to send one of the teachers with her to Allahabad. Then, with characteristic stoicism, she took her leave of Tagore and went to pack her belongings. 276

1935 April

She left Santiniketan to join her mother at the Bhowali Sanatorium near Almora, U.P. 277

1935 April 14

A farewell message from Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore when Indira left Santiniketan. 'Life's journey is a long and uncharted path where hills and hollows overtake us unawares'. 278

1935 April

A few days after the departure, Tagore wrote to Nehru:

> 'It is with a heavy heart we bade farewell to Indira, for she was such an asset in our place. I have watched her very closely and have felt admiration for the way you have brought her up. Her teachers, all in one voice, praise her and I know she is extremely popular with the students. I only hope things will turn for the better and she will soon return here and get back to her studies. 279

1935

Indira met Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay. 280

1935 May 23

Mother and daughter sailed for Europe from Bombay, en route to Badenweiler in Bavaria, where Kamala was to enter a sanatorium. They were seen off at Bombay by Mahatma Gandhi and Congress leaders. It must have been a gloomy voyage for Indira. It was seven years since her first visit to Europe. Then her father had been with them; but now he was in prison and she was bearing the tragic burden alone. 281

1935-1936

Continued her studies at Bex School, Switzerland. 282

1935 September

Kamala's condition was deteriorating rapidly. Agatha Harrison, veteran of the India League in London and a close friend of Jawaharlal's, was informed by an Indian who had visited Badenweiler that he had found Indira 'in a piteous state of mind, having been told that her mother was dying'. But she seems to have recovered her composure rapidly and wrote to Miss. Harrison on 3 September, briefing her about the situation:

> 'Dr. Steffen has already cabled to Lord Zetland and the Viceroy of India. He has also sent a telegram to my father, informing him of their cables and of my mother's critical condition. Meanwhile my mother's condition remains the same. She is still getting high temperature, and is unable to take much nourishment, with the result she is getting weaker. She has acute pain in her left shoulder and arm and hardly sleeps during the nights and not at all during daytime'.

Agatha Harrison hurried to Indira's assistance, arriving at Badenweiler on 8 September. In a letter to Gandhi she described her first meeting with Nehru's daughter:

> 'What a pathetic figure—though young in years—old beyond her years in experience and suffering. I went up to see Mrs. Nehru who looked to me desperately ill and terribly weak. I only stayed a minute for she needs to husband every ounce of strength. The rest of that day I spent with Indira—and we got to know each other and I heard something of her life'. 283

1935 September 4

Jawaharlal Nehru was released owing to the critical condition of Kamala in Europe. Immediately he left for Europe by air to see his ailing wife. 284

1936 January (end of)

Kamala was moved to Lausanne in Switzerland, while Indira rejoined her old school at Bex. News arrived that Nehru had been elected in absentia to the Congress presidency, and after long consultations with the doctors he decided to return to India for a few months. But before he could leave, Kamala went into a sudden decline, and by 28 February she was dead. 285

1936 February 28

Mother, Kamala Nehru, 36, died at Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland at 5 O'Clock on Friday morning. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Atal and Indira were by the side of Kamala Nehru. She was cremated at Lausanne. Her ashes were put in a small urn for Jawahar to take back to Allahabad.

During the long evenings at Badenweiler, while Indira read to her from Dostovesky and other novelists, she had never ceased to impress upon her daughter the importance of education. Indira observed that her mother's most pronounced characteristic was her determination; but while Kamala Nehru's determination was moderated by an innate gentleness which embraced even her opponents, Indira would be careful to fight life's battles from a position of strength, sealing up the emotional chinks in her armour. 'I saw her being hurt', Indira Gandhi has told her mother's biographer.

Kamala Nehru was born on 1st August 1899. She was the daughter of Jawahar Kaul of Delhi. She received her education in the city of Delhi. Her marriage with Jawaharlal Nehru took place in 1916 in Delhi. The couple spent the honeymoon in Kashmir and went up to Ladakh Road. Her association with Congress began in 1921. She was a member of the U.P. Congress Committee and President of All India Women's Conference. She took an active part in the Salt *Satyagraha* Movement. She was sent to jail on January 1, 1931. Kamala was a widely travelled woman.

First child was born 21 months after marriage. This was Indira. There were two other pregnancies in 1925 when after an apparently healthy pregnancy there was premature birth in the seventh month following placenta previa which weakened the patient greatly. The child died after two days. Another pregnancy took place in 1928 followed by a miscarriage in the third month.

The early death of mother left Indira forlorn, but helped by her father, she learnt to rely on herself. 286

1936 (after the death of Kamala)

Jawaharlal Nehru took Indira for a few quiet days together at lakeside resort of Montreux. Indira then returned to her school at Bex and Nehru flew back to India. 287

1936 March 12

Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India by air and brought with him the ashes of his late wife Kamala Nehru. The ashes were ceremonialy immersed in the Ganges. A spontaneous and complete *hartal* was observed in Allahbad in memory of Kamala Nehru. Nehru kept with him a portion of her ashes which were immersed in the Ganges along with his in 1964. 288

1936 March 30

Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Indira from Lucknow, after the death of Kamala, exhorting her not to give in to her grief:

> 'Kamala's death has increased your responsibilities somewhat, but I have no fears about you. You have become so sensible that you are well aware of your duty. Kamala had such virtues as are not to be found easily in other women. I have every hope that all these virtues will shine in you in as full a measure as they did in Kamala. May God guide you and give you strength to follow Kamala's example'. 289

1936 December

Indira did not return to Shantiniketan but Santiniketan would remain a treasured milestone on her melancholy journey from childhood to maturity. In December 1936, in a nostalgic and reminiscent mood, she would write from England to her father:

> 'I am glad of my stay at Santiniketan--chiefly because of Gurudev. In the very atmosphere there, his spirit seemed to roam and hover over one, and follow one with a loving though deep watchfulness. And his spirit, I feel, has greatly influenced my life and thought'. 290

1936 December 14

From Allahabad Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Gurdev Rabindranath Tagore about cut short stay of Indira at Santiniketan. 291

1936

Visited Zurich. 292

1936

With friends at Easter time in Rome, Italy. 293

1937

Skiing with Shanta Gandhi, a friend, at Wengen, Switzerland. 294

1937

Returned to India from Europe to prepare for the entrance examination to Oxford. 295

J937 (Summer)

Visited South-East Asian countries with Jawaharlal Nehru. 296

1937 May

Met volunteers of the Rangoon Seva Samaj. 297

1937 September 11

Sailed to England. 298

1937

Matriculated from Badminton School, Briston. Her father was keen that she should go to Oxford and she had therefore to get her London Matriculation before she could do so. 299

1937

Joined Oxford University, Sommerville College, took active interest in students' movement, became friendly with Feroze Gandhi who was studying at London School of Economics. 300

1938 January 10

Became a member of the Indian National Congress. 301

1938 January 10

Grandmother, Swarup Rani Nehru passed away at her residence Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. 302

1938

Accompanied her father to Munich and Geneva. She met many diplomats and statesmen and thus gained wide experience at a very impressionable age. 303

1938 June

In London with her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. 304

1938

Visited the home of Sir Stafford Cripps, London. 305

1938 July 13

With her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, at the reception at Caxton Hall, Westminster, accorded by the China Campaign Committee of the Indian National Congress to support the Indian Medical Unit to China. 306

1938

Admitted to Oxford Member of China Committee. 307

1938 November

Decided to return to India with her father for a long stay. On their way back, father and daughter broke journey in Egypt, where Nehru had talks with Nahas Pasha, leader of the nationalist Wafd Party. One of the results of this meeting was a rumour that Nehru's daughter had become engaged to Nahas Pasha's son. Tongues wagged in India till it was discovered that the Egyptian leader had no son.

Soon after she returned home, Indira, now over twenty-one, was formaly enrolled as a member of the Congress; but her health was poor and she took no part in politics. Most of her five-month stay in India was spent with her aunt Krishna at Almora, a resort in the foot-hills of the Himalayas. 308

1938 November 14

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the postscript for *Glimpses of World History* from the Arabian Sea. 309

1939 February

Returned to Oxford University, Sommerville College. 310

1939
Went back to India for a while with her father. 311

1939
Visited Egypt on the way. 312

1939 April
Returned to England. 313

1939 (Summer)
Went to Germany. 314

1939
Went to Switzerland. 315

1939
Returned to London via Spain. 316

1939 October
This period marked the unexpected end of her studies at Oxford brought about a sudden illness. She was taken to Convalesce at Leysin in Switzerland. 317

1939
Revised and up-to-date edition in one volume of the book *Glimpses of World History*: *Being further letters to his Daughter, written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people* by Jawaharlal Nehru, published by Lindsay Drummond Limited, London, 1939, pages 992. 318

1940 October 31
Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested during the Individual *Satyagraha* and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. 319

1941 April
Visited Harwick Falls, near Durban, South Africa, during a brief halt on way home from abroad. 320

1941 April
Returned to India along with Feroze Gandhi by sea, sailing round the Cape and decided to marry Feroze. 321

1941 April 29
Addressed the Lucknow Students' Federation at the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall. 322

1941 December 3

Jawaharlal Nehru was suddenly released with other leaders at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbour. 323

1941 December

Attended the annual conference of the Communist United Provinces Students' Federation. 324

1942

Met Mahatma Gandhi. 325

1942 March 26

Married to Feroze Gandhi at Anand Bhawan according to Vedic rites and became Indira Gandhi. Feroze was Parsi. Feroze's parents were Jahangir Farddonji Gandhi and Rattimai. His father, a naval engineer, had migrated to Allahabad after retirement and set up a business of his own. 326

1942 May

Two months after her marriage, she plunged into the Quit India Movement which brought her into the forefront of political affairs and put her firmly on the road to leadership. 327

1942 August 7

The National Congress met at Bombay. Indira, Feroze and Jawaharlal Nehru attended. 328

1942 August 8

Arrived with her aunt Vijayalakshmi Pandit at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, to attend the meeting of the All India Congress Committee where the historic 'Quit India' resolution was adopted. Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech on Cripps' Mission. Feroze Gandhi also attended. Jawaharlal Nehru alongwith other leaders was arrested and put in the Ahmednagar Fort. 329

1942 September 10

Arrested alongwith Feroze Gandhi because they were both working for Quit India Movement. She was taken into custody while addressing a public meeting and imprisoned in Naini Central Jail at Allahabad. 330

1943 May 13

Released from prison alongwith Vijayalakshmi Pandit. 331

1943 August

Feroze Gandhi was released from prison. 332

1943 August 20

Rajiv Gandhi (Rajiv Ratna), her elder son was born at Bombay, a perfect baby with a healthy mother. Indira's husband and father were in jail. 333

1944 April 13

Jawaharlal Nehru started writing his book *Discovery of India.* 334

1945 June 15

Jawaharlal Nehru was released from jail. 335

1945

Third edition of the book *Glimpses of World History: Being further letters to his Daughter, Written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people* by Jawaharlal Nehru, published by Lindsay Drummond Limited, London, 1945, pages 992. 336

1945

Govind Ballabh Pant, the U.P. Congress leader, had asked Indira to stand for election to the provincial legislature and had even appealed to Gandhi to persuade her to agree. But she had firmly rejected this and subsequent proposals that she should be in Parliament, on the ground that it would not be proper in view of her father's position. Legislatures, in any case, were not her milieu. Still painfully shy of public speaking, she was at her best with small groups of Congress workers; and it was to work in the party organisation that she applied herself. 337

1946

Husband Feroze Gandhi was nominated to Constituent Assembly. 338

1946-50

Husband, Feroze Gandhi worked for *National Herald.* 339

1946 March

Discovery of India, a book by Jawaharlal Nehru was published. The book was written in Ahmednagar Fort prison during the five months, April to September 1944. This book reveals Nehru's acquaintance with world literature from antiquity to posterity. 340

1946 December 14

Her second son, Sanjay Gandhi was born at Willingdon Hospital in New Delhi. She named him after the philosopher in the *Bhagavadgita.* 341

1947 May

Moved to Delhi. 342

1947 August 15

India became independent, and Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in as her first Prime Minister. Indira Gandhi has recalled that it was one of the proudest and most exciting moments in her life. She had grown up with the struggle for freedom and had played her own part during its crucial, final years; and now she was beside her father amid the pageantry that marked the ceremonial transfer of power. Independence was celebrated all over the country with jubilant rallies and processions. But the new nation, though conceived in the spirit of Gandhian non-violence, was born in the blood and tears of millions. 343

1947-48 (partition of India)

Worked for the welfare of the people affected by communal riots in Delhi. Participated in relief work on the guidelines of Mahatma Gandhi. 344

1947

Became hostess at the house of first Prime Minister of India, her father Jawaharlal Nehru. 345

1947 November

With Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel at a reception in honour of the delegates to the Asian Regional Conference in New Delhi. 346

1948 January 29

Met Mahatma Gandhi, which was said to be her last meeting with Bapu as he was assassinated on the very next day on January 30.

Indira, accompanied by her three-year-old son, her aunt Krishna and one of her female cousins, called on Gandhi. They found him basking in the mild winter sunshine, with a Bengali straw-hat perched on his head. 'Hello, have all these princesses come to see me?' he quipped when he saw the Nehru women. The Mahatma was in a relaxed mood, and he chatted merrily with his visitors avoiding political topics, while little Rajiv played with his feet, decorating his big toe with a chain of flowers. When the visitors remarked on his hat, he joked: 'An elegant Burmese hat is on its way. Shall I not look very handsome in that hat?' At last he told them: 'You girls, all of you vanish now, otherwise people waiting outside will curse you.' 'Little did we guess,' Indira has written, 'that we would never see his wide toothless smile again, nor feel the glow of his protection'. 347

1948 January 30

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation was assassinated. It was a sad day in her life. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi. He was shot dead by Nathuram Godse, at about 5.10 p.m. when he was going for his daily evening prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.

The nation was plunged into a grief that knew no distinction of caste or religion, and the like of which has never been witnessed for the passing of any Indian leader before or since. Nehru himself was inconsolable. Ever since Motilal's death, Jawaharlal had found in Gandhi a father-figure and had leaned on him for strength and guidance. Now he was bereft at one stroke of a leader, a father-figure and his closest confident; and as Prime Minister he felt a personal responsibility for having failed to protect the country's 'most treasured possession.'

Indira Gandhi has observed: 'Whilst he was alive, many of my age group found it difficult to understand him. Some of us were impatient with what we considered to be his fads, and we found some of his formulations obscure. We took his Mahatmahood for granted, but quarrelled with him for bringing mysticism into politics.'

She had been impressed by his extraordinary understanding of the mind of the Indian masses, of their feelings and aspirations, and by his role as a social reformer, especially as a champion of the rights of women and untouchables.

From her early childhood Indira had thought of Gandhi as a member of her intimate family circle, and his death was a personal loss for her. Her own emotions apart, she must have realised how much it had increased her father's dependence on her. Nehru would henceforth be a lonely eagle in a flock of pigeons', temperamentally alien to the pygmies who surrounded him. Now more than ever, he needed care and companionship; and any ideas Indira may have had of making a home of her own with her husband and children must have receded into the background. 348

1948 October 6

Left for London accompanying her father Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on an important mission. 349

1948 October 8

She was present with her father at the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' in London. 350

1948 October 25

Left for Paris with her father to attend the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 351

1948 November 3

Attended the special meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris when Nehru addressed it. 352

1949

Fourth edition of the book *Glimpses of World History: Being further letters to his Daughter, written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people* by Jawharlal Nehru, published by Lindsay Drummond Limited, London, 1949, pages 992. 353

1949 April 19
Accompanied her father Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his official visit to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. She attended the meeting. 354

1949 October
With Eleanor Roosevelt, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vijayalakshmi Pandit at Hyde Park, New York. 355

1949 October 11
In the company of her father met President Truman in Washington. 356

1949 November
With Dr. Albert Einstein, Jawaharalal Nehru and Vijayalakshmi Pandit at Princeton, New Jersey. 357

1950 February 22
Visited the technical training centre, Nilokhere with Jawaharlal Nehru. 358

1950 June 2
Arrived at Cochin with Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajiv and Sanjay also accompanied. 359

1950 June 7 360
Arrived in Indonesia with Jawaharlal Nehru.

1951 January 2
Accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru on his visit to Geneva, London and Paris. 361

1951
During the campaign for the first General Election, she addressed public meetings to convass support for Congress candidates, and gained her first experience of making an impact on the people of free India. 362

1951 June 17
Accompanied her father to a visit to Pasupatinath Temple, Kathmandu, Nepal. 363

1952 February 27 364
Mrs. Roosevelt stayed with her in New Delhi.

1952
Husband, Feroze Gandhi was elected to Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli. 365

1952 May 1

Accompanied her father on a visit to Maharajkumar in Sikkim. 366

1953

Spoke on All India Radio (My Mother). 367

1953

Wrote an article (Memories of Bygone Days). 368

1953

A visit to Europe. Sailed with Sanjay and Rajiv Gandhi on S.S. Batory. While she toured Europe, the boys spent a month at the famous school, L' Ecoled' Humanite, in Goldern, Switzerland. 369

1953

Received Mother's Award—USA. 370

1953 May

Visit to London with her father for Queen Elizabeth's coronation. 371

1953

First visit to Soviet Union and the Scandinavian countries. 372

1954

Met at Teen Murti House the members of the Social Committee of the International Film Seminar. 373

1954 September 20

Founded Balbhavan Board and Children's National Museum at Teen Murti House in New Delhi. 374

1954 October

Visited China for the first time. She accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru. 375

1954 December 26

Visited Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Penang. 376

1955

From 1955, she devoted less time to welfare work and more to politics, continued with child welfare though. 377

1955 February

Elected member of the Congress Working Committee. 378

1955 April 16-27

Accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru to attend the Asian-African Conference (Bandung Conference) in Indonesia, at Bandung. 379

1955 May 8

Conferred with Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Berhampur alongwith G.B. Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shriman Narayan. 380

1955 June 4

Accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru on a visit to Soviet Union and other European countries (Europe, Soviet Union, Austria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy). 381

1955 June 382

With Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union.

1955 June 6

Accompanied her father to Czechoslovakia and met the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, William Siroky and the Indian Ambassador Dharma Vira. 383

1955 June

Visited Czechoslovak children at the Pioneers' House in Prague with Jawaharlal Nehru. 384

1955 July 3

Along with Jawaharlal Nehru met Pope Pius XII at the Vatican, Rome. 385

1955 July 15 386

Visited Pyramids, Cairo.

1955 August 14

An exhibition of the presents received by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi was inaugurated at the National Museum of Rashtrapati Bhavan. The presents were received by them during their visits to USSR, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy. 387

1955 September 388

Visited Kozhikode, Kerala.

1955 September 4

Elected as member of the Central Election Committee. The All India Congress Committee elected five members of the party's Central Election Committee, who, together with the six members of the Central Parliamentary Board, constituted the supreme body to direct the Congress Party's work in the next general elections. The five members included Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. Kamaraj, Dr. B. C. Roy and U.S. Malliah. 389

1956 April

Visited Meerut, as Vice-President of the Central Social Welfare Board. 390

1956

As President, All India Youth Congress. 391

1956

Met Congress workers. 392

1956 June 21

Accompanied her father Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and visited Ireland, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. Sanjay Gandhi also accompanied. 393

1956 June

First contact with Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, in London; when the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference took place. Indira Gandhi accompanied her father while Bandaranaike accompanied her husband. 394

1956 July 13

Arrived in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. Accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru. 395

1956 August

Visited the Bhandarkar Institute of Oriental Research, Pune with Jawaharlal Nehru. 396

1956 September 10

Accompanied her father to feliciate Govind Ballabh Pant on his seventieth birthday. 397

1956 September 22

Became the President of Allahabad Congress Committee. 398

1956 December 14

Accompanied her father on an official visit to USA and Canada. 499

1957

Her work in the Second General Election was more intensive and extensive that what she had done in 1951. 400

1957 June 14 to July 14

Left on a goodwill visit to Syria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden alongwith her father. 401

1957 July

An article, "My Reminiscences of Bapu" published in *Gandhi Marg*, Vol. 3, July 1957. 402

1957 August

An article, "On Being A Hostess" published in *The International*, sponsored by the International Club, Bombay. 403

1957 October 3-17

Accompanied her father on a official visit to Japan. 404

1957 November

An article, "Childhood episodes", written for a magazine of a Montessori School appeared. 405

1958

A visit to Bhutan. 406

1958

Became the President of the Congress Women's Convention. 407

1958 February 23

She was elevated to her father, Jawaharlal Nehru's place as a member of the Central Parliamentary Board of Congress. 408

1958 July

Attended the International Child Welfare Congress as a leader of the Indian delegation. 409

1959 January

An article, "A Design for Living" published in *Woman on the March*. 410

1959 February

Interview to *Link*. 1 (25); Feb. 1, 1959; 8-9. 411

1959 February 2

She was chosen for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress in succession to U.N. Dhebar. In a brief and disarmingly simple speech, she asked the Party to treat her as an ordinary worker, quoting amid laughter some lines from a Hindi song: "We are the women of India, Don't think us flower-maidens, We are the sparks in the fire." She showed great dynamism and during her short term of office she made it evident that she had a will of her own. Her term of office as the head of the Congress organization was historic. Kerala, which was a stronghold of the Communist Party of India, fell to the Congress. Her father adoringly called her the boss. 412

1959 February 8

She took over the charge of Congress President. Held office upto 18 January 1960. 413

1959 February 9

Held a news conference after assuming office as President of the Indian National Congress. 414

1959 February 20

Formed new Congress Working Committee in New Delhi. 415

1959 February

Visited Maharashtra as Congress President. 416

1959 March 23

As Congress President asked those critics, who criticise the Congress, to quit the organization. 417

1959 April 6-14

Conducted an official trip to Kerala as Congress President. 418

1959 May 8

Presided over the meeting of the All India Congress Working Committee. 419

1959 July 31

Played leading role in forging coalition in Kerala to defeat Communists in election. 420

1959 August 15

Gave an Independence Day message. 421

1959 September 14

Visited Kabul alongwith her father at the invitation of Government of Afghanistan. 422

1959 September 18

Accompanied her father to Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Government. Arrived from Kabul, Afghanistan. 423

1959 November

An article, "My Sixteenth Year" appeared in *Roshni*, journal of All India Women's Conference. 424

1959 December

Conducted State election campaign in Kerala representing Indian National Congress. 425

1959

Met Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., when she came to India with her husband, Martin Luther King, Jr. 426

1960

Toured some African countries. 427

1960 January 16

Relinquished the office of Congress President at the Bangalore Session of All India Congress Committee. Sanjiva Reddy took over from Mrs. Gandhi. 428

1960 January 18

Inaugurated Orthopaedic and Educational Centre for Children in Madras. 429

1960 May 1

Accompanied Jawaharlal Nehru to London for attending the Commonwealth Conference. 430

1960 May

With President de Gaulle of France and Madame de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace, Paris. 431

1960 May 23

At St. Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey, with Jawaharlal Nehru. 432

1960 September 4

All India Congress Women's Convention met in Trivendrum, under her Presidentship. 433

1960 September 8

Husband, Feroze Gandhi died of a heart attack in New Delhi at the age of 48. He had been emerging as an outstanding Parliamentarian. He had been a much-admired member of Parliament, an exuberant, hard-working man with an enormous circle of friends and relatives who felt his loss deeply.

She faced a great tragedy in the death of her husband. Both husband and wife were ascending the ladder in their own fields of activity, when suddenly Feroze was struck by a second heart attack. She was away in Kerala handling an explosive political situation. She flew back immediately the same night to be by her husband's bedside.

Feroze Gandhi, a politician was born in Bombay on September 21, 1912. He had education in Bombay School and Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. Also studied in London. Came in contact with the

Nehru family in Allahabad. Joined demonstrations against Simon Commission against the wishes of his family and was arrested, beaten and let off, being a minor (16). Again courted arrest during Civil Disobedience Movement (1932). Looked after Kamala Nehru in her sickness. Feroze and Indira courted arrest in Quit India Movement. Worked for *National Herald* (1946-50) and restored it to health. Worked for *Indian Express* also. Nominated to Constituent Assembly (1946), elected to Lok Sabha from Rae Bareli (1952). He was against private enterprise. Exposed the Mundhra-LIC deal in which millions of rupees had been swindled. 434

1960 October 22
Left for Mexico. 435

1960 November
Met Dorothy Norman, Dallas, Texas. 436

1960 November 11
Received the Howland Memorial Prize of Yale University, USA, for Distinguished Achievement, from the President of Yale Whitnev Griswold. 437

1961
An article *The Story of Swaraj Bhawan* to commemorate the centenary of her grantfather's birth in *Motilal Nehru Centenary Souvenir.* 438

1961 January
She stood for the first time for election to the Congress Working Committee—previously she had been a nominated member—and topped the list with 331 votes while Y.B. Chavan, a veteran Congress boss, trailed far behind with 250 votes. 439

1961
Became member, Central Election Committee of the Indian National Congress. 440

1961
Became member, Parliamentary Board of All India Congress Committee. 441

1961 January 14
Became Chairman of the National Integration Committee. 442

1961 January
An article, *Reminiscences of Tagore*, appeared in *Woman on the March*. 443

1961 February

When Hindu-Muslim riots broke out in Jabalpur, she rushed to the spot as the representative of the Congress Working Committee and is reported to have visited every street on foot to assess the damage and restore confidence. 444

1961 (*Summer*)

She was sent to Kenya as Nehru's emissary to establish contact with Kenyatta, who had recently been released. She got on well with the African leader and is reported to have joined him in a Kikuyu tribal dance. 445

1961 July

Inaugural address to the All India Students' Convention. 446

1961 August 22

Visited East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rhodesia. 447

1961 October 4

In Madurai with Jawaharlal Nehru. 448

1961 November 7

Speech given at the Women's National Press Club, Washington. (*India Today*). 449

1961 November

At the Children's Hospital, Washington, D.C. 450

1962

She was a member of the Congress Central Election Committee for the 1962 General Elections, and campaigned strenuously for the Party, often taking the place of her father who was now too old for active campaigning. 451

1962 March 26

Met President John F. Kennedy of USA in Washington, D.C. 452

1962 July 11

In Kashmir with Jawaharlal Nehru, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and Rajiv Gandhi. 453

1962 September 5

Accompanied her father to felicitate President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on his seventy-fourth birthday in New Delhi. 454

1962 September 19

At the occasion when the Mayor of St. Pancras handed over the site for a Gandhi Memorial in Tavistock Square, London. She was with Jawaharlal Nehru. 455

1962 September 23

Arrived with father at Lagos on a three day visit to Nigeria. 456

1962 September

Met women leaders of Nigeria, Lagos. 457

1962 October 13

Conducted an official tour to Sri Lanka alongwith Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. 458

1962 October 20

Chinese aggression across India's north-east boundary. She felt it very unfortunate. 459

1962 October 31

Met Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus at New Delhi. 460

1962 November

Became member of National Defence Council. 461

1962 November 18

Became member of UNESCO Executive Board. 462

1962 November 21

Her air-dash to Tezpur, the military and civil headquarters of the NEFA. It was a moment of grave national panic. Indian defence had collapsed, the Chinese were within thirty miles of Tezpur. 463

1963 January

With Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith at the dedication of Rihand Dam, U.P. 464

1963 January 19

Elected Chairman of Central Citizens' Committee. 465

1963 April

She was appointed to yet another committee for screening non-Congress Legislators who wished to join the Party. 466

1963 May 26

Met Sir Richard Attenborough, British Actor and Producer and Director of the Film *Gandhi*, in New Delhi, when the later called on her at Teen Murti House. 467

1963 July

Met Madame Khruschev at the Indian National exhibition in Moscow. 468

1963 September

Article appeared in *Women on the March* 'A Page from the Book of Memory'. 469

1963 December 8-30

Visited many African countries on a goodwill mission—Tanzania, Rhodesia, Zambia, Ethopia, Kenya and UAR. 470

1964

Visited NEFA. 471

1964 April

Went to USSR. 472

1964 April 19-27

Visit to the New York World's Fair. Delivered speech at the fair after the ground-breaking ceremony. 473

1964 May 25

Jawaharlal Nehru was at Dehra Dun with Indira Gandhi about two days before his death in New Delhi. 474

1964 May 26

Returned with her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, from Dehra Dun to Delhi twenty-two hours before his death at Delhi. 475

1964 May 27

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India passed away in New Delhi, after a sudden heart attack. Nehru had returned from a short holiday in Dehra Dun the previous evening looking quite normal and cheerful. After a quiet dinner, he went to bed at 11 p.m. He was stricken by the heart attack next morning at 6.20. The end came a few minutes before 2 p.m. He died of internal haemorrhage and shock. He was unconscious throughout. The whole country was stunned. State mourning was observed for 12 days.

On May 28, more than a million people witnessed the cremation of Nehru's body on the banks of the *Yamuna*, about 200 yards from

Mahatma Gandhi's *samadhi* at Rajghat. The vast congregation stood in silence for a moment when the "last post" was sounded and three volleys were fired before Nehru's grandson lit the sandalwood pyre at 4.30 p.m. amidst the chanting of *Vedic* hymns by priests. Nehru's ashes were immersed at the confluence of the Ganges and *Yamuna* at Allahabad and at a number of holy rivers throughout India. Part of the ashes were also scattered from the air, according to his wish.

On May 29, Indian Parliament paid its homage to Nehru. Both Houses expressed their profound anguish and grief over his death and "firmly resolved to strive for the ideals of world peace and progress and national unity, solidarity and prosperity to which the departed leader had dedicated himself." Tributes from world leaders to him poured in on May 29 and 30.

The sterling traits of Jawaharlal Nehru as a devotee of world peace and progress, national unity and solidarity, his undying faith in democracy and equality of all men, and his humanism were recorded in an obituary notification in a special black-bordered *Gazette of India* published on May 30.

"The country," the notification said, "has suffered its greatest loss since the death of the Father of the Nation."

It recalled what Rabindranath Tagore had said about him: "He had never fought shy of truth when it was dangerous, nor made alliance with falsehood when it would be convenient."

The following is the text of the notification:

"The passing away of India's beloved leader and Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 27, 1964 has plunged the whole nation into the profoundest grief. The country has suffered its greatest loss since the death of the Father of the Nation.

"Jawaharlal Nehru belonged to the whole of mankind, as he belonged to the people of India and the world today mourns the departure of this great figure. A valiant fighter for the people of India all his life, Jawaharlal Nehru was the chief architect of modern India. His entire life was dedicated not only to the ideals of national freedom, unity and solidarity but equally to those of world peace and progress.

"Born at Allahabad on November 14, 1889, Jawaharlal Nehru was the son of Pandit Motilal Nehru, an eminent lawyer and one of India's greatest patriots. At the age of 15 he went to England and after two years at Harrow, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was later called to the Bar from the Inner Temple and he returned to India in 1912.

"Destiny had not intended him to confine himself to the legal profession and he was drawn irresistibly towards the movement for India's freedom. His meeting with Mahatma Gandhi in 1916 was the coming together of two great souls and was to prove to be a landmark in Jawaharlal Nehru's life.

"In the same year he was married to Kamala Kaul who stood by him throughout all the joys and tribulations of his life until her early death in 1936, leaving behind her only child and daughter Indira.

"After the epochal meeting with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and his whole family were plunged in the mainstream of the freedom struggle. In 1918 he was elected Secretary of the Home Rule League, Allahabad, and became a member of the All-India Congress Committee of which he remained a member for the rest of his life.

"He was soon assisting Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das in the inquiries into the repression that followed the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in the Punjab and by 1920 he was in close contact with the problems and aspirations of the Indian peasantry, beginning with the *Kisan* agitation in eastern U.P. In 1921 came the first of the many occasions on which he courted arrest by refusing to obey orders he considered unjust.

"In 1923 he was arrested for disobeying orders to leave the then State of Nabha. Thus began his special association with the freedom struggle in the Indian States.

"In 1927 began his long association with international democratic movements with his participation in the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in Brussels as an official delegate of the Indian National Congress, which he followed up with an extensive tour of Europe and his first visit to USSR.

"In 1929 he was elected President of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress. The national struggle entered a new and significant phase when on the sacred banks of the *Ravi* the Congress took the pledge on the historic day of December 31, 1929 of complete independence as its goal.

"The thirties saw Jawaharlal Nehru become the acknowledged heir to Mahatma Gandhi. In between recurrent spells of incarceration and despite his pre-occupations with natioaal problems he found time also to participate in the struggle against the onslaughts of fascism in different parts of the world. He lent courageous support to the Republican forces in Spain and visited that country during turbulent days. His was one of the resounding voices in the years preceding the holocaust of the Second World War, warning the democratic forces all over the world against its coming menace.

"The failure of the then Government of India to give the Indian people a meaningful opportunity to participate in the world struggle against fascism inexorably led to a conflict. The historic 'Quit India Resolution' was passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay on August 9, 1942, and immediately thereafter Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders were imprisoned.

"On their release three years later, negotiations with the British Government began and Jawaharlal Nehru took office as Vice-President of the Executive Council when the Interim Government of India was formed on September 2, 1946.

"The Constituent Assembly met on December 9 of the same year. Events followed in rapid succession leading to the partition of India. On August 15, 1947, India and Pakistan came into being as two separate countries.

"On that solemn midnight when India became free Jawaharlal Nehru declared: 'Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure but very substantially. To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make an appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. We have to build the noble mansion of a free India where all her children may dwell.'

"In these 17 years he had to bear many a grievous shock and none greater than the assassination of the Father of the Nation on January 30, 1948. Jawaharlal Nehru rallied the nation. 'A great disaster is a symbol to us to remember all the big things of life and forget the small things of which we have thought too much.' As the years passed Jawaharlal Nehru lost many a trusted lieutenant and comrade in arms; undeterred, he strove to build the India of his dreams.

"His world vision remained undimmed. He convened the Asian Relations Conference in March, 1947 and was its moving spirit. In 1954 he enunciated *Panch Shila*, the five principles of peaceful co-existence. There were other international conferences leading to the Bandung Conference in 1955. He gave the world the doctrine of non-alignment which was affirmed at the summit meeting of the non-aligned nations in Belgrade in 1961.

"Jawaharlal Nehru was dedicated to the ideals of the UN and the principles of the Charter. He addressed the third General Assembly session in Paris in 1948. His last appearance at the UN was in 1960. There he moved a significant resolution stressing the need for world peace and urging the leaders of the Great Powers to renew their contacts. He was the first Head of Government to support the partial test-ban pact signed by the three nuclear Powers in August, 1963.

"He strove tirelessly against war and for total disarmament. He initiated and supported action for the liberation of dependent countries. He fought against the exploitation of man by man and worked ceaselessly to bring freedom from fear and hunger not only to his own people but to the world at large. He set his face against all political and military blocs as the greatest impediments to world peace.

"Not the least abiding of Jawaharlal Nehru's contributions was his concept of a revolution in our national economy through planning within a democratic frame-work. Even before India had attained freedom, he foresaw the need for economic planning and was instrumental in setting up the National Planning Committee under the aegis of the Indian National Congress as early as in 1936.

"When freedom came, the earlier efforts bore fruit. The Planning

Commission was set up and in 1951 India embarked upon her historic series of Five-Year Plans. The acceptance of economic planning as a way of life by many new free nations is an eloquent tribute to his basic social and economic thinking.

"Jawaharlal Nehru was unremitting in his endeavour for the unity and solidarity of the Indian nation. He struggled ceaselessly to blend the different elements of our national life into an integrated social structure. He fought against all the barriers of caste, religion and language and for the uplift of the less privileged. He constantly affirmed the secular concept of our State as necessary for all sections of the people to live together in peace and harmony.

"Jawaharlal Nehru was a distinguished man of letters. He utilised his spells in prison to write *Autobiography*, *Letters from a Father to His Daughter*, *Glimpses of World History* and *Discovery of India* which have found a permanent place in literature.

"Such was the man who led his country for so many decades and administered it so wisely for 18 years—an upholder of the noble values of human life and the dignity of man.

"There could be no finer epitaph for Jawaharlal Nehru than that which he himself suggested in a pensive mood, with characteristic humility. 'If any people choose to think of me then, I should like them to say: This was a man who with all his mind and heart loved India and the Indian people. And they, in turn, were indulgent to him and gave of their love most abundantly and extravagantly'.

"That loving memory the Indian people, and indeed the peoples of the world, will always cherish for Jawaharlal. For, as Rabindranath Tagore said, 'he had never fought shy of truth when it was dangerous, nor made alliance with falsehood when it would be convenient." 476

1964 June 8

Urn containing ashes of Jawaharlal Nehru was taken to *Sangam*. 477

1964 June 9

Rajiv Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi mingled the ashes of Jawaharlal Nehru in the Ganges. Indira Gandhi accompanied. 478

1964 July 2

Sworn in as Minister of Information and Broadcasting by President Radhakrishnan in the Union Cabinet of Lal Bahadur Shastri. 479

1964 July 15

Accompanied Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. 480

1964 July 20

Held press conference in London on the Kashmir issue. 481

1964 July 22

Returned home after attending Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. 482

1964 August 20

Elected member of Rajya Sabha unanimously, unopposed from the U.P. Legislative Assembly. 483

1964 October

Went to Paris for the UNESCO Executive Board meeting. 484

1964 October

Met President Tito and Madame Broz during a visit to Yugoslavia. 485

1964 October 11

Arrived in London. 486

1964 October 28

Arrived in Moscow on a four-day visit to the Soviet Union. 487

1964 November 2

Held talks with Soviet leaders on foreign aid policy in Moscow. 488

1964 December 11

Foreword to the book *Jawaharlal Nehru : Congressmen's Primer for Socialism*, compiled by H. D. Malaviya, published by A Socialist Congressman Publication, New Delhi, 1965. 489

1964 December 14

Announced in Lok Sabha that India had decided to acquire a super-high power medium transmitter and two short-wave transmitters of 250 KW capacity each. 490

1964 December 16

Left Delhi for Rangoon on a four-day visit to Burma. 491

1964 December 31

Speech at a reception given by the Press Club, Calcutta. (*Image of India*). 492

1964 December

Met Giulio Andreotti, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, in Bombay. 493

1965

Received a D. Litt. degree from the Andhra University, Waltair. 494

1965 January

Visited Madras to survey riot striken areas (language riots over language policy). 495

1965 January

Attended the Executive Board meeting of UNESCO at Paris. 496

1965 January 6

Addressed a press conference in New Delhi. 497

1965 January 20

Mrs. Barbara Castle, British Minister for Overseas Development called on Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. 498

1965 January 23

Met Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary, in London. Exchanged views on Indo-Pakistani relations. 499

1965 January 26

In a message to the nation on the occasion of the Republic Day, she gave call against all anti-social elements. 500

1965 January 30

An award for "her dedication to the freedom of communication in the world" was presented to Indira Gandhi in Chicago by three leading professional journalism societies of the United States of America. A Bronze plaque with the above citation was presented to her at a function attended by over 1,000 leading journslists, TV and radio personalities. 501

1965 February 9

Arrived in Moscow on the occasion of the opening of the Nehru Memorial exhibition in Lenin Library. She addressed the gathering at the function. (*Indo-Soviet Friendship*). 502

1965 February 13

Addressed a meeting of Congressmen and Legislators at Congress House, Madras. (*Hindi for National Integration*). 503

1965 March 25

Inaugural speech at the All-India Seminar on "Women and Co-operation" in New Delhi. (*Role of Women*). 504

1965 April 13

Visited Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to lay a wreath at the Martyrs Memorial. Paid tributes to the martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh. Later she visited the Golden Temple and the Durgiana *Mandir*. 505

1965 May 3

Received the Chief of the British Defence Staff, Lord Mountbatten on his arrival in New Delhi. 506

1965 May 15

Presided over a function at Buddha Vihara, New Delhi, to celebrate the 2509th birth anniversary of the Buddha. 507

1965 May 17

Addressed a meeting of the Delhi Women's League affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference in New Delhi. (*Rural Service*). 508

1965 May 20

Sent message to the leader of the Indian expedition to Mount Everest, Lt. Commander M.S. Kohli, congratulating him and his team on the magnificent achievement by scaling the highest peak in the world. 509

1965 May 23

Speech at a meeting of the Council for Promotion of Communal Harmony, Calcutta. (*The Secular Base*). 510

1965 June 11

Greeted the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, when the later arrived at the Royal Festival Hall, London, to open the Nehru Exhibition. 511

1965 June 25

Addressed a public meeting at Madras. (*Hindi Not to Replace Mother Tongue*). 512

1965 July 2

Inaugural speech at a Congress Workers' meeting in Raipur. (*Congress Leadership*). 513

1965 July 6

Left for Mongolia on a goodwill visit. 514

1965 July 7

Arrived in Moscow on a one-day stop-over on her way to Mongolia. She was the guest of Mrs. Yekaterina Furtseva, Soviet Minister for Culture. Attended a luncheon given in her honour in Moscow. 515

1965 July 9

Called on the Prime Minister of Mongolia. A reception was accorded to her by the Indian Ambassador in Ulan Bater, Mongolia. The

Mongolian Prime Minister Tsedenbal met her at the reception and praised India's role in maintaining and strengthening world peace. Indira Gandhi also attended a luncheon given by the Mongolian Foreign Minister. 516

1965 July 11

Attended the Mongolian National Day celebrations. Left for Moscow. 517

1965 July 12

Arrived in Moscow from Mongolia. 518

1965 July 13

Called on President Anastas Mikoyan of the Soviet Union. 519

1965 July 14

Left Moscow for India. 520

1965 August 8

Arrived at Srinagar on a five-day visit. First visit as Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting. 521

1965 August 13

Addressed a press conference in New Delhi immediately after her return from a five-day visit to Srinagar. (*Pakistani Kargil Posts*). 522

1965 September 26

Visited Amritsar to make an on-the-spot assessment of the loss of life and property caused by the Pakistani bombing of Chheharta, four hours after the acceptance of a cease-fire by Pakistan. 523

1965 September 28

Paid a flying visit to the forward posts of Haji Pir Pass in the morning. At Haji Pir she congratulated the *jawans* on their achievements. She assured them that the entire country was solidly behind them. She stopped at many places on her way back to Srinagar notably Kargil, Pahalgam and Pattan. She addressed a public meeting at Pattan. 524

1965 October 8

Addressed a defence rally at Bahadurgarh, 20 miles away from Delhi. (*Peace but not at cost of Honour*). 525

1965 October 12

Addressed the Standing Committee of State Directors of Information and Publicity in Delhi. (*Publicity*). 526

1965 October 20

Arrived at Jodhpur on a three-day tour of the border areas of Rajasthan soon after the end of hostilities. She visited Gadra city in Pakistan which fell to the Indian army on September 8. 527

1965 November 6

Madame Jozsef Nagy, Hungarian Minister for Light Industries, called on her in New Delhi. 528

1965 November 15

Distributed the "Soviet Land" Nehru Awards for outstanding works in literature and journalism in New Delhi. 529

1965 November 16

Inaugurated the Women's Voluntary Service in New Delhi. 530

1965 November 20

Inaugurated the second Nehru Memorial Hockey Tournament at Lady Hardinge Ground in New Delhi. 531

1965 November 23

Received the Isabella d'Este Prize for outstanding work in the field of diplomacy from the Italian Government in the Rome Town Hall. 532

1965 December 10

Delhi women held a reception in her honour at Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi. 533

1965 December 16

A reception was held in her honour by the Choori Walan Nagrik Samiti in Delhi. 534

1965 December 20

Takehiko Tanida of Japan, winner of the first prize in the Nehru Memorial speech contest in Tokyo in November 1965, called on Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. 535

1965 December 24

Presented the Sangeet Natak Academy Awards for 1965 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. 536

1965 December 25

Inaugural speech at a four-day session of the fifth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women in New Delhi. (*Need to Educate Women about the Rights*). 537

1966 January 10

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away in Tashkent within hours of signing the historic Tashkent Declaration. 538

1966 January 13

The Soviet Premier Kosygin called on her in New Delhi. 539

1966 January 16

Called on the Congress President Kamaraj in New Delhi. 540

1966 January 16

Interview to a Dutch Television (DTV) at her residence in New Delhi. (*Leadership issue in Congress Party*). 541

1966 January 18

Interview to *Daily Express.* 542

1966 January 19

Congress MPs gathered from all over the country to elect a leader. Indira Gandhi was elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party to succeed the late Lal Bahadur Shastri. She secured 355 votes and Morarji Desai got 169 votes. Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister, as widespread jubilation swept the country. She was sworn in on January 24, 1966 and thus became the first woman Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy. 543

1966 January 19

Speech in Delhi at the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting soon after her election as leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. (*A Servant of the Nation and Pledge to Serve*). 544

1966 January 20

World leaders felicitated Indira Gandhi. 545

1966 January 20

Accepted US invitation. 546

1966 January 21

Mongi Slim, special envoy of the Tunisian President, met her and exchanged views on the international situation. 547

1966 January 23

Had talks with President S. Radhakrishnan on Cabinet formation. 548

1966 January 23

Announced her Cabinet. 549

1966 January 24

Sworn in as the Prime Minister of India alongwith new Central Cabinet by the President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. Indira Gandhi became the first woman Prime Minister of India and the third Prime Minister in succession to Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Years of training, shouldering a variety of responsibilities, travel work and assistance to her father, culminated in her assuming the leadership of the Government of India. There was spontaneous affection and genuine admiration expressed throughout the country. People felt she had stood the test of fire and deserved the honour. New Council of Ministers was: Indira Gandhi (Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy); Gulzari Lal Nanda (Home Minister); Jagjivan Ram (Labour Employment and Rehabilitation); Sardar Swaran Singh (External Affairs); S. K. Patel (Railways); Y.B. Chavan (Defence); N. Sanjiva Reddy (Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism); C. Subramaniam (Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation); Sachinder Chaudhuri (Finance); Satya Narayan Sinha (Parliamentary Affairs and Communications); M. C. Chagla (Education); D. Sanjivayya (Industry); Asoka Mehta (Planning); Manubhai Shah (Commerce); G. S. Pathak (Law); and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Irrigation and Power). 550

1966 January 24

Sent a condolence message to the bereaved family on the death of Dr. H. J. Bhabha in an air crash near Geneva. (*A great loss to the World of Science, to me and to India*). 551

1966 January 26

Attended her office in the External Affairs Ministry for the first time. She occupied the same room which Jawaharlal Nehru used during his 17-year tenure. 552

1966 January 26

First broadcast over All India Radio to the Nation after becoming Prime Minister of India. (*Building a Dynamic Society*). 553

1966 January 28

She was greeted by a 20-member goodwill delegation from Sikkim when they called on her in New Delhi and every member presented a scarf to her in their traditional manner. 554

1966 January 30

Addressed a public meeting at the Ram Lila Ground in New Delhi on the occasion of the Martyr's Day. This was her first public speech after she became Prime Minister. (*Maintenance of Peace Essential*). 555

1966 February 1

Addressed the tribal Chiefs from Assam, Manipur, NEFA, Nagaland, Tripura and Andaman, Nicobar and Lacadive Islands who came to Delhi to take part in the Republic Day celebrations and called on Indira Gandhi and acquainted her with some of the problems in their areas. (*Tribal Area's Problems*). 556

1966 February 3

Signed the pledge circulated by the Central 'Save Rice for Kerala' Committee in New Delhi. 557

1966 February 4

Wrote to President Ayub Khan agreeing to an immediate resumption of overflights by Pakistani planes across Indian territory. 558

1966 February 5

Declared open Asia's longest road bridge over the *Sone* river at Dehri in Shahabad district of Bihar. It was 10,044-feet long and was named Jawahar Setu. 559

1966 February 5

Addressed a public meeting near Borjhar airport soon after her arrival in Gauhati. (*Relentless War on Poverty*). 560

1966 February 6

Addressed the All-Assam Miri Tribal Conference at Kulajan, Lakhimpur, Assam. (*Government Committed to Tribal People's Welfare*). 561

1966 February 8

Twenty-seven envoys called on her. 562

1966 February 8

The Editor of UAR daily, *Al Ahram* had a 40-minute talk with her when he called on her. 563

1966 February 9

First visit to Jaipur since becoming Prime Minister. Attended the Congress Working Committee meeting in Nehru Nagar, Jaipur. 564

1966 February 10

Attended 70th plenary session of the Indian National Congress at Nehru Nagar, Jaipur under the Presidentship of Kamaraj. 565

1966 February 10

Addressed the Subjects Committee meeting of the Congress at Nehru Nagar, Jaipur. (*India's Concern at the Continuing War in Vietnam*). 566

1966 February 10

Her first major speech as Prime Minister at a Congress session, Nehru Nagar, Jaipur. (*India will Implement Tashkent Declaration; and No Change in Stand on Kashmir*). 567

1966 February 14

Her first formal meeting with leaders of Opposition groups in Parliament in New Delhi. (*National Solution to Food Problem*). 568

1966 February 15

Gave statement in Lok Sabha on the Tashkent Declaration. (*Relations with Pakistan*). 569

1966 February 16

Said in Lok Sabha that India was prepared to have talks with China or with anybody, should proper conditions for such talks arise. 570

1966 February 17

The US Vice-President, Hubert H. Humphrey explained the U.S. stand on Vietnam to Indira Gandhi at the conclusion of his two-day talk with Indian leaders in New Delhi. 571

1966 February 17

Told the Lok Sabha that India was "deeply concerned" over the possibilities of escalation of the Vietnam conflict and was trying to establish peace in the area. 572

1966 February 18

The Chogyal of Sikkim called on her. 573

1966 February 18

Met the underground Naga delegation when the later called on her in New Delhi. 574

1966 February 18

Speech at a public meeting at Gandhi Ground in Delhi to pay homage to Rafi Ahmed Kidwai on the occasion of his 71st birth anniversary. (*Food Problem A National Problem*). 575

1966 February 19

The Liberian Minister for Education, Dr. Augustus Feweh Caine called on her in New Delhi. 576

1966 February 20

Speech at a dinner in honour of Gyula Kallai, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in New Delhi. (*Co-Existence*). 577

1966 February 21

Statement in Rajya Sabha. (*Talks with Naga Leaders*). 578

1966 February 22

Talks with the visiting Hungarian Prime Minister, Gyula Kallai ended in New Delhi. (China). 579

1966 February 22

Statement in Parliament on her talks with the United States Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, in New Delhi. (*Vietnam Conflict*). 580

1966 February 22

Met the President Nkrumah of Ghana at Palam airport during the later's stop-over in New Delhi on his way to Hanoi. Exchanged views on Vietnam and other international issues. 581

1966 February 22

Foreword to the book *Profile of Nehru: America Remembers A World Leader*, edited by Norman Cousins, published by Indian Book Company, Delhi, 1966, pages 136, price Rs. 2.50. 582

1966 February 22

Speech at the mausoleum of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Delhi. (*The Mind of Maulana Azad*). 583

1966 February 23

Addressed a conference of Inspector-Generals of Police in New Delhi. 584

1966 February 24

Rani Gaidinliu, leader of the Zeliang tribe of Nagas had a 40-minute meeting with Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. (*Zeliang Nagas*). 585

1966 February 26

Speech at a civic reception accorded to her by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi. (*Foreign Assistance*). 586

1966 February 27

Inaugural speech at the annual meeting of the National Shipping Board in New Delhi. (*Departmental Interest*). 587

1966 February 27

Wrote a letter to Sant Fateh Singh on the Punjabi Suba demand. 588

1966 February 28

Joint communique between Indira Gandhi and Gyula Kallai of Hungary declared. 589

1966 March 1

Expressed her concern over the situation in Vietnam in a message to President Ho Chi Minh. 590

1966 March 1

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on President's address. (*Problems of Growth*). 591

1966 March 11

Exchanged views with the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia on international issues, particularly those related to Asia and Africa. 592

1966 March 12

Inaugural address at the 39th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi. (*Industry Towards Self-Reliance*). 593

1966 March 15

Interview to *Christian Science Monitor*. 594

1966 March 17

Joint communique between her and the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia was declared. 595

1966 March 18

Addressed the meeting of National Defence Council on Indo-Pakistan issue in New Delhi. 596

1966 March 22

Inaugural address at the twenty-second session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). (*Common Tasks*). 597

1966 March 24

Left for foreign tour on a state visit to France, USA, UK and USSR. 598

1966 March 25

Met Prime Minister George Pompidou of France and held talks on general problems. 599

1966 March 25

Met Charles De Gaulle, the President of France, in Paris and held talks on Indo-French Co-operation. 600

1966 March 27
Left Paris for USA. 601

1966 March 28
Arrived in Washington, USA. 602

1966 March 28
Speech at dinner given by President Johnson, Washington. (*India and USA*). 603

1966 March
Placed a wreath at the grave of John F. Kennedy, Arlington, Virginia. 604

1966 March
At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington, Virginia. 605

1966 March 28
Speech at dinner given by President Johnson, Washington. (*India and USA*). 606

1966 March 29
President Johnson assured her that the USA would continue to take part generously in the international effort to alleviate India's food problem. 607

1966 March 29
Addressed the National Press Club in Washington. 608

1966 March
Met Pearl S. Buck, an author—the noted Novelist, in New York. 609

1966 March
With John D. Rockefeller enroute to Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts, New York. 610

1966 March
At the Washington Monumental Grounds. Secretary of State Dean Rusk greeted Indira Gandhi. 611

1966 March 30
Speech at dinner given by Economic Club of New York in regard to Indo-American relations. (*India and USA*). 612

1966 March 30

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Johnson issued a joint communique in Washington. In the words of the joint communique the visit reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship between the United States and India, based upon a shared commitment to constitutional democracy and a common revolutionary heritage. 613

1966 March 31

Speech at dinner given by the India Council of the Asia Society and other organizations, New York. (*India and USA*). 614

1966 April

Interviewed by Arnold Michaelis for *McCall's*. 93; April 1966; 104-5. 615

1966 April 1

Speech at a reception in New York. (*India and China*). 616

1966 April 1

Had talks with Secretary-General U. Thant at U.N. Headquarters in New York. 617

1966 April 1

Left New York for U.K. 618

1966 April 1

Arrived in London. 619

1966 April 2

In U.K. discussed joint issues with Prime Minister Harold Wilson during her stop-over before leaving for USSR. 620

1966 April 2

Left London for USSR. 621

1966 April 2

In USSR, she met Kosygin at Moscow airport during her brief stop-over on her way back home. 622

1966 April 3

Left Tashkent, USSR, for New Delhi. 623

1966 April 3

Came back from her nine-day visit to France, USA, U.K. and Soviet Union. 624

1966 April 7

Statement in Lok Sabha on her visits to the USA, USSR, France and U.K. 625

1966 April 9

Speech at a conference of State Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers, New Delhi. (*Self-Sufficiency in Food*). 626

1966 April 11

Had talks with the leaders of the underground Naga delegation. 627

1966 April 12

Addressed her first news conference in New Delhi as Prime Minister on international affairs and foreign aid. 628

1966 April 27

Met the King of Bhutan on his arrival in New Delhi. 629

1966 April 30

Speech at the Conference on the Promotion and Utilisation of Science and Technology in Afro-Asian Countries, New Delhi. (*Science in Developing Countries*). 630

1966 May 9

Speech at the birth centenary celebration of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, New Delhi. (*Gopal Krishna Gokhale*). 631

1966 May

Speech at All India Congress Committee, New Delhi. 632

1966 May 13

Left for Orissa on a two-day visit to make an on the spot study of the drought situation. 633

1966 May 19

Held a press conference in New Delhi and dealt with a number of national and international subjects. 634

1966 May 25

Speech at the presentation of State Awards for Films, New Delhi. (*Films; Mass Media*). 635

1966 June

India's first lady—Indira. Interview with James Comeron, *Envoy*. 636

1966 June 1

C. Rajagopalachari called for an all-party, all-talent Government headed by Indira Gandhi. 637

1966 June 2

Declared open the Saryu Bridge in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh connecting Lucknow with Barauni. 638

1966 June 5

Devaluation of rupee by 36.5 per cent was announced. 639

1966 June 11

Speech at a conference of Chairmen of the State academies of music and drama, Pachmarhi. (*Music*). 640

1966 June 11

Speech at a youth rally, Pachmarhi. (*Youth and Social Change*). 641

1966 June 12

'Person to Person' broadcast over All India Radio. (*Planning*; *Devaluation*; *Economy*). 642

1966 June 13

Addressed a press conference on a number of national and international subjects. 643

1966 June 14

Speech inaugurating a 'Round Table' discussion on the role of the public sector, New Delhi. (*The Public Sector*). 644

1966 June 24

Speech at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. (*Administrators and the People*). 645

1966 June 26

Speech at the golden jubilee celebration of Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey University for Women, Bombay. (*Tasks before Indian Women*). 646

1966 July 1

Inaugurated the fourth unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools factory at Kalamassery. 647

1966 July 3

Inaugurated two defence equipment projects—a tank factory at Avadi and a small arms unit at Suriyur. 648

1966 July 6

Speech at a reception in her honour by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in New Delhi on the eve of her departure for the Soviet Union. 649

1966 July 7

Broadcast to the Nation over All India Radio before leaving for a foreign visit. (*International Friendship*; *Peace*; *Co-operation and Progress*). 650

1966 July 7

Left for UAR, Yugoslavia and Soviet Union. 651

1966 July 8

Arrived in Cairo, UAR. 652

1966 July 9

Indira Gandhi and President Nasser rededicated themselves to the causes of non-alignment and world peace. 653

1966 July 10

Left for Yugoslavia. 654

1966 July 10

Arrived at Brioni Island, Yugoslavia. 655

1966 July 10

Speech delivered at dinner given by President Tito of Yugoslavia at Brioni. (*Indo-Yugoslav Friendship*). 656

1966 July 10

President Tito welcomed the new Indian initiative on Vietnam with some slight reservations. 657

1966 July 12

Joint communique was issued between President Tito and Indira Gandhi. 658

1966 July 12

Left Yugoslavia for USSR. 659

1966 July 12

Arrived in Moscow, USSR. 660

1966 July 12

In Moscow, she sent personal letters to about 60 girls in the Soviet Union—all "Indiras". The letters in Hindi, with a Russian translation, were accompanied by small presents. Girls were named after Indira Gandhi in almost all Soviet Republics, especially in the Central Asian Republic. The first Soviet girl to be named Indira was born in 1955 when Indira Gandhi was touring the Soviet Union with her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. 661

1966 July 13

Discussed Vietnam issue with Premier Kosygin. She paid a visit to USSR from 12 to 16 July. 662

1966 July 14

Speech at Soviet-Indian Friendship rally in Moscow. (*India and USSR*). 663

1966 July 15

Address on television, Moscow. (*India and USSR*). 664

1966 July 16

Stressed in her news conference that unless America stopped bombing in Vietnam it was difficult to re-convene the 1954 Geneva Conference to end the Vietnam conflict. 665

1966 July 16

Indo-Soviet Joint communique was issued in Moscow at the conclusion of Indira Gandhi's 5-day official visit to the Soviet Union. 666

1966 July 16

Arrived in New Delhi. 667

1966 July 18

Discussed law and order and food problems in a conference with the Chief Ministers. 668

1966 July 25

Statement in Parliament on her recent visit to UAR, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. 669

1966 July 25

Speech at a meeting of the Planning Commission, New Delhi. (*Planning—Five Year Plans*). 670

1966 July 29

The Hindi Salahkar Samiti decided to set up a new committee directly under the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to co-ordinate efforts for the propagation of Hindi. 671

1966 July 31

Speech in Lok Sabha. (*Rabindranath Tagore*). 672

1966 August

Met the Vice-President Kamanga of Zambia in New Delhi. 673

1966 August 4

No-confidence motion against the Government headed by Indira Gandhi was rejected in the Lok Sabha. 674

1966 August 4

Speech during debate in Lok Sabha on no-confidence motion. (*Planning*; *Devaluation*; *Economy*). 675

1966 August 7

'Person to Person' broadcast over All India Radio. (*Planning—Five Year Plans*). 676

1966 August 11

Concluded her third round of talks with the underground Naga leaders. 677

1966 August 13

Wrote to President Johnson of USA on Vietnam. 678

1966 August 15

Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Delhi, on Independence Day. (*National Strength*). 679

1966 August 18

Interview with R.K. Karanjia of *Blitz*. 680

1966 August 20

Speech on socialism, non-alignment, secularism and national integration at Vithalbhai Patel Bhawan, New Delhi. (*Economic Independence*: *The Means*). 681

1966 September 1

In Lok Sabha she announced the removal of restrictions on the making of gold ornaments of more than 14-carat purity, a ban on the possession of primary gold and eventual nationalization of all gold refineries. 682

1966 September 2

Singapore Prime Minister, Lee Kua Yew, discussed South-East Asia with her in New Delhi. 683

1966 September 4

'Person to Person' broadcast over All India Radio. (*Planning—Five Year Plans*). 684

1966 September 18

Talking with Indira, an exclusive interview by Khushwant Singh. *Illustrated Weekly of India*. 87 (37); Sep 18, 1966; 8-10. 685

1966 September 23

Inaugurated the Cochin Oil Refinery near Ernakulam. 686

1966 September 27

Speech at the nineteenth session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia of the World Health Organisation, New Delhi. (*The Importance of W.H.O.*). 687

1966 September 28

Inaugural speech at a three-day advertising conference of the Indian Society of Advertisers in New Delhi. (*Role of Advertising*). 688

1966 October 4

Arrived in Nepal on a four-day visit. 689

1966 October 4

Speech at banquet given by King Mahendra of Nepal, Kathmandu. (*India-Nepal Relations*). 690

1966 October 5

Speech at civic reception, Kathmandu. (*India-Nepal Relations*). 691

1966 October 6

Inaugurated Rs. 1.27 crore Kathmandu Water Supply Scheme built with Indian aid and promised Rs. 40 crores for Nepal's Third Plan. 692

1966 October 7

Joint communique signed in Kathmandu after a four-day visit to Nepal. 693

1966 October 10

Convocation address at University of North Bengal, Rajarammohunpur. (*Education*). 694

1966 October 12

Said in Siliguri that India would go to the aid of Bhutan if there was further violation of the Bhutanese territory by the Chinese. 695

1966 October 17

King Mahendra and Queen Ratna were welcomed by her. 696

1966 October 19

Broadcast over All India Radio. (*Youth and Social Change*). 697

1966 October 20

President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of UAR arrived in New Delhi for tripartite talks. 698

1966 October 21

Speech at the inauguration of the Tripartite meeting between India, UAR and Yugoslavia, New Delhi. (*Foreign Policy*; *International Friendship*; *Peace*; *Co-operation and Progress*). 699

1966 October 24

Joint communique on economic co-operation between Heads of Governments of Yugoslavia, UAR and India was issued in New Delhi. 700

1966 October 28

Speech at a 'Round Table' discussion on tourism, New Delhi. (*Tourism Industry*). 701

1966 November 1

States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh were formed. 702

1966 November 2

Statement in Lok Sabha on the Tripartite meeting between India, UAR and Yugoslavia. 703

1966 November 6

Described the drought situation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as "grim". 704

1966 November 7

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on no-confidence motion. (*The cult of Violence*). 705

1966 November 9

Took over Home as Gulzarilal Nanda Union Home Minister resigned. 706

1966 November 11

Drew the cards for the Davis Cup tie between India and West Germany in Delhi. 707

1966 November 13

Reshuffled Union Government following resignation of Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda. 708

1966 November 16

In a broadcast to the Nation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called for a "political truce" to allow unhampered relief work in the drought affected areas. 709

1966 November 16-17

Launched campaign to collect drought relief fund. 710

1966 November 28

Speech on the occasion of Guru Nanak Birthday celebration, Gandhi Maidan, Delhi. (*Guru Nanak*). 711

1966 December 11

Inaugural address at the seventeenth conference of the International Union of Family Organizations, New Delhi. (*Family Planning*). 712

1966 December 16

Appealed to Sant Fateh Singh not to go on his proposed fast. 713

1966 December 19

Interviewed by Mme. Anne Cublier. 714

1966 December 21

Addressed a Press conference in New Delhi on cow-slaughter and Punjab boundary dispute. 715

1966 December 24

Convocation address at Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. (*The Message of Visva-Bharati*; *Education*). 716

1966 December 25

Interview to United News of India. *Hindustan Times.* 717

1966 December 27

Discussed with representatives of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference at Shillong their demand for a separate State. 718

1966

Felix Topolski, British Painter, visited her, while returning from China. He stopped in New Delhi and worked for long hours at drawing her while she carried on her daily work in long uninterruped dialogues. Earlier she met him in 1949 in New Delhi, when the later was a guest of Jawaharlal Nehru. He stayed with them for almost two months. 719

1967 January 2

Gave away awards and fellowships of Sangeet Natak Akademy for 1966 to distinguished persons in the field of music and dance. 720

1967 January 3

Inaugurated 54th session of Indian National Science Congress at Hyderabad. 721

1967 January 5

Laid foundation of Madras Refineries and fertiliser plants in Manali. 722

1967 January 7

Inaugurated the Hindustan Photo Film Plant, a Rs. 12-crore public sector undertaking. 723

1967 January 8

Delivered Convocation address at Bangalore University. (*Education*). 724

1967 January 9

First stage of Tungabhadra high-level canal, constructed at a cost of Rs. 13 crores, inaugurated and foundation stone for the Rs. 3-crore second stage of the canal laid by her. 725

1967 January 10

Broadcast over All India Radio on the first anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration. (*India and Pakistan*). 726

1967 January 11

Tribute to the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, at an all-party memorial meeting. (*Lal Bahadur Shastri*). 727

1967 January 12

Speech at the Atomic Energy Establishment. (*Dr. Homi Bhabha: The Ideal Scientist*). 728

1967 January 18

Broadcast over all India Radio on the 300th birth anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh. (*Guru Gobind Singh*). 729

1967 January 21

Presented National Awards to five children for acts of courage and adventure. 730

1967 January 28

Met King Zaher Shah of Afghanistan in New Delhi. 731

1967 January 31

Speech at civic reception in honour of the King of Afghanistan. (*Indo-Afghan Friendship*). 732

1967 January

Campaigned for Congress in the fourth General Elections. Toured 15,200 miles and addressed 160 meetings. 733

1967 Feburary 4

While addressing a public meeting in Bhubaneshwar, she was hit by a stone and sustained a nose injury. 734

1967 Feburary 10

Left the Willingdon hospital, New Delhi, after operation following an injury to the nose from a stone thrown at an election meeting at Bhubaneshwar. 735

1967 February 15

Polling for Lok Sabha held for the fourth time since Independence. Polling ended on 22 February. 736

1967 February 23

Won Parliamentary seat for Lok Sabha from Rai Bareily, U.P., securing 1,43,602 votes. 737

1967 February 25

Congress won majority in the fourth Lok Sabha General Elections. Won 281 out of 520 seats. 738

1967 March 12

Elected unanimously leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party to become Prime Minister again. 739

1967 March 12

Speech on re-election as Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, New Delhi. (*National Strength*). 740

1967 March 13

Sworn in as Prime Minister of India for the second time. New Union Cabinet came into being. Ministries allocated were: Indira Gandhi (Prime Minister and Atomic Energy); Morarji Desai (Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Finance); Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Industrial Development and Company Affairs); M.C. Chagla (External Affairs); Y.B. Chavan (Home Affairs); Dinesh Singh (Commerce); Jai Sukh Lal Hathi (Labour and Rehabilitation); Jagjivan Ram (Food and Agriculture); Dr. Karan Singh (Tourism and Civil Aviation); Asoka Mehta (Planning, Petrolium and Chemicals and Social Welfare); P. Govinda Menon (Law); C. M. Poonacha (Railways); Ram Subhag Singh (Parliamentary Affairs and Communications); Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao (Transport and Shipping); Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Steel, Mines and Metals); Dr. Triguna Sen (Education); K. K. Shah (Information and Broadcasting); Satya Narayan Sinha (Minister without portfolio); Sardar Swaran Singh (Defence). 741

1967 March 15

Broadcast over All India Radio. (*Democracy*). 742

1967 March 20

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on a no-confidence motion. (*Democratic Set-up*). 743

1967 April 3

Speech at the annual general meeting of the Indian Council of Child Welfare, New Delhi. (*Child Welfare Work*; *Social Welfare*). 744

1967 April 5

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on President's Address. (*A Minimum National Programme*). 745

1967 April 8

Speech at a conference of State Chief Ministers, New Delhi. (*National Unity*). 746

1967 April 12

Speech at the presentation to U. Thant of the first Nehru Award for International Understanding, New Delhi. (*India and the United Nations*). 747

1967 April 21

Former American Vice-President Richard Nixon met her in New Delhi. 748

1967 June 1

Salah-el-Abid, special envoy of President Nasser of UAR arrived in New Delhi for talks with her on West Asia crisis. 749

1967 June 6

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*West Asian Crisis*). 750

1967 June 6

Speech at a meeting of College Planning Forums, Madras. (*Youth and Social Change*). 751

1967 June 15

Met the President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in New Delhi and stressed close Indo-Zambia ties. 752

1967 July 8

Visited forward areas in Ladakh. 753

1967 July 17

Speech in the Lok Sabha initiating debate on foreign affairs. 754

1967 August 4

Speech inaugurating Nagarjunasagar Project, a new unit of Hindustan Machine Tools at Hyderabad. (*Machine Tools*; *Industry*). 755

1967 August 12

Speech during debate in Rajya Sabha on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (*Welfare for the Downtrodden*; *Social Welfare*). 756

1967 August 15

Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Delhi, Independence Day. (*Democratic Progress*). 757

1967 September 5

Took over External Affairs Ministry and retained until 14 February 1969. 758

1967 September 7

Received Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim on their arrival at Palam, New Delhi. 759

1967 September 7

Inaugural address at a two-day 'Round Table' discussion on Science and Technology, New Delhi. (*Science and Social Change*). 760

1967 September 18

Left New Delhi for Ceylon (Sri Lanka) on a state visit. 761

1967 September 18

Speech at a reception by India-Ceylon Society, Colombo. (*Indo-Sri Lanka Friendship*). 762

1967 September 19

Speech at civic reception by the Colombo Municipal Council. (*Indo-Sri Lanka Friendship*). 763

1967 September 21

Joint statement on mutual co-operation by the Prime Minister of India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) was issued. 764

1967 September 26

Speech at a conference of State Chief Ministers, New Delhi. (*Self-Sufficiency in Food*). 765

1967 October 7

Left on her East European countries tour. 766

1967 October 8

She had a three-hour stop-over in Moscow. She exchanged views with Soviet Premier A. Kosygin on international problems before leaving for Poland. 767

1967 October 8

Arrived in Warsaw for a three-day vist to Poland. 768

1967 October 9

Speech at luncheon given by Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the Prime Minister of Poland, Warsaw. (*Indo-Polish Co-operation*). 769

1967 October 9

Met the Polish President Edward Ochab in Warsaw. 770

1967 October 9

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Polish Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewiez agreed to continue International Control Commission's work in Vietnam in close co-operation with the two Co-Chairman: Britain and the Soviet Union. 771

1967 October 10

Had talks with Wladyslaw Gumulka, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. 772

1967 October 11

Joint communique between Jozef Cyrankiewiez, Polish Prime Minister and Indira Gandhi signed in Warsaw. Left Poland for Yugoslavia. 773

1967 October 11

Arrived in Belgrade for a two-day visit to Yugoslavia. 774

1967 October 11

Speech at banquet given by President Tito of Yugoslavia in Belgrade in regard to Indo-Yugoslav friendship. 775

1967 October 11

Discussed West Asia and Vietnam problems with President Tito. 776

1967 October 12

Discussed Indo-Yugoslav relations with President Tito. 777

1967 October 13

Joint statement by President Tito and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued in Yugoslavia. 778

1967 October 13

Left Belgrade for Bulgaria. 779

1967 October 13

Arrived in Sofia on a three-day visit to Bulgaria. Met the Bulgarian Prime Minister Todor Zhivkov and exchanged views on international problems. 780

1967 October 14

Went to Varna from Sofia on a one-day visit to Black Sea resort of Bulgaria. Called on the Chairman of the National Assembly Presidium of Bulgaria, Georgi Traykov. Visited some resorts including the Golden Sands and Druzhba. 781

1967 October 15

Had a press conference in Sofia, Bulgaria. 782

1967 October 16

Joint communique was issued at the end of her visit to Bulgaria. Left Bulgaria for Rumania. 783

1967 October 16

Arrived in Bucharest, Rumania. Speech at airport, Bucharest. (*Indo-Rumanian Co-operation*). 784

1967 October 17

Exchanged views with Rumanian leaders on international problems. 785

1967 October 19

Joint communique was issued at the end of her visit to Rumania. Left Rumania for UAR. 786

1967 October 19

Arrived in Cairo from Bucharest on a visit to UAR. Exchanged views on international problems, especially West-Asian crisis with President Nasser. 787

1967 October 20

Had talks with President Nasser. (*Middle-East Crisis*). 788

1967 October 21

Joint statement issued between President Nasser of the UAR and the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when the later paid a visit to the UAR from October 19 to 21. 789

1967 October 21

Left Cario for home. 790

1967 October 21

Returned to New Delhi from her two-week tour abroad. 791

1967 November 5

Left New Delhi for Moscow to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Russian Revolution. 792

1967 November 6-8

Attended the golden jubilee celebrations of the October Revolution in Moscow. 793

1967 November 8

Returned from Moscow. 794

1967 November 11

Speech at the foundation day anniversary of Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. (*Tasks before Indian Women*; *Social Welfare*). 795

1967 November 11

Interview to *Eve's Weekly*, Bombay. 796

1967 November 14

Speech on the occasion of the First Nehru Memorial Lecture. New Delhi. (*Jawaharlal Nehru*). 797

1967 November 15

Presented "Soviet Land" Nehru Awards. 798

1967 November 16

Statement in Parliament on her tour to Ceylon, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, UAR and the USSR. 799

1967 November 18

Delivered convocation address at the University of Roorkee. (*Technology for Development*). 800

1967 November 20

Speech at dinner in honour of Chancellor Dr. Kurt Georg Keisinger of the Federal Republic of Germany, New Delhi. (*India and Federal Republic of Germany*). 801

1967 November 21

Joint communique issued in New Delhi by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger. 802

1967 November 22

Inaugural address at the fortieth session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi. (*Power for Prosperity*). 803

1967 November 24

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on a no-confidence motion. No-confidence motion against the government was rejected in Lok Sabha by 215 votes to 88. (*National Unity*). 804

1967 November 30

Made a statement in the Parliament recognising the new South Yemen Republic. 805

1967 December 1

Speech at a meeting of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Planning*). 806

1967 December 2

Inaugural address at the fifth Indian Co-operative Congress, New Delhi. (*Co-operation for Rural Development*). 807

1967 December 9

Speech at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay. (*Industry—Towards Self-Reliance*). 808

1967 December 12

Speech during debate in Lok Sabha on the Official Language (Amendment) Bill. (*Language and National Unity*). 809

1967 December 13

Talks with the Mauritius Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam in New Delhi. 810

1967 December 17

Speech at a meeting to welcome the relics of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Delhi. (*Subhash Chandra Bose : A Great Patriot*). 811

1967 December 18

Inauguration speech at the ninth session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in New Delhi. 812

1967 December 22

Statement in Lok Sabha during the debate on foreign affairs. (*India and China*). 813

1967 December 22

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Communalism*). 814

1967 December 22

The Parliament approved the Official Language (Amendment) Bill providing for a three language formula. 815

1967 December 24

Convocation address at Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. (*Rabindranath Tagore*). 816

1968 January 3

Inaugural speech at the 55th session of Indian Science Congress at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. (*Science and Social Welfare*). 817

1968 January 9-10

State of emergency, which was proclaimed on 26 October 1962 in the wake of Chinese attack in NEFA and Ladakh, ended at midnight. 818

1968 January 25

Speech at dinner in honour of Alexi N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, New Delhi. (*India and USSR*). 819

1968 January 29

The Shah of Iran, accompanied by Empress Farah Diba, while passing through New Delhi on his way from Thailand to Iran, stopped and had talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 820

1968 January 31

India-USSR Joint communique issued following talks between Prime Minister Alexi N. Kosygin and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. 821

1968 February 1

Inaugural address at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II) comprising 132 countries in New Delhi. (*Trade and Development*). 822

1968 February 1

Speech while laying the foundation-stone of the new building of the Press Trust of India, New Delhi. (*Journalism in Developing Society*). 823

1968 February 2

Dedicated Thumba Rocket Launching Station near Trivandrum to the United Nations for International Co-operation in space study. Speech at Thumba Rocket Centre. (*India and the Space Age*). 824

1968 February 3

Reached Andamans. 825

1968 February 7

Became the Chairman of National Integration Council. 826

1968 February 8

King of Bhutan, H. M. The Druk Gyalpo paid a five-day official visit to India. The King had talks with her on economic co-operation between India and Bhutan in New Delhi. 827

1968 February 10

U. Thant, UN Seceretary General met Indira Gandhi. 828

1968 February 10

Speech at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (*Role of Agricultural Scientists*). 829

1968 February 17

Speech at the eighth centenary celebrations of Shri Basaveswara, New Delhi. (*Shri Basaveswara*). 830

1968 February 20

Statement in Lok Sabha on the International Tribunal Award on the Rann of Kutch. 831

1968 February 23

Speech during debate in Lok Sabha on President's address. (*The Democratic Approach*). 832

1968 February 25

Her elder son Rajiv Gandhi married Sonia Maino of Italy in New Delhi at a simple ceremony. 833

1968 March 14

Announced in the Parliament about India's decision of not to sign the US-Soviet draft of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in its present form. (*Nuclear Non-Proliferation*). 834

1968 March 19

Interview published in *Revista De Occidente* of Madrid. (*Tradition and Modernity*). 835

1968 March 21

Foreword to the book *Nine Atop Everest*. (*Mountains*). 836

1968 March 23

Convocation address at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. (*The Mission of a Doctor*). 837

1968 March 30

Speech at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Role of the Private Sector*). 838

1968 April 6

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on the budget demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. (*Foreign Policy*). 839

1968 April 6

Inaugurated construction of Rs. 670 crore Bokaro Steel Plant. 840

1968 April 10

Speech at the presentation of awards in connection with the first Triennale India Exhibition, New Delhi. (*Art*). 841

1968 April 13

Convocation address at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. (*Managers for a Developing Society*). 842

1968 April 13

Speech on All India Radio on the inaugural function of 'Tagore Theatre'. (*Modernizing Art*). 843

1968 April 20

Declared open the Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant costing Rs. 33 crore which was set up with Japanese aid. 844

1968 April 21

Soviet Premier Alexi N. Kosygin arrived in New Delhi on way back home from a visit to Pakistan. Kosygin had talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 845

1968 April 24

Speech on nuclear non-proliferation in Lok Sabha during the debate on demands for the budget of Department of Atomic Energy. 846

1968 April 30

Interview by William Attwood. *Look*. 32; April 30, 1968; 75-6. 847

1968 May 3

Started a tour to Sikkim and Bhutan. 848

1968 May 3

Inaugurated Thimpu-Phuntsoling highway at Thimpu in Bhutan. 849

1968 May 4

Met King Jigme Dorji of Bhutan and members of the Royal Family. 850

1968 May 5

Arrived in Gangtok, Sikkim. 851

1968 May 8

Interview with an Indonesian woman M.P. 852

1968 May 15

Speech at the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi. (*Mountains*). 853

1968 May 17

Speech at a meeting of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Planning*). 854

1968 May 18

Left New Delhi for Madras on a two-week foreign tour to Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia. 855

1968 May 19

Arrived in Singapore. 856

1968 May 19

Speech at banquet given by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore. (*India and Singapore*). 857

1968 May 20

India and Singapore issued a joint communique at the conclusion of her visit to Singapore. 858

1968 May 20

Left Singapore for Australia. 859

1968 May 21

Arrived in Canberra, Australia. 860

1968 May 22

Speech at lunch given by Prime Minister John Grey Gorton of Australia, Canberra. (*Indo-Australian Co-operation*). 861

1968 May 22

Had a press conference in Canberra. (*South-East Asia*). 862

1968 May 23

Arrived in Melbourne on a two-day visit to Victoria, Australia. 863

1968 May 24

Addressed a T.V. press conference in Melbourne before leaving for Sydney. (*South-East Asian Alliance*). 864

1968 May 25

Visited places of interest in Sydney. 865

1968 May 26

Broadcast over Australian Broadcasting Commission in the 'Guest of Honour' series concerning "India-Australian Co-operation". 866

1968 May 26

Departure form Sydney, Australia to New Zealand. 867

1968 May 27

Arrived in Wellington, on a one-day visit to New Zealand. Had a meeting with the New Zealand Prime Minister K. Holyoake. 868

1968 May 28

Speech at state luncheon, Wellington, New Zealand. (*India and New Zealand*). 869

1968 May 28

Joint Indo-New Zealand communique was issued in Wellington. 870

1968 May 29

Arrived in Kuala Lumpur on a three-day visit to Malaysia. Had a meeting with the Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. 871

1968 May 30

Called on Yang Di Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong, King and Queen of Malaysia. They presented gifts to Indira Gandhi. 872

1968 May 30

Exchanged views with the Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. (*India and Malaysia*). 873

1968 May 31

Address at a rally, Kuala Lumpur. (*Friendship with Malaysia*). 874

1968 May 31

At Kuala Lumpur discussions with Indian envoys in South-East Asia on close ties in the region. 875

1968 June 1

Joint communique issued at the end of her visit to Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur. 876

1968 June 1

Returned from South-East Asian tour. 877

1968 June 20

Speech at a meeting of the National Integration Council, Srinagar. (*National Integration*). 878

1968 June 22
Discussions with Sheikh Abdullah on Kashmir's future. Rejected autonomy demand for Jammu. 879

1968 June 22
Remarks at the concluding session of the National Integration Council, Srinagar. (*National Integration*). 880

1968 July 7
Inaugurated Chandrapur Thermal Plant at DVC Bihar. (*Damodar Valley Corporation*). 881

1968 July 8
Received a letter from Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin regarding Soviet arms supply to Pakistan. 882

1968 July 19
Replies to questionnaire, *Asia Magazine*. (*Two Decades of Freedom*). 883

1968 July 22
Statement in Lok Sabha on the supply of Soviet arms to Pakistan. (*Relations with Pakistan*). 884

1968 July 26
Statement in Lok Sabha on her visit to South-East Asian countries. 885

1968 August 1
Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Events in Czechoslovakia*). 886

1968 August 9
Inaugural address at the conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia, New Delhi. (*Role of Scientists*). 887

1968 August 10
Presidential address at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. (*Science for rapid Development*). 888

1968 August 15
Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Delhi, Independence Day. (*National Strength*). 889

1968 August 21

Statement in Lok Sabha concerning events in Czechoslovakia. 890

1968 August 23

Statement during debate in Rajya Sabha concerning events in Czechoslovakia. 891

1968 September 7

Opened Panki Power Station at Kanpur. 892

1968 September 20

Broadcast to the Nation on the eve of her departure on a 22-day visit to South American and Carribbean countries. (*Need-based Wage; Price Checks*). 893

1968 September 21

· Left for a tour of South American and Carribbean countries—Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Guyana. 894

1968 September 21

She was closetted for 40 minutes' informal talk with British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewarat at the London airport while her Air India plane fuelled, on her journey to New York en route to her South American tour. (*India and Britain*). 895

1968 September 22

During her brief stop-over at Frankfurt airport, West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt had a 30-minute talk with Indira Gandhi. (*India and West Germany*). 896

1968 September 22

Interview with the Deutche Welle Radio during her stop-over at Frankfurt airport. 897

1968 September 22

Arrived at Kennedy airport, en route to her South American tour. 898

1968 September 23

Arrived in Rio de Janerio from New York, on a five-day visit to Brazil to begin her visit to South America. 899

1968 September 24

Speech at lunch given by President Artur da Costa e Silva of Brazil, Brasilia. (*India and Brazil*). 900

1968 September 24

Speech at banquet given by President Artur da Costa e Silva of Brazil, Brasilia. (*India and Brazil*). 901

1968 September 25

Laid the foundation stone of Indian Embassy Complex in Brazil. 902

1968 September 26

Presented a souvenir to Sao Paulo State Governor Roberto Abreu Sodre during their meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil. 903

1968 September 26

A new variety of Orchid, developed in a private orchard in Sao Paulo, was named Indira Priyadarshni after her name. 904

1968 September 27

Joint communique issued at the conclusion of her visit to Brazil. (*India and Brazil*). Left for Uruguay. 905

1968 September 27

Arrived at Montevideo on the second leg of her tour of South America. Address to the Parliament of Uruguay, Montevideo. (*India and Uruguay*). 906

1968 September 28

Speech at a function arranged by the Uruguyan Minister of Culture and National Commission for UNESCO to release the publication *Homage to Nehru*, Montevideo. (*Jawaharlal Nehru*). 907

1968 September 29

Joint communique by the President of Uruguay and the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was issued. 908

1968 September 29

Arrived in Buenos Airs on a visit to Argentina. 909

1968 September 30

Speech at lunch given by President Juan Carlos Ongania of Argentina, Buenos Aires. (*India and Argentina*). 910

1968 September 30

Remarks at the presentation of the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on behalf of Visva-Bharati to Madam Victoria Ocampo, Buenos Aires. (*India and Argentina*). 911

1968 October 2

Joint communique issued at the end of her visit to Argentina. (*India and Argentina*). 912

1968 October 2

Arrived in Santiago, for a three-day visit to Chile. 913

1968 October 2

Speech at banquet given by President Don Eduardo Frei Montalva of Chile, Santiago. (*India and Chile*). 914

1968 October 3

Cancelled her visit to Peru owing to military coup there. 915

1968 October 3

Had a busy schedule of meetings and ceremonies in Santiago. (*India and Chile*). 916

1968 October 5

Saw the bay and city of Vina Del Mar during a visit to the Chilean resort. 917

1968 October 7

Returned to Santiago, the capital of Chile. 918

1968 October 8

Addressed Chile's Institute of International Studies and the Chilean Council of World Affairs in Santiago. (*Foreign Policy*). 919

1968 October 8

Joint communique of India and Chile was issued at the end of her visit to Chile. 920

1968 October 8

Departure from Chile for Colombia. 921

1968 October 8

Arrived at Bogota, Colombia. 922

1968 October 9

Speech at banquet given by President Carlos Lleras Restrepo of Colombia, Bogota. (*India and Colombia*). 923

1968 October 10

Joint communique issued at the conclusion of her visit to Colombia. Left for Venezuela. 924

1968 October 10

Arrived in Venezuela. Speech at banquet given by President Raul Leoni of Venezuela, Caracas. (*India and Venezuela*). 925

1968 October 11

Joint communique at the end of her visit to Venezuela was issued. 926

1968 October 11

Arrived in Port of Spain. Speech at a public rally, Port of Spain. (*India and Trinidad and Tobago*). 927

1968 October 12

Joint communique issued at the conclusion of her visit to Trinidad and Tobago. 928

1968 October 12

Arrived in Georgetown on the last leg of a tour of South America (Latin America) and Caribbean. Speech at a public meeting, Georgetown. (*India and Guyana*). 929

1968 October 13

Joint communique at the conclusion of her visit to Guyana was issued. 930

1968 October 13

Flew to New York on her way back to Delhi. 931

1968 October 14

Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York. (*India and UNO*; *International Friendship*; *Peace*; *Co-operation and Progress*). 932

1968 October 17

Returned to New Delhi from her South American and Caribbean tour. 933

1968 October 23

Launched the first India-built frigate 'Nilgiri' at Mazagoan, Bombay. 934

1968 November 1

Hailed U.S. decision to stop bombing on North Vietnam. 935

1968 November 2

Visited Barmer and Jaisalmer areas of Rajasthan to study drought situation. 936

1968 November 9

Inaugural address at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Maharashtra State Women's Council, Bombay. (*Tasks before Indian Women*; *Social Welfare*). 937

1968 November 11

Rejected statehood for Manipur. 938

1968 November 11

Interviewed by Edith Nemy of the *New York Times*. 939

1968 November 12

Statement in Lok Sabha on her Latin American and Caribbean tour. 940

1968 November 13

Speech at the conference on War Dangers, New Delhi. (*Peace*). 941

1968 November 13

Speech on the occasion of the second Nehru Memorial Lecture, New Delhi. (*The Problem of Brain Drain*). 942

1968 November 14

Interview to *Patriot*. 943

1968 November 16

Convocation address at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. (*Technology for Development*). 944

1968 November 27

Prime Minister Dudley Senanyake of Ceylon arrived in New Delhi on a 7-day visit. The two Prime Ministers reviewed the progress made in matters of common interest and exchanged views on the latest international development. 945

1968 November 30

Speech at the inauguration of the sixth All-India Conference on Family Planning, Chandigarh. (*Family Planning*). 946

1968 December 13

Addressed the meeting of a conference of Heads of Indian Missions in South-East Asia held in New Delhi. 947

1968 December 15

Address at four hundredth anniversary celebrations of the Cochin Synagogue. 948

1968 December 29

Interview with J.D. Sethi. *Hindustan Times.* 949

1968

Article "Legacies of Gandhi" in *Mahatma Gandhi: Hundred Years*, (pages 87-92) edited by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and published under the auspices of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary 1968, pages 401. (*The Message of the Mahatma Gandhi*). Indira Gandhi was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary. 950

1969 January 1

Addressed a press conference in New Delhi. (*Foreign Policy; International Friendship; Peace; Co-operation and Progress*). 951

1969 January 3

The Shah of Iran and the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi exchanged views over a wide range of international issues and reportedly agreed that the U.N. resolution on West Asia passed on November 22, 1967 should be implemented to bring peace to the region. 952

1969 January 3

Inaugurated the 56th session of the Indian Science Congress in Bombay. (*Science for rapid Development*). 953

1969 January 3

Addressed a public meeting at Gole Bagh, Amritsar. 954

1969 January 4

Left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. 955

1969 January 7

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. 956

1969 January 8

Reminded Commonwealth Prime Ministers of the principles on which the multi-racial group of countries with different points of view and problems came into being and reaffirmed that India did not calculate material or other tangible gains from this association when joining it. 957

1969 January 13

In Chandigarh called upon the people of Punjab to help the Congress in what she called "the great task of reconstruction of the country." 958

1969 January 14

In a public meeting held at Patiala, she asked Punjabis to strengthen her hands. 959

1969 January 20

Declared in Calcutta that India would strengthen her friendship with friendly countries and try to win over those who were not so friendly. 960

1969 January 22

Speech at banquet in honour of Todor Zivkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, New Delhi. (*India and Bulgaria*). 961

1969 January 22

Presented Bravery Awards to eight children. 962

1969 January 24

Reviewed the world situation in two-hour meeting with the Bulgarian Prime Minister Todor Zivkov. 963

1969 January 24

Speech at the presentation of Jawharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to Mrs. Martin Luther King, New Delhi. (*Martin Luther King*). 964

1969 January 25

Called upon Punjabis at Amritsar to vote for the Indian National Congress. 965

1969 January 27

Joint communique between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister of Bulgaria Todor Zivkov signed in New Delhi. 966

1969 January 28

Speech at banquet in honour of Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand, New Delhi. (*India and New Zealand*). 967

1969 February 8

Addressed a public meeting at Madras to condole the death of Chief Minister Annadurai of Tamil Nadu. (*A Tribute to Annadurai*). 968

1969 February 10

Address to the fourth annual convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Tirupati. (*Role of Agricultural Scientists*). 969

1969 February 13

Reshuffled Cabinet. Created a new ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply. 970

1969 February 15

Delivered convocation address at Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. (*Education*). 971

1969 February 20

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on a no-confidence motion. (*Regionalism*). 972

1969 February 25

Turned down the suggestion for the setting up an Inter-State Council during the debate on the President's address in Rajya Sabha. 973

1969 March 15

Address at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Industry and Social Objectives*). 974

1969 March 20

Attended the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council in New Delhi. 975

1969 March 26

Visited the exhibition of books written by the Members of Parliament at the Parliament House Library, New Delhi. 976

1969 March 27

Left for 4-day goodwill visit to Burma. 977

1969 March 27

Arrived at Rangoon. 978

1969 March 27

Speech at banquet given by General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, Rangoon. (*India-Burma Friendship*). 979

1969 March 30

Joint communique between India and Burma was signed in Rangoon by her and General Ne Win. 980

1969 March 30

Returned to New Delhi after her Burma visit. 981

1969 April 3

Statement in Lok Sabha on her visit to Burma. 982

1969 April 4

Former Prime Minister of Canada, Lester Pearson, called on her. 983

1969 April 9

Discussed the Telengana issue with the Opposition leaders in New Delhi. 984

1969 April 11

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Problems of the Telengana Region*). 985

1969 April 12

Inaugurated floating pumping station in river *Ganga* near Dalmau in Uttar Pradesh. 986

1969 April 13

Interview by Promilla Kalhan. *Hindustan Times*. 987

1969 April 13

Laid a wreath at the flame of liberty memorial in Amritsar on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. 988

1969 April 13

Address at Manji Sahib in Golden Temple, Amritsar. 989

1969 April 13

Broadcast over All India Radio. (*Jallianwala Bagh*). 990

1969 April 14

Invited Konda Lakshman Bapuji and Ranga Reddy, leaders of separate Telengana movement in Andhra Pradesh. 991

1969 April 18

Received the King and Queen of Afghanistan at Palam airport, New Delhi. 992

1969 April 18

The Congress Chief Ministers at their meeting with her in New Delhi urged the need to enlarge the state sector in the draft of Fourth Plan. 993

1969 April 19

Called on all the Chief Ministers to join hands with the Centre in raising the necessary resources to make the Fourth Plan a success. 994

1969 April 19

Speech at a meeting of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Planning—Five Year Plans*). 995

1969 April 21

Told the Executive Body of the Congress Parliamentary Party that the situation would hardly improve even if the major demands of the State Chief Ministers for a cut in the Central outlay of the Fourth Plan and transfer of more resources to the States were met. 996

1969 April 21

Presented to the Lok Sabha, the draft of Fourth Five Year Plan which was approved by majority in the National Development Council at its meeting in New Delhi on April 20, 1969. 997

1969 April 24

Urged the State Congress Presidents not to be alarmed by exaggerated reports of differences in top leadership. Every live organization was bound to have variety of opinion. There was nothing new about it. 998

1969 April 25

Attended 72nd plenary session of the Indian National Congress under the Presidentship of S. Nijalingappa at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, Faridabad. 999

1969 April 25

Article in volume published at the Faridabad session of the Indian National Congress. (*Instrument of Change*). 1000

1969 April 26

Attacked carping critics within the Congress Party and asked them to be the bridge between the people and the Government. Reviewing the whole gamut of Government policies and emphasizing the need for their reappraisal, she said that Government was criticised for unsuccessful working of panchayats, co-operatives, for social and economic inequalities and most of the problems facing the country. 1001

1969 May 3

Rushed back to New Delhi from her Rajasthan visit after hearing the news of the President Dr. Zakir Husain's death. 1002

1969 May 3

Broadcast over All India Radio. (*Homage to Dr. Zakir Husain*) 1003

1969 May 5

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Homage to Zakir Husain*). 1004

1969 May 5

Attended the funeral of President Zakir Husain. 1005

1969 May 6

Discussed world issues and matters of mutual concern for 90 minutes with the visiting Soviet Premier Alexi Kosygin. 1006

1969 May 8

Speech initiating debate in Lok Sabha on the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan. (*Planning—Five Year Plans*). 1007

1969 May 8

Warned that any reluctance on the part of the State to raise resources would impair the tempo of development but reassured them that the Centre might provide them a little more after the Finance Commission made its recommendations. 1008

1969 May 10

Inaugural address at the annual session of All India Manufactures Orgnization, New Delhi. (*Industry and Social Objectives*). 1009

1969 May 10

Interview by Clovis Maksoud of *Al-Ahram*. May 10, 1969. 1010

1969 May 23

Welcomed the Big-Power detente and expressed the hope that the world would not be split into spheres of influence. 1011

1969 May 27

Laid the foundation-stone of a building of the Nehru Memorial Museum at a special function at the Teen Murti House, New Delhi where Jawaharlal Nehru lived for 17 years. 1012

1969 May 28

Arrived in Manali for a four-day stay. 1013

1969 June 1

Concluded her trip to Manali and flew back to New Delhi. 1014

1969 June 4

Flew to Hyderabad unannounced as the orgy of violence precipitated by the separate Telangana movement continued unabated and at least nine deaths were reported in 15 police firings, raising toll to twenty-two. 1015

1969 June 5 to 10

Visit to Afghanistan. 1016

1969 June 5

Arrived in Kabul on a 5-day State visit. 1017

1969 June 5

Called on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan immediately on her arrival at Kabul on a State visit. 1018

1969 June 5

Speech at banquet given by the Prime Minister of Aghanistan in Kabul on Indo-Afghan friendship. 1019

1969 June 9

Addressed joint session of Afghan Parliament. 1020

1969 June 9

Addressed the gathering at the auditorium of the Public Health Institution in Kabul. 1021

1969 June 10

The Prime Ministers of Afghanistan and India reaffirmed their faith in the principles embodied in the Tashkent Declaration for finding solutions of differences between States. 1022

1969 June 10

Joint communique between India and Afghanistan issued between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Nur Ahmed Etemadi, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan. 1023

1969 June 12

Discussed the Telengana agitation at an informal meeting of the Union Cabinet. 1024

1969 June 22

Sent a letter to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan. 1025

1969 June 23

Began a five-day state visit to Japan with a call to give new content and meaning to Indo-Japanese ties. 1026

1969 June 23

Arrived in Tokyo. 1027

1969 June 24

Speech at banquet given by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan, Tokyo. (*Indo-Japanese Co-operation*). 1028

1969 June 25

Speech at luncheon given by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other organisations, Tokyo. (*Indo-Japanese Co-operation*). 1029

1969 June 27

Speech on receiving honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Waseda University of Japan, Tokyo. (*Indo-Japanese Co-operation*). 1030

1969 June 28

Joint communique signed between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan in Tokyo at the end of her visit to Japan. (*Indo-Japanese Co-operation*). 1031

1969 June 28

Arrived in Jakarta on a State visit to Indonesia. Speech at State banquet, Jakarta. (*India and Indonesia*). 1032

1969 June 29

She and President Suharto of Indonesia reaffirmed their faith in non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. 1033

1969 June 30

Showed surprise at a Jakarta Foreign Correspondents Club luncheon that United States President Richard Nixon was scheduled to visit New Delhi. 1034

1969 July 2

Joint communique between President Suharto of Indonesia and Indira Gandhi was signed in Jakarta. 1035

1969 July 3

Returned to New Delhi from her Japan and Indonesian tour. 1036

1969 July 6

Interview by Marion Woolfson. *Sunday Mail.* July 6,1969. 1037

1969 July 8

Inaugurated the seventh session of the Indian Board for Wild Life, New Delhi. (*Value of Wild Life*). 1038

1969 July 9

Attended Non-Aligned Summit at Belgrade. 1039

1969 July 9

Sent a note to Congress Working Committee on takeover of major banks. 1040

1969 July 10

Notes on economic policy and programme circulated among delegates of AICC session at Bangalore. 1041

1969 July 11

Congress Working Committee approved her note on economic policy in a meeting at Bangalore. 1042

1969 July 12

Addressed the AICC session, Bangalore. 1043

1969 July 12

Proposed the name of Sanjiva Reddy for the office of President of India at the Congress Parliamentary Board's meeting. 1044

1969 July 16

Took over Finance portfolio from Morarji Desai. Morarji Desai resigned from Cabinet. 1045

1969 July 18

Declined to accept the advice of her senior party colleagues to restore the Finance portfolio to the Deputy Prime Minister. 1046

1969 July 18

The Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh, urged her to handover Chandigarh to Punjab and take an early decision about Punjabi speaking areas. 1047

1969 July 19

Fourteen top scheduled banks with deposits exceeding Rs. 50 crore were nationalised as a result of implementation of one of the proposals contained in the economic policy outlined by her in her note approved by the All India Congress Committee at Bangalore last week. 1048

1969 July 19

Told the Nation in a broadcast that the nationalisation of banks announced would be "a new and more vigorous phase in the implementation of our avowed plans and policies". (*Bank Nationalisation*). 1049

1969 July 21

Statement in Lok Sabha about the US Astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, for their epoch-making achievement in landing on the moon. (*Man on the Moon, Space Travellers; Science and Technology*). 1050

1969 July 21

Inaugurated *Yuv Vani*, the Youth Service of All India Radio, New Delhi. (*Youth and Social Change*). 1051

1969 July 24

In a letter, she suggested to President Yahya Khan the setting up of a joint Indo-Pakistan body for examining comprehensively all aspects of normalisation and improvement of relations between two countries. 1052

1969 July 25

Showed concern at American arms aid to Pakistan and said that India had always been talking to the United States that it would increase tension in this area. 1053

1969 July 28

Characterised as "wrong and mischievous" suggestions that the nationalisation of 14 major banks had been done at the instance of a foreign country and it was a step towards communism while addressing workers of the Congress Bloc Committee of Shakti Nagar, Delhi who called at her residence. 1054

1969 July 28

Presented to six eminent Scientists "Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards" for 1965, for their outstanding contributions in the fields of Science. 1055

1969 July 29

In a written answer to Sitaram Jaipuria in the Rajya Sabha, she said that the Government's foreign private investment policy had met with "a reasonable measure of success". 1056

1969 July 31

President Nixon of U.S.A. arrived in New Delhi. Indira Gandhi and President Nixon conferred privately for 90 minutes and were believed to have focused their attention on the future of Asia. 1057

1969 August 1

Had talks with President Richard Nixon in New Delhi. 1058

1969 August 4

Asked dissenters in the Congress Party to express their views openly against the Party's programme of socialistic pattern of society and not indulge in "whispering campaigns". 1059

1969 August 4

Consulted Opposition leaders on the choice of Vice-President and new Speaker. 1060

1969 August 4

Lok Sabha passed late in the evening the Bank Nationalisation Bill sitting three extra hours in the day to vote the remaining 21 of its 27 clauses and the three schedules and to give a final third reading to a measure that had been described as a personal triumph for the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 1061

1969 August 5

Called upon the people of India to "fight to a finish the enemies of democracy". Addressing several thousand citizens and workers, who staged a rally outside her residence to register their support to bank nationalisation, she said that a "terrific fight" between the common man and the vested interests was imminent. She asked the people to prepare for it. 1062

1969 August 7

Speech during debate in Rajya Sabha on the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill. (*Bank Nationalisation*). 1063

1969 August 7

While addressing a gathering of about 3,000 Government School teachers outside her residence at Safdarjang Road, she disclosed that she had received some threats not only to dislodge her from the high post she was holding, but to her life as well. 1064

1969 August 8

Announced at the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting in New Delhi, the selection of Gurdial Singh Dhillon as the Party's candidate for the Speakership of the Lok Sabha. 1065

1969 August 11

Declared that the Government would not take any such step which might affect the common man. 1066

1969 August 12

Demanded freedom of vote for Party members in Presidential election. 1067

1969 August 13

Turned down Congress President S. Nijalingappa's suggestion to issue a whip to the Party's members in Parliament. 1068

1969 August 15

Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Delhi, on Independence Day. (*National Strength*). 1069

1969 August 15

While speaking to a gathering of Harijans and some people of backward classes from Haryana, who had come to her residence to congratulate her and support the nationalisation of banks, she called upon the people to make sincere efforts to achieve the desired result from the new economic policies adopted by the Government. 1070

1969 August 15

In a letter to Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, she made it clear once again that she stood for freedom of vote in the Presidential election. 1071

1969 August 15

Insisted on freedom of vote in Presidential election. (*Congress split on the issue*). 1972

1969 August 17

Told a group of 40 members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh that she had asked for a free vote in the Presidential election to "avoid a serious split in the Party and preserve its unity". 1073

1969 August 17

Wrote a letter to Party colleagues. (*The Choice before the Congress*). 1074

1969 August 18

The crisis in the Congress further deepened with Congress Chief S. Nijalingappa asking Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her two senior colleagues, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Jagjivan Ram, to explain their opposition to the official candidate in the Presidential election. 1075

1969 August 19

Questioned the authority of the Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, to take disciplinary action against any M.P. or Minister. Addressing a group of Congress M.P.s she said: "I do not know whether it is the right of a Congress President to act over and above the Congress Parliamentary Party. I do not know what will happen?" 1076

1969 August 20

V.V. Giri, the "conscience candidate" backed by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and her supporters in the Congress and several Left-wing groups, was elected as the fourth President of the Republic of India, defeating the Congress Party's official nominee, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, on second preference votes in the most keenly-fought election for the highest office of the country. Indira Gandhi felicitated V.V. Giri on his election as President of India. 1077

1969 August 22

Presided over the first meeting of the National Committee for the 500th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak. 1078

1969 August 23

An estimated 248 of the 436 members of Parliament gathered at the residence of the former Congress President D. Sanjivayya to pledge their loyalty to Indira Gandhi. 1079

1969 August 25

The Congress Working Committee averted a serious crisis in the Party when it decided to drop the showcause notices served on the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her two Cabinet colleagues, Jagjivan Ram and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. 1080

1969 August 28

It was declared that as Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party she was not subordinate to the Congress President. 1081

1969 August 28

Address at the Bankers' Club, New Delhi. (*Credit Policies*). 1082

1969 September 5

King Mahendra of Nepal, who was flying to London for a medical check-up, halted in New Delhi for a few hours and conferred with her on Indo-Nepalese relations. 1083

1969 September 5

Discussed Asian Security with the Philippines Foreign Minister, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, in New Delhi. 1084

1969 September 6

Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin, who made a brief stop-over in New Delhi on his way to Hanoi had important talks with her at airport for 50 minutes. Discussed bilaterial and world issues. 1085

1969 September 6

Speech at a public meeting at Phoolbagh, Kanpur. (*New Turn to Society by removing the Inequalities*). 1086

1969 September 7

Speech in Unnav, Lucknow. Called upon the Congress workers to re-establish their contacts with the masses so that the Congress can regain that dynamism which it had in the pre-Independence era. 1087

1969 September 8

The Congress President S. Nijalingappa met her for about 20 minutes in New Delhi regarding dispute in the Congress Party. 1088

1969 September 11

Assured a delegation of the Haryana Action Committee in New Delhi that "nothing would be done under pressure" in regard to the future status of Chandigarh. 1089

1969 September 11

While addressing a Congress workers meeting, she said in Patna that the Congress programmes were not sincerely implemented. 1090

1969 September 14

Said in Calcutta that at present India was left with little scope for efforts at normalising relations with China. 1091

1969 September 16

While addressing a Press Club luncheon meeting in New Delhi, she told that she had a solution to the Chandigarh problem, but declined to elaborate it. 1092

1969 September 17

Sant Fateh Singh, President, Shiromani Akali Dal, gave an ultimatum in Amritsar to the Prime Minister to give her decision on Chandigarh, dam projects and other Punjabi speaking areas before September 25. 1093

1969 September 19

During her 30 minute talks with the Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh, on the Chandigarh issue in New Delhi, she did not indicate to him the solution she had in her mind. Nor did she give any date by which she would take a decision. 1094

1969 September 23

Three persons were reported killed and four received serious bullet injuries when police fired several rounds to disperse violent group of demonstrators at a mammoth public meeting addressed by her at Polo Grounds in Imphal. 1095

1969 September 26

Emphasized importance of effective prevention measures against communal violence and stressed the need to deal it with a very heavy hand at the first evidence of any trouble. 1096

1969 September 30

Address at the meeting of the Custodians of the nationalised banks, New Delhi. Assured the Custodians of the nationalised banks that they would have the fullest freedom to exercise professional judgement and function with maximum efficiency. She told them that she had no hesitation in promising them that political consideration would not be allowed to interfere with their working. (*Credit Policies*). 1097

1969 October 1

Inaugurated the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition near the Mahatma Gandhi's *Samadhi* at Rajghat, New Delhi. The exhibition was scheduled to be inaugurated by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mahatma's close associate during the freedom struggle, but he could not attend the function as Doctors advised him to take rest. 1098

1969 October 1

Broadcast over All India Radio. (*Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi*). 1099

1969 October 2

Went Rajghat with Vice-President Pathak, President V.V. Giri, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Dalai Lama on the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. 1100

1969 October 2

Message published in the annual number of the *Kurukshetra*, New Delhi. 1101

1969 October 5

Speech at the Banker's Club, Madras. (*Credit Policies*). 1102

1969 October 6

Speech while unveiling the portraits of the late C.N. Annadurai, Madras. (*C.N. Annadurai*). 1103

1969 October 8

Inaugural speech at the Fourth World Assembly on Welfare of the Blind, New Delhi. (*Welfare of the Blind*). 1104

1969 October 10

Began a three-day visit to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. 1105

1969 October 10

Speech at a women's meeting, Kavarati, Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. (*Developing Local Talents*; *Women*). 1106

1969 October 13

Interview to *Der Spiegal*. 1107

1969 October 14

Letter to Darshan Singh Pheruman, a Punjab leader, who was on fast on the Chandigarh issue, New Delhi. (*Pheruman*). 1108

1969 October 19

President N. Ceausescu of Rumania and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed a Joint communique in New Delhi. 1109

1969 October 19

Appeal to the people of Assam. (*Agitations*). 1110

1969 October 25

Address to the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, Bombay. (*Entrepreneurs*). 1111

1969 October 25

Speech at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. (*Role of the Private Sector*). 1112

1969 October 26

Was appointed first Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University. 1113

1969 October 31

Address at the 57th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, New Delhi. (*Democratic Functioning*). 1114

1969 October

Interview to *Secular Democracy*. 11 (10); October 1969; 19-22. 1115

1969 November 1

Her Congress-group decided to convene AICC session in Delhi. 1116

1969 November 4

Rejected show-cause notice when the Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, asked her to explain her role in convening "an illegal" session of the AICC in Delhi and sent a defiant reply that she owed no explanation. 1117

1969 November 8

Wrote a letter to Congressmen. (*Reasons for split*). 1118

1969 November 12

She was expelled from the Congress Party by the Congress President S. Nijalingappa. A split in Indian National Congress became inevitable. 1119

1969 November 13

Out of 432 members 330 members of Congress Parliamentary Party adopted resolution expressing full confidence in Indira Gandhi. 1120

1969 November 13

Speech at meeting of Congress Parliamentary Party. (*New act of Dedication*). 1121

1969 November 13

Speech welcoming Buckminster Fuller at the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture, New Delhi. (*Science to solve Man's Problems*). 1122

1969 November 14

Convocation address at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (*Jawaharlal Nehru*; *Universities*; *Education*). 1123

1969 November 14

Donated 'Anand Bhawan' at Allahabad to Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund. 1124

1969 November 18

Open letter to members of the Congress Party. 1125

1969 November 21

Statement in Lok Sabha on the Third Pay Commission. 1126

1969 November 22

Requisitioned meeting of AICC members belonging to Indira Gandhi's group in New Delhi for two days. About 440 members (out of 706) were stated to be present. It removed S. Nijalingappa from the Party Presidentship (in relation to Nijalingappa's expulsion of Indira Gandhi from the primary membership of Congress Party). C. Subramaniam was elected interim President. 1127

1969 November 23

Broadcast over All India Radio on the occasion of Quin-centenary (400th birth day) celebrations of Guru Nanak. (*Guru Nanak*). 1128

1969 November 24

Inaugural speech at the tenth General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, New Delhi. (*Wild Life*; *Conservation of Nature*). 1129

1969 November 28

Inaugural address at the Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms, New Delhi. (*Land Reforms*). 1130

1969 November 29

Joint communique signed in New Delhi by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Premier of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Dudley Senanayake. 1131

1969 December 5

Statement in Lok Sabha on Assam problem. (*Agitations*). 1132

1969 December 6

Opened Panki Fertilizer Plant about 10 miles from Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. 1133

1969 December 8

Message to the golden jubilee conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Industry*; *Business*). 1134

1969 December 10

Speech at dinner in honour of Prime Minister Dr. S. Ramgoolam of Mauritius, New Delhi. (*Indo-Mauritius Friendship*). 1135

1969 December 12

Speech at a meeting of Intellectuals, Bombay. (*Role of the Intelligentsia*). 1136

1969 December 13

Speech at the Indo-French collequium organized by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and India International Centre in New Delhi. (*India and France*). 1137

1969 December 25

Interview to *Pravda* of USSR. 1138

1969 December 28

Speech at All India Congress Committee, Bombay. (*What kind of India do we Want?*). 1139

1969 December 29

Speech at the open session of All India Congress Committee, Bombay. (*Foreign Policy*). 1140

1969

An article written by her "Mother's Duty Towards Her Children" appeared in the book *Progress of Women's Education in Free India* (pages 17-18), edited by N. B. Sen, published by New Book Society of India, New Delhi, 1969. 1141

1970 January 3

Inaugural speech at the 57th annual session of the Indian Science Congress, Kharagpur. (*Social Change*). 1142

1970 January 13

Convocation address at Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi. (*The Concept of Universal Man*). 1143

1970 January 13

Speech inaugurating the Gorakhpur University Teachers' Association, Gorakhpur. (*Education*). 1144

1970 January 16

Inaugural speech at the meeting of the Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders, New Delhi. (*Intellectuals*). 1145

1970 January 19

Speech while dedicating the Tarapore Atomic Power Station to the Nation. (*Tarapore Atomic Power Station*). 1146

1970 January 21

Speech while dedicating the Memorial Plaza to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., New Delhi. (*Memorial Plaza*). 1147

1970 January 24

Address at the meeting of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad. (*Social context of Growth*). 1148

1970 January 24

Interview with *The Citizen*, New Delhi. (*Importance of the Public Sector*). 1149

1970 January 26

Message to the *Irish Times* Supplement on India on the Republic Day. (*India and Ireland*). 1150

1970 January

Interview by P. N. Dhar and Pran Chopra. *Lok Udyog* 3 (10): January 1970; 1199. 1151

1970 February 5

Address to the golden jubilee session of the Institution of Engineers, Calcutta. (*Science to Rural India*). 1152

1970 February 7

Message for third National Conference of Anti-Communalism Committee held from 8 to 10 February at Allahabad. (*Secularism*). 1153

1970 February 7

Delivered convocation address at Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. (*The Quest for Peace and Harmony*). 1154

1970 February 8

Inaugurated the 140-ft. high Rana Pratap Sagar Dam in Rajasthan. 1155

1970 February 9

Rs. 30-crore urea Fertilizer Plant at Kota, Rajasthan, commissioned by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 1156

1970 February 10

Delivered convocation address at Vikram University, Ujjain. (*Education for developing a broader Outlook*). 1157

1970 February 14

Speech at the inauguration of the Library and Museum of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research, New Delhi. (*Need for Inexpensive Medicines*). 1158

1970 February 17

Inaugural speech at the conference of Chairmen of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, New Delhi. (*Social Work*). 1159

1970 March 2

Reply to debate in Rajya Sabha on President's address. (*Democratic Progress*). 1160

1970 March 4

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on President's address. (*Democratic Progress*). 1161

1970 March 7

Speech at a meeting of Executives of the public sector undertakings, New Delhi. (*Workers*; *Public Sector*). 1162

1970 March 8

Interview with French correspondent. *Tribune*. March 8,1970. 1163

1970 March 12

Interview with Japanese journalists, New Delhi. (*A Big Push Forward*). 1164

1970 March 14

Speech inaugurating the 43rd annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Industry*). 1165

1970 March 17

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on the general budget. (*Economic Challenges*). 1166

1970 March 19

Speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the first off-shore drilling operations at Aliabet, Cambay, Gujarat. (*Exploration for Oil*). 1167

1970 March 21

Speech at the meeting of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Planning—Five Year Plans*). 1168

1970 March 26

Reply to debate in Rajya Sabha on the general budget. (*Economic Challenges*). 1169

1970 April 2

Speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the State of Meghalaya, Shillong. (*Meghalaya*). 1170

1970 April 14

Interview by Heinz Moeller of *German International*. (*Foreign Investments*). 1171

1970 April 17

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*New Steel Plants*). 1172

1970 May 1

Moved the Finance Bill in Lok Sabha. (*Distributive Justice*). 1173

1970 May 2

Speech at the All India Convention on role of Workers and Management in the Development of Socialistic Economy, New Delhi. (*Workers and Management*). 1174

1970 May 11

Inaugural address to the National Food Congress, New Delhi. (*Food for Millions*). 1175

1970 May 14

Intervened in discussion in Lok Sabha on communal situation. (*Communalism*). 1176

1970 May 21

Inaugural speech at the Institute of Democracy and Socialism, New Delhi. (*Communalism*). 1177

1970 May 25

Interview by Charles S. Foltz published in the *U.S. News and World Report*. (*Peace*). 1178

1970 June 2

Arrived in Port Louis on a five-day visit to Mauritius. 1179

1970 June 3

Speech on the occasion of the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Moka, Mauritius. (*India and Mauritius*). 1180

1970 June 6

Joint communique by Sir Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius and Indira Gandhi on economic and cultural co-operation. 1181

1970 June 19

Indira Gandhi became grandmother. Sonia Gandhi, her daughter-in-law, gave birth to a son, Rahul. 1182

1970 June 19

Laid foundation-stone of a 3.5-mile long road bridge across the *Ganga* at Patna. 1183

1970 June 22

Speech at the public meeting organised by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, Chandani Chowk, Delhi. (*Towards Socialism*). 1184

1970 June 26

Reshuffled the Union Cabinet. Took the charge of Ministry of Home Affairs and retained until February 1973. 1185

1970 July 14

Constituted a Super Policy-making Committee of the Union Cabinet by merging the Foreign Affairs Committee into the Internal Affairs Committee. 1186

1970 July 15

Warned Pakistan against aggression on Kashmir. 1187

1970 July 18

Preface to the publication, *Fourth Five Year Plan*. (*Planning for Socialism*.) 1188

1970 July 19

Broadcast over All India Radio, Calcutta. (*West Bengal*). 1189

1970 July 29

Reply during the debate in Lok Sabha on no-confidence motion. (*National Strength*). 1190

1970 August 9

Addressed a Youth Day function at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Advised them to shun violence. 1191

1970August 13

Reply during the debate in Rajya Sabha on Fourth Five Year Plan. (*Planning*). 1192

1970 August 15

Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Independence Day, Delhi. (*Democratic Progress*). 1193

1970 August 15

Interview to *Link*. 13(1); August 15, 1970; 12. 1194

1970 August 31

Address at a seminar on "Some Aspects of Our Foreign Policy" organised by the Congress Party in Parliament and the AICC at Mavalankar Hall, New Delhi. (*Foreign Policy Determinants*). 1195

1970 September 1

Moved the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill in Lok Sabha. (*Abolishing Privy Purses*). 1196

1970 September 1

Speech at banquet in honour of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, New Delhi. (*India and Singapore*). 1197

1970 September 2

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill abolishing privy purses and princely priveleges. (*Abolishing Privy Purses*). 1198

1970 September 4

Moved the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill in Rajya Sabha. (*Abolishing Privy Purses*). 1199

1970 September 4

Intervened in debate in Lok Sabha on Report of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes. (*Removing Social Disabilities*). 1200

1970 September 5

Reply to debate in Rajya Sabha on the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill. (*Abolishing Privy Purses*). 1201

1970 September 9

Left for Lusaka to attend the third Non-Aligned Summit meeting (6-10 September 1970). 1202

1970 September 9

Speech at the third Non-Aligned Summit conference, Lusaka. (*Non-Alignment Movement*). 1203

1970 September 12

Returned to Delhi from Lusaka. 1204

1970 September 14

Interview to *Zambia Mail*. September 14,1970. 1205

1970 September 16

Inaugurated work on Salem Steel Plant. 1206

1970 September 16

Speech at Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee meeting, Kanyakumari. (*Swami Vivekananda*). 1207

1970 September 26

Inaugural address at the Chief Ministers' Conference, Reforms and Food Policy, New Delhi. (*Land Reforms*). 1208

1970 October 3

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 23-crore Ashoka Paper Mills in the joint sector at Jogighopa in Assam. 1209

1970 October 13

Attended AICC meeting under the Presidentship of Jagjivan Ram at Patna. 1210

1970 October 18

Address to the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, New Delhi. (*Peace*). 1211

1970 October 23

Had talks in New York with US Secretary of State Rogers on the issue of US arms supply to Pakistan. 1212

1970 October 23

Address to the U.N. General Assembly during the silver jubilee celebrations of the U.N. (*U.N.O.*). 1213

1970 October 25

Interview by Lawrence E. Spivak of *Washington Post*, J. Anthony Lucas of *New York Times* and Earl W. Foell of *Christian Science Monitor*. 1214

1970 October

Called on Tahia Gamal Abdel Nasser, wife of the former President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the Arab Republic, when she was on her way back to India from New York where she attended a special U.N. session. 1215

1970 November 4

Speech at the presentation ceremony of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the International Understanding, New Delhi. Award was presented to Yehudi Menuhin, world famous American violinist. (*Communion of Minds*). 1216

1970 November 7

Speech at the 46th session of All India Ayurvedic Congress, Patiala. (*The Relevance of Ayurveda*). 1217

1970 November 9

Tribute in Lok Sabha to the late President Nasser of United Arab Republic. (*Gamal Abdel Nasser*). 1218

1970 November 9

Represented India at the memorial service in Paris of late President de Gaulle. 1219

1970 November 11

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Job Opportunities*). 1220

1970 November 16

Inaugural address to the seventh Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians, New Delhi. (*Statistics and Economic Growth*). 1221

1970 November 17

Speech at the fourth Afro-Asian Writers' conference, New Delhi. (*Writers as Crusaders*). 1222

1970 November 23

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*C. V. Raman*). 1223

1970 November 27

Speech at the presentation ceremony of the Jnanpith Award to Raghupati Sahai 'Firaq', New Delhi. (*Understanding Dynamics of Change*). 1224

1970 November 28

Inaugural speech at the third conference of Scientists, Technologists and Educationists. (*The Challenge before Scientists*). 1225

1970 December 5

Speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Industry*). 1226

1970 December 12

Speech at the fourth National Convention against communalism, New Delhi. (*Communalism*). 1227

1970 December 27

Broadcast announcing dissolution of Lok Sabha and holding of general elections. President dissolved the Lok Sabha and ordered mid-term poll. (*General Elections—Mid-term Poll*). 1228

1970 December 29

Replies to questions at a Press Conference, New Delhi. (*General Elections—Mid-term Poll*). 1229

1971 January 3

Address at the 58th annual session of the Indian Science Congress, Bangalore. 1230

1971 January 10

Speech at lunch in honour of Prime Minister Edward Heath of the U.K., New Delhi. (*India and Britain*). 1231

1971 January 12

Speech at luncheon in honour of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, New Delhi. (*India and Canada*). 1232

1971 January 25

Inaugurated the State of Himachal Pradesh. 1233

1971 January 28

Speech in honour of Prime Minister Lindon F.S. Burnham of Guyana, New Delhi. (*India and Guyana*). 1234

1971 January 29

Speech at dinner in honour of Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji, New Delhi. (*India and Fiji*). 1235

1971 February 2

Delivered convocation address at Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. (*The Quest for Peace and Harmony*). 1236

1971 February 3

Statement on the hijacking of Indian Airlines aircraft to Lahore. (*Warning to Pakistan*). 1237

1971 February 10

Speech at the corner-stone-laying ceremony of the Lokmanya Tilak Smarak Mandir, Poona. (*Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak*). 1238

1971 February 12

Interview given to Jean Pezieux of the French National Radio, New Delhi. (*Indian Identity*). 1239

1971 February 14

Interview by Dom Moraes. *New York Times*. February 14, 1971. 1240

1971 February 20

Interview by M. Pezieuz. *Socialist India*. 2(13); February 20, 1971; 9. 1241

1971 March 14

Congress won a landslide victory—350 seats out of 518 in the fifth Lok Sabha. 1242

1971 March 17

Supreme Court held that the continuance in office of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after the dissolution of Lok Sabha on 27 December, 1970 was legal and valid. 1243

1971 March 17

Following Congress victory in the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha, its Parliamentary Party met in New Delhi and elected Indira Gandhi as its leader. 1244

1971 March 17

Speech on re-election as Leader of Congress Parliamentary Party. (*We have the Ability*). 1245

1971 March 18

A new Union Council of Ministers headed by her sworn-in. She became Prime Minister for third time. 1246

1971 March-April

Interview by Clovis Maksoud. *Al' Arab*. 10(3-4); March-April 1971; 12-3,14. 1247

1971 March 27

Statement in Lok Sabha on developments in East Bengal. (Bangladesh; *Tragedy in East Pakistan*). 1248

1971 March 27

Intervention during debate in Rajya Sabha. (*Bangladesh*: *Tragedy in East Pakistan*). 1249

1971 March 28

Interview published in *Al Ahram* of Cairo. (*General Elections—The People's Victory*; *Democratic Set-up*). 1250

1971 March 31

Resolution moved by her in the Parliament. (*Bangladesh*). 1251

1971 April 2

Speech in Lok Sabha on Motion of Thanks on President's address. (*Democratic Progress*). 1252

1971 April 8

Inaugural address to the sixth Indian Co-operative Congress, New Delhi. (*The Co-operative Movement*). 1253

1971 April 10

Inaugural address to the 44th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Economic Problems*). 1254

1971 April 10

Speech at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. (*Basic Research*). 1255

1971 April 12

Remarks at the State Chief Secretaries' Conference, New Delhi. (*Rural Employment*). 1256

1971 May 1

Expanded her Council of Ministers by appointing Uma Shankar Dikshit as Minister of Works and Housing. He was also given the Ministry of Health and Family Planning as K. K. Shah was appointed Governor of Tamil Nadu. 1257

1971 May 4

Speech at the tenth anniversary celebrations of the United News of India, New Delhi. (*Reflections on Indian Press*). 1258

1971 May 20

Inaugural speech at the conference of the representatives of Trade Union organisations, New Delhi. (*The Role of Trade Unions*). 1259

1971 May 21

Inaugural address to the 44th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), New Delhi. (*The Social Responsibility of Engineers*). 1260

1971 May 21

Speech at conference of State Ministers of Backward Classes and Social Welfare, New Delhi. (*Integrated approach to Problems*). 1261

1971 May 24

Statement in Lok Sabha on situation in Bangladesh. (*A Gigantic Problem*). 1262

1971 May 26

Reply to discussion in Lok Sabha regarding situation arising out of influx of refugees from East Pakistan. (*Bangladesh*). 1263

1971 May 29

Interview to Iqbal Singh of *Socialist India.* 3(1); May 29, 1971. ii-iv. 1264

1971 June 4

Speech while releasing two books by Swami Ranganathananda, Delhi. (*Eternal Values*). 1265

1971 June 15

Reply to the discussion in Rajya Sabha on the influx of refugees from East Pakistan. (*Bangladesh*). 1266

1971 June 15-16

Interview to Italian Television (RAI) for a documentary film in the series, "Great Women of the World". (*Women*). 1267

1971 June 24

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on demands for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. (*The Cult of Voilence*). 1268

1971 June 30

Message to the journal, *Women on the March*, June 30, 1971. 1269

1971 July 1

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Tribute to Soviet Cosmonauts*). 1270

1971 July 26

Address to Andhra Pradesh Legislators, Hyderabad. (*The Future*). 1271

1971 August 1

General message for the 25th anniversary of Independence, New Delhi. (*Freedom*). 1272

1971 August 4

Speech during debate on the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, Lok Sabha. (*Constitution and the call of Change*). 1273

1971 August 9

Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation with Soviet Union. (*Indo-Soviet Treaty*). 1274

1971 August 9

Speech at a public meeting organised by Congress President on the Bangladesh crisis, New Delhi. (*Bangladesh*). 1275

1971 August 10

Message to Heads of Government. (*Bangladesh*). 1276

1971 August 15

Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort, Delhi. (*Unity*). 1277

1971 August 15

Interview. *Link*. 14(1); August 15, 1971. 14-6. 1278

1971 August 26

Interview with Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of the World Peace Council, New Delhi. (*The Indo-Soviet Treaty*). 1279

1971 September 6

Commissioned 24-mw Hydel Power Station at Chenani in Jammu and Kashmir. 1280

1971 September 26

Interview by Anthony Crossland and Maurice Kogan. *Sunday Times*. September 26, 1971. 1281

1971 September 27

Left on a State visit to the USSR. 1282

1971 September 27 to 29

Visit to Moscow. 1283

1971 September 27

Arrived in Moscow on a State visit to USSR. 1284

1971 September 28

Speech at Moscow luncheon. (*Indo-Soviet Friendship*). 1285

1971 September 28

Speech at dinner in honour of Soviet leaders, Moscow. 1286

1971 September 29

Address at Moscow University. 1287

1971 September 29

Indo-Soviet joint statement on the conclusion of her visit to the USSR. (*Bangladesh*). 1288

1971 October

Interviewed by Lord Chalfont. 1289

1971 October 8

Attended the All India Congress Committee meeting at Simla. 1290

1971 October 14

Inaugurated the construction of a two-million tonne integrated steel plant at Vijayanagar in Mysore State. 1291

1971 October 19

Replies to questions at a Press Conference, New Delhi. (*National Strength*). 1292

1971 October 20

UN Secretary-General's letter to Indira Gandhi and President Yahya Khan. (*Bangladesh*). 1293

1971 October 22

Address to the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. (*The Civil Services*). 1294

1971 October 23

Broadcast to the Nation, New Delhi. Next morning, she left on a tour of foreign countries. 1295

1971 October 24

Left on a tour of five European nations and the USA to meet the leaders of these countries for an exchange of views on the situation created by the influx of 10 million Bangladesh refugees into India. 1296

1971 October 24

Speech at dinner given in her honour by the Prime Minister of Belgium, Brussels. (*India and Belgium*). 1297

1971 October 25

Speech at Royal Institute of International Affairs, Brussels. (*Indo-Belgium Friendship*). 1298

1971 October 27

Speech at Vienna banquet. (*India and Austria*). 1299

1971 October 28

Speech at the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations, Vienna. (*Foreign Affairs*; *Diversity and Unity in Democracy*; *India and Austria*). 1300

1971 October 29

Address to the Royal Institute of International Relations, London. (*Democracy*). 1301

1971 October 30

Interview. *Socialist India.* 3(22-3); October 30, 1971; 8-12, 20. 1302

1971 October 31

Address to India League Meet, London. (*The Role of India League*). 1303

1971 November 1

Interview on B.B.C. by Mark Tully. (*East Pakistan: A Serious Situation*; *Bangladesh Crisis*). 1304

1971 November 1

Interview on B.B.C.-TV by Michael Charlton. (*East Pakistan: A Serious Situation*; *Bangladesh Crisis*). 1305

1971 November 2

Address at Oxford University on conferment on her of the Degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, *Honoris Causa.* (*At Oxford University*). 1306

1971 November 4

Reply to U.S. welcome, Washington. (*Seeking Deeper Understanding*). 1307

1971 November 4

Speech at Washington banquet. (*Seeking Deeper Understanding*). 1308

1971 November 5

Speech at a function organised by the Indian Students' Association of Washington, Washington. (*Unity in Diversity*). 1309

1971 November 5

Press Meet at National Press Club, Washington. (*Bangladesh Crisis*). 1310

1971 November 6

Address at Columbia University, New York. (*Bangladesh Crisis*). 1311

1971 November

With Ambassador John Sherman Cooper, Washington, D.C. 1312

1971 November
With Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., Washington, D.C. 1313

1971 November 7
'Meet the Press' programme on NBC-TV, New York. (*Situation in Bangladesh*). 1314

1971 November 8
Speech at Paris luncheon. (*India and France*). 1315

1971 November 10
Speech at Bonn banquet. (*Indo-German Friendship*). 1316

1971 November 11
Speech at German Society for Foreign Policy, Bonn. (*Indo-German Friendship*). 1317

1971 November 13
Interview. *Socialist India*. 3 (25); November 13, 1971; 4-6. 1318

1971 November 14
Returned from the tour of six countries—Belgium, Austria, USA, England, France and West Germany. 1319

1971 November 14
Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's message to her in reply to the felicitations cabled by Mrs. Gandhi from Vienna on China's admission to the UN. 1320

1971 November 15
Statement in the Parliament. (*Impressions of tour Abroad: Belgium, Austria, UK, USA, France and Federal Republic of Germany*). 1321

1971 November 15
Interview with Edward Klein. *Newsweek*. 78; November 15, 1971; 17. 1322

1971 November 16
Reply to UN Secretary General's letter of October 20, 1971. (Bangladesh). 1323

1971 November 21
Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 17.59-crore irrigation project at Dharoi near Ahmedabad. 1324

1971 November 22

Speech at banquet in honour of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, New Delhi. (*India and Singapore*). 1325

1971 November 24

Statement in the Parliament on border situation. (*Pakistani Tactics*). 1326

1971 November 28

Speech at a public meeting, Jaipur. (*Call of Duty Paramount*). 1327

1971 November 29

Inaugural address at the opening ceremony of the Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (*Agricultural Research*). 1328

1971 November 30

Reply to discussion in Rajya Sabha on her statement on her tour abroad. (*United Approach*). 1329

1971 November 30

Called for the withdrawal of West Pakistani troops from East Bengal to prove that General Yahya Khan wanted a peaceful solution. 1330

1971 December

Interview by Gisela Bonn. *Indo-Asia*. December 1971; 40-6. 1331

1971 December 1

Speech during debate on the Constitution (25th Amendment) Bill in Lok Sabha. 1332

1971 December 2

Moved the Constitution (26th Amendment) Bill in Lok Sabha. (*Abolishing Feudal Privileges*). 1333

1971 December 3

Pakistan bombed Indian airfields. 1334

1971 December 3

Public speech at Calcutta. (Attack by Pakistan—*We Shall Succeed*). 1335

1971 December 3

Broadcast to the Nation soon after midnight declaring that aggression will be met. Pakistan declared a full scale war against India. State of Emergency declared following Pakistan's attack on Indian air bases. (*Aggression must be Met*). 1336

1971 December 4
Statement in Lok Sabha. (*Attack by Pakistan*). 1337

1971 December 4
Indian forces entered East Bengal in support of the Mukti Bahini, the Bangladesh freedom fighters. 1338

1971 December 6
Statement in the Parliament. (*Recognition to Bangladesh*). 1339

1971 December 6
Letter communicating India's decision to recognise Bangladesh to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. 1340

1971 December 8
General Manekshaw, Chief of the Army Staff, called the Pakistani occupation forces in Bangladesh to surrender immediately to the Indian Army. 1341

1971 December 9
Lok Sabha approved 26th Amendment Bill to abolish privy purses and privileges of the Princes. 1342

1971 December 9
Moved the Constitution (26th Amendment) Bill in Rajya Sabha. (*Abolishing Feudal Privileges*). 1343

1971 December 10
Speech at the University of Delhi. (*War with Pakistan—Why this Fight*). 1344

1971 December 10
Message to the Armed Forces, broadcast over All India Radio. (*War with Pakistan—Victory will be Ours*). 1345

1971 December 12
Condolence message on the death of G. M. Sadiq, New Delhi. (*G.M. Sadiq*). 1346

1971 December 12
Speech at a public meeting at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi. (*Defence of Democracy and Freedom*). 1347

1971 December 12
Broadcast from All India Radio on the occasion of surrender of Pakistani troops. (*Surrender of Pakistani Troops*). 1348

1971 December 15

Letter to President Nixon of USA about Indo-Pak war. 1349

1971 December 16

Statement in the Parliament. Announced that West Pakistan forces in Bangladesh have surrendered unconditionally in Dacca at 4.31 p.m. Lt. General A. A. K. Niazi signed the instrument of surrender on behalf of the Pakistan Eastern Command. Lt. General J.S. Aurora, GOC-in-C of the Indian and Bangladesh forces in the Eastern Front accepted the surrender. Bangladesh became an independent country. 1350

1971 December 17

Statement in Lok Sabha on Western Front. (*War with Pakistan—Cease-fire Declaration*). 1351

1971 December 17

India's unilateral cease-fire offer accepted by Yahya Khan and 14-day Indo-Pak war ended. 1352

1971 December 18

President V.V. Giri announced the Nation's highest award, *Bharat Ratna* to be conferred on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. (The Award *Bharat Ratna* was conferred on her on January 26,1972). 1353

1971 December 18

Statement in Lok Sabha. (*A Debt of Gratitude*). 1354

1971 December 19

Interview by Nicholas Carroll. *Sunday Times*. December 19, 1971. 1355

1971 December 21

Address to the meeting of the Planning Commission, New Delhi. (*A Self-Reliant Economy*). 1356

1971 December 27

Television interview to the NBC of the USA, New Delhi. (*The Indo-Pak War and its Aftermath*). 1357

1971 December 31

Replies to question at a press conference, New Delhi. (*Challenges*). 1358

1972 January 1

Interview to *Newsweek* and *Time*. *Socialist India*. 4(6); January 1, 1972; 23-4. (*India*). 1359

1972 January 3

Interview published in *Newsweek* of January 3,1972. (*Break-up of Pakistan*). 1360

1972 January 3

Interview publisled in *Time* magazine (USA). (*Bangladesh*). 1361

1972 January 10

Received Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at the Palam Airport in New Delhi. 1362

1972 January 11

Interview by V. Matyash and A. Shalnev. *Soviet Review*. January 11, 1972; 5-7. 1363

1972 January 12

Priyanka, her second grand child, granddaughter was born to Sonia Gandhi. 1364

1972 January 18

Foreword to the first volume of the publication *Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru*, a project of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, published by Orient Longman Ltd., New Delhi, 1972. (*Jawaharlal Nehru*). 1365

1972 January 19

Laid foundation-stone of the oil refinery and petrochemical complex at Bherbheri in Assam. 1366

1972 January 20

Inaugurated full-fledged State of Meghalaya and the new Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh (formerly NEFA). 1367

1972 January 21

States of Manipur and Tripura and the Union Territory of Mizoram inaugurated by her. 1368

1972 January 21

Speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. (*Arunachal Pradesh*). 1369

1972 January 21

Speech on the occasion of the inauguration of Manipur State. (*Manipur*). 1370

1972 January 21

Speech on the occasion of the inauguration of Tripura State. (*Tripura*). 1371

1972 January 21

Speech on the occasion of the inauguration of Mizoram Union Territory. (*Mizoram*). 1372

1972 January 25

Speech while releasing the first volume of *Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru*, New Delhi. (*Jawaharlal Nehru*). 1373

1972 January 26

Presented with *Bharat Ratna*, the Nation's highest award, by the President V.V. Giri at a special investiture ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhawan. 1374

1972 January 28

Message to fifth National Convention against Communalism, New Delhi. (*Communalism*). 1375

1972 January 29

Inaugurated Rs. 108-crore dam project at Ukai near Surat. 1376

1972 February 6

Speech at banquet in honour of the Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh, Calcutta. (*Kinship with Bangladesh*). 1377

1972 February 8

She and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman concluded talks in Calcutta. Joint statement disclosed agreement on the withdrawal of Indian troops from Bangladesh by 25 March 1972. 1378

1972 February 17

Interview by C.L. Sulzberger. *New York Times*, February 17, 1972. 1379

1972 March 1

Reiterated India's desire to have a 'No-War' Pact with Pakistan. 1380

1972 March 5

First round of general elections of 16 State Assemblies and two Union Territories began in the country. Polling ended on 11 March. 1381

1972 March 11

Election results of 16 State Assemblies declared. Congress Party won absolute majority in 14 States and the Union Territory of Delhi. 1382

1972 March

Assembly elections saw Sanjay Gandhi's advent into active politics. He handled the electioneering in Delhi, where the Party grossed an absolute majorty. 1383

1972 March 17-19

Visit to Bangladesh. 1384

1972 March 17

Arrived in Dacca. 1385

1972 March 17

Speech at a public rally at Suhrawardy Udyan, Dacca. (*Visit to Bangladesh*). 1386

1972 March

Attended the press conference in Dacca. 1387

1972 March 18

Prime Minister of India and Bangladesh issued a joint declaration in Dacca affirming their determination to safeguard peace, security and territorial integrity of the subcontinent through joint efforts and regular consultations. 1388

1972 March 19

A 25-year Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Peace signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. 1389

1972 March 19

Interview to Literaturnage Gazeta on 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations with USSR. *New Age*. 20 (12); March 19, 1972; 12. 1390

1972 March 20

Statement in Lok Sabha intervening in the debate on the President's address. (*Job-generating Schemes*; *Employment*). 1391

1972 March 20

Reply to debate in Rajya Sabha on Motion of Thanks on President's address. (*Self-Reliance*). 1392

1972 March 24

Decided to entrust Professor Nurul Hasan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture with independent charge of the Ministry without elevating him to Cabinet rank. 1393

1972 March 25

Inaugural address to the 45th session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Evolving a Joint Sector*; *Industry*). 1394

1972 April 1

Inaugural speech at the *Mahila-Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana*, New Delhi. (*Savings*). 1395

1972 April 4

Suggested to Z. A. Bhutto, to hold emissary-level talks to prepare for a summit. She ruled out a third party mediation. 1396

1972 April 11

Conference of Indian Envoys from 28 Asian Capitals was inaugurated by her in New Delhi. 1397

1972 April 12

Inaugural address to the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination,New Delhi. (*The Ecological Crisis*). 1398

1972 April 14

Met Mohammed Moussa Shafiq, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan in New Delhi. 1399

1972 April 17

Met Kirtinidhi Bista, Prime Minister of Nepal in New Delhi. 1400

1972 April 18

Speech at banquet in honour of Prime Minister Kirtinidhi Bista of Nepal, New Delhi. (*Closer ties with Nepal*). 1401

1972 April 22

Inaugurated the Dohri Ghat bridge in Uttar Pradesh designed and constructed entirely by Indian Engineers. 1402

1972 April 22 and 29

Interview by Khwaja Ahmad Abbas. *Blitz*. April 22 and 29, 1972. 1403

1972 April 24

Reply to debate in Lok Sabha on demands for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. (*Cult of Violence*). 1404

1972 April 24

Inaugural address to the Asian Trade Union seminar, New Delhi. (*The Role of Trade Unions*). 1405

1972 April 24

Inaugurated a seminar on national solidarity in New Delhi. 1406

1972 April 26

Indo-Pak talks began at Murree to prepare the way for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Z.A. Bhutto. 1407

1972 April 29

Laid foundation-stone of Rs. 45-crore shipyard project at Cochin. 1408

1972 April 30

India and Pakistan agreed to a summit meeting between Indira Gandhi and Z. A. Bhutto either at the end of May or the beginning of June. 1409

1972 May 3

Inaugural address at the silver jubilee celebrations of Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi. (*The Role of Trade Unions*). 1410

1972 May 7

Expressed her deep sorrow over the untimely passing away of her Cabinet colleague and former Congress President D. Sanjivayya. 1411

1972 May 15

Received the highest award of Mexican Academy of International Law "The Mexican Order of Law, Culture and Peace" for her role in the liberation of Bangladesh. 1412

1972 May 20

Speech at Raja Rammohun Roy bicentenary function, Calcutta. (*Raja Rammohun Roy*). 1413

1972 May 20

Speech on the occasion of golden jubilee function of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta. (*Functions of Journalism*). 1414

1972 May 20

Laid the foundation-stone for a second bridge over the *Hooghly* river in Calcutta. 1415

1972 May 23

Sent a message of condolence to the Prime Minister of Mangolia at the sudden death of President Sambu of Mangolia. 1416

1972 May 25

Address at 'Africa Day' meeting, New Delhi. (*Struggle Must Go On*). 1417

1972 May 29

Statement paying tribute to the late Prithviraj Kapoor, the veteran stage and screen actor, in New Delhi. (*Prithviraj Kapoor*). 1418

1972 May 30

Opening speech at the meeting of National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Planning*). 1419

1972 June

Interview by Gyogergy Kalmar. *Asia and Africa Review*. 12, (6); June 1972; 11-4. 1420

1972 June 1

Attended AICC meeting under the Presidentship of Dr. S. D. Sharma in New Delhi. 1421

1972 June 3

Address on the occasion of commissioning of the first India-built frigate, INS NILGIRI, Bombay. (*Navy*). 1422

1972 June 3

Held charge of an additional portfolio, the newly created Department of Space. 1423

1972 June 5

Laid the foundation-stone at Gangrel, Madhya Pradesh of the 25-crore Mahanandi reservoir, designed to irrigate over 120,000 hectares of land, besides meeting additional water requirements of the Bhilai Steel Plant. 1424

1972 June 9

Met Tajuddin Ahmed, Minister of Finance and Revenues, and Chairman of Planning Commission of Bangladesh, in New Delhi. 1425

1972 June 12

Left New Delhi on 12-day tour of Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. 1426

1972 June 14

Speech at banquet, Stockholm, Sweden. (*India and Sweden*). 1427

1972 June 14

Address to the plenary session of the United Nations conference on Human Environment, Sweden. (*The Ecological Crisis*). 1428

1972 June 17

Arrived in Prague on a three-day visit to Czechoslovakia. Had wide-ranging discussions with the Czech Prime Minister Dr. Lubomir Storugal. 1429

1972 June 17

Reply to address of welcome on arrival in Prague. (*Indo-Czech Friendship*). 1430

1972 June 19

Delivered convocation address at the Charles University of Prague, after receiving the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Prague. (*National Strength*). 1431

1972 June 20

Arrived in Budapest. 1432

1972 June 20

Speech at reception given in her honour by the Hungarian President, Budapest. (*Friendship with Hungary*). 1433

1972 June 28

Received Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. 1434

1972 June 28

Indo-Pakistan summit talks between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Z. A. Bhutto started at Simla. 1435

1972 July

Interview to American Broadcasting Company. *Asia and Africa Review*, 12 (7); July 1972; 11-3. 1436

1972 July

Wrote an article for the October 1972 issue of *Foreign Affairs*. 1437

1972 July 1

News conference with Pakistani jouranlists at Simla. 1438

1972 July 2

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Persident Z. A. Bhutto of Pakistan signed at Simla an 'agreement committing India and Pakistan to abjure the use of force in resolving differences'. (Simla Agreement). 1439

1972 July 8

Interview. *Socialist India.* 5 (7): July 8, 1972; 9-10, 22. 1440

1972 July 12

Replies to questions at a press conference, New Delhi. (*Simla Agreement*). 1441

1972 July 18

Addressed a meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council in New Delhi. 1442

1972 July 26

Address to Andhra Pradesh Legislators, Hyderabad. (*Shaping the Future*). 1443

1972 July 31

Intervention in the debate in Lok Sabha on statement on Agreement on Bilateral Relations between India and Pakistan. (*Simla Agreement*). 1444

1972 August

Article in the Indpendence Silver Jubilee Number of *Socialist India.* (*Thoughts on present and future Tasks*). 1445

1972 August 1

General message for the 25th anniversary of Independence, New Delhi. (*Our Tryst with Freedom*). 1446

1972 August 2

Intervention in the debate in Rajya Sabha on the Foreign Minister's statement on Simla Agreement. 1447

1972 August 10

Speech at dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic, New Delhi. (*India and Yemen*). 1448

1972 August 11

Speech at the meeting of women. (*Challenge before Women*). 1449

1972 August 11

Interview to G. S. Talwalkar. *Maharashtra Times*, Bombay. 1450

1972 August 13

Interview with Khushwant Singh. *Illustrated Weekly of India.* 93(33); August 13, 1972; 8-16. 1451

1972 August 14-15

Speech on the 25th anniversary of Independence in a special session of Parliament on the midnight hours of 14-15 August. (*Twenty Five Years of Freedom*; *National Strength*). 1452

1972 August 15

Speech from the ramparts of Red Fort on the occasion of 25th anniversary of Independence. (*Building a bright Future*; *Poverty*). 1453

1972 August 15

Interview. *Link*. 15(1); August 15, 1972; 18-22. 1454

1972 August 18

Met the freedom-fighters from Nagaland, Rani Gaidiliu and her party when they called on her in New Delhi. 1455

1972 August 25

Met President of the Asian Development Bank, T. Watanabe in New Delhi. 1456

1972 September

Met a group of teachers from the University of California, New Delhi. 1457

1972 September 7

Delivered convocation address at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. (*Technology for better Life*). 1458

1972 September 8

T. V. interview by Gerald Stone. *Himmat*. September 8, 1972; 12-3. 1459

1972 September 13

Met Y. Takeiri, leader of the Japanese Parliamentary delegation. 1460

1972 October 2

Commissioned a 6,000-ton forge press at the foundry forge plant at Ranchi. 1461

1972 October 3

Speech at the inaugration of the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant. (*Bokaro: Symbol of Self-Reliant India*). 1462

1972 October 4

Awarded the International Apostolic Humanitarian Award for 1972 in recognition of selfless devotion to the spiritual and physical well-being of people instituted by the Philadelphia-based Apostolic Church. 1463

1972 October 9

Attended AICC meeting at Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat. 1464

1972 October 12

Met Lord Hailsham of Saint Marylebone, Lord Chancellor of England in New Delhi. 1465

1972 October 18

Met two Pakistani journalists, Mazhar Ali Khan and Syed Najullah in New Delhi. 1466

1972 October 27

Tribute to the late King Jigmi Dorji Wangchuk of Bhutan, Kurje, Bhutan. (*King Jigmi Dorji Wangchuk—The Father-Figure of Bhutan*). 1467

1972 October 31

Speech on the occasion of birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the annual function of Sardar Patel *Vidyalaya*, New Delhi. (*Sardar Patel*). 1468

1972 October

Article written in July 1972 for the October 1972 issue of *Foreign Affairs* Quarterly. (*India and the World*). 1469

1972 November 2

Speech at the foundation-laying ceremony of the Nehru Center, Bombay. (*Jawaharlal Nehru*). 1470

1972 November 3

Inaugural address at the Asia-72 Trade Fair, New Delhi. (*International Friendship*). 1471

1972 November 6

Inaugurated the 22nd meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in New Delhi. 1472

1972 November 7

Speech at the inauguration of the North-Eastern Council, Shillong. (*Regional Development*). 1473

1972 November 15

Speech on the presentation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the International Understanding to Mother Teresa, New Delhi. (*Mother Teresa*). 1474

1972 November 17

Interview by Naziullah. *Indian Express*. November 17, 1972. 1475

1972 November 21

Speech on the 19th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1969-70, Lok Sabha. (*Welfare of the Backward*). 1476

1972 November 27

Announced in the Parliament a five-point formula to solve the problem of the Mulki Rules in Andhra Pradesh. 1477

1972 November 29

Recalled her memories of her mother, Kamala Nehru, in an interview to Promilla Kalhan in Parliament House. Later published in a book *Kamala Nehru: An Intimate Biography* by Promilla Kalhan, published by Vikas Publishing House, Delhi, 1973, pages 145, price Rs. 24. 1478

1972 December 4

Delivered convocation address at the conferment of D. Litt. on Abu Sayeed Choudhury, President of Bangladesh, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. (*Many ways to Truth*). 1379

1972 December 6

Met a Japanese delegation led by Shigeo Nagano in New Delhi 1480

1972 December 11

Interview by Murray Gart. *Time*. December 11, 1972; 11. 1481

1972 December 12

Met Khalil Abou Hamad, Foreign Minister of Lebanon in New Delhi. 1482

1972 December 15

Met a delegation of Editors from Nepal who called on her in New Delhi. 1483

1972 December 22

Attended Congress Parliamentary Party meeting. 1484

1972 December 23

Speech on the 19th centenary celebrations of St. Thomas, New Delhi. (*India's Religious Tolerance*). 1485

1972 December 26

Attended plenary session of the Congress at Bidhan Nagar, Calcutta. 1486

1972 December 27

Inaugural address to the 33rd session of Indian Political Science Conference in Calcutta. (*Democracy & Indian Heritage*; *Purpose of Political Science*). 1487

1972 December 29

Laid foundation-stone of the 16.5 km long Dumdum-Tollygynge tube railway, the first such venture in India, at the Calcutta Maidan. 1488

1972 December 30

Address at the convocation of Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. (*Youth as Builders*). 1489

1973 January 3

Address at the special convocation of the Punjabi University, Chandigarh while receiving degree of Doctor of Laws. (*Honoris Causa*). 1490

1973 January 3

Speech at the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Indian Science Congress, Chandigarh. (*Science for the Common Man*). 1491

1973 January 20

Speech at the concluding session of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Development*). 1492

1973 January 25

Met U. S. Senator, Charles M. Mathias in New Delhi. 1493

1973 January 25

Met Madame Consuelo Gonzale De Velasco, wife of the President of Peru in New Delhi. 1494

1973 January 27

Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit for consultation with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the post-Vietnam cease-fire situation in Indo-China. 1495

1973 January 27

Interview by Iqbal Singh. *Socialist India*. 6(10); January 27, 1973; 28-32. 1496

1973 January 29

Unveiled a life-size statue of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in New Delhi. 1497

1973 January

Met Marshal Mobutu Sese Seki Kulku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Founder-President of the Popular Revolution, and President of the Republic of Zaire during the later's stop-over in New Delhi. 1498

1973 February

The Years of Challenge: *Selected Speeches of Indira Gandhi* (January 1966-August 1969) was published by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, pages 497, Rs. 15.50. This is a revised edition of the earlier edition *Selected Speeches of Indira Gandhi*, published in March, 1971. 1499

1973 February 4

Re-constituted and expanded her Union Cabinet: Indira Gandhi (Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Economics, Information and Broadcasting and Space); Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Agriculture); Y. B. Chavan (Finance); Jagjivan Ram (Defence); Sardar Swaran Singh (External Affairs); D.P. Dhar (Planning); Uma Shankar Dikxit (Home Affairs); H.R. Gokhle (Law, Justice and Company Affairs); Mohan Kumaramangalam (Steel and Mines); T.A. Pai (Heavy Industry); Raj Bahadur (Shipping and Transport); Dr. Karan Singh (Tourism and Civil Aviation); C. Subramaniam (Industrial Development & Science and Technology); Bhola Paswan Shastri (Works and Housing); K. Raghuramiah (Parliamentary Affairs); D. K. Barooah (Petroleum and Chemicals); L. N. Mishra (Railways). 1500

1973 February 5

Presented with the FAO medal of honour for shouldering 'Ceres -like responsibilities greater than any other modern states-woman' and leading the country to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains in 1971 for the first time in many years. 1501

1973 February 6

Speech at the special convocation of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) on Dr. Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, New Delhi. (*The Gift of Harmony*). 1502

1973 February 6

Speech at the One Asia Assembly, New Delhi. (*One Asia Assembly*). 1503

1973 February 6

Replies to questions at the end of her address to the One Asia Assembly, New Delhi. (*Problems of Asian Countries*). 1504

1973 February 7

Arrived in Kathmandu on a four-day visit to Nepal. 1505

1973 February 9

Address to the Nepal Council of World Affairs, Kathmandu. (*India and Nepal*). 1506

1973 February 10

Donated Rs. 0.3 million to the *Paropkar* orphanage, maternity and child welfare center in Kathmandu, Nepal. 1507

1973 February 16

Speech at the 20th Founder's Day celebrations at Literacy House, Lucknow. (*Literacy*). 1508

1973 February 19

Speech on release of a special postage stamp on Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, New Delhi. (*Unity*). 1509

1973 February 21

Met Shiro Inoue, President of the Asian Development Bank in New Delhi. 1510

1973 February 24

Reiterated India's determination to 'persevere with the methods of peace and path of bilateralism outlined in the Simla Agreement even if the response from Pakistan was not encouraging. 1511

1973 February 27

Speech on Motion of Thanks to the President's address, Lok Sabha. (*National Strength*). 1512

1973 February 27

Ruled out the release of Pakistani POWs without the concurrence of Bangladesh. 1513

1973 February 28

Reply to debate on Motion of Thanks to the President's address, Rajya Sabha. (*National Strength*). 1514

1973 March 2

Joint statement between the Prime Minister of India and Mongolia was issued. 1515

1973 March 7

Address at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Miranda House, College for Women, Delhi. (*The Challenge before Women*). 1516

1973 March 9

Visited Shankar's International Children's Painting Exhibition in New Delhi. 1517

1973 March 10

Interview by Kuldip Nayar. *Statesman.* March 10, 1973. 1518

1973 March 18

Interview with J. Datta. *Times of India.* March 18, 1973. 1519

1973 March 19

Met Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic in New Delhi. 1520

1973 March 22

Congress Party regains absolute majority in Rajya Sabha after a lapse of 3½ years. 1521

1973 March 23

Presented a bouquet to Mrs. Vidyavati, mother of Shaheed Bhagat Singh in Khatkar Kalan, Punjab on the 43rd martyrdom day of Bhagat Singh. 1522

1973 March 31

Inaugural speech at the 46th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Industry; Social Change*). 1523

1973 March

Met Margaret Thatcher, in New Delhi, when the later visited India as Secretary of State for Education and Science of British Government. 1524

1973 April 2

Met Sadoun Hammadi, Iraq's Minister for Oil and Minerals in New Delhi. 1525

1973 April 3

Met Dada Chaugule and Murari Lal, winners of wrestling Awards of "Mahan Bharat Kesari" and "Mahan Bharat Kumar" in New Delhi. 1526

1973 April 7

Laid foundation-stone of Rs. 3-crore bridge over the *Ganga* river near Ashwani Ghat, Rae Bareily, Uttar Pradesh. 1527

1973 April 8

Laid foundation-stone of Rs. 120 million scooter factory in the public sector at Banthara, Uttar Pradesh. 1528

1973 April 11

Paid homage to Tulsidas in New Delhi to mark the fourth centenary years of *Ramcharitmanas*. 1529

1973 April 11

Speech at the function for releasing three books on the *Vedas*, Delhi. (*The Relevance of the Vedas*). 1530

1973 April 13

Convocation address at the Gurukul Kangari *Vishvidhyalaya*, Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh. (*The Legacy of the Vedas*). 1531

1973 April 16

Met Andre Malraux, French thinker and philospher in New Delhi. 1532

1973 April 19

Address to the Parliamentary Committee against Communalism. (*Communalism*). 1533

1973 April 21

Met Japanese Art Dancers' delegation in New Delhi. 1534

1973 April 27-29

A visit to Sri Lanka. 1535

1973 April 27

Arrived in Colombo. 1536

1973 April 28

Address to the National State Assembly of Sri Lanka. (*Awakening to Life and Freedom*; *India and Sri Lanka*). 1537

1973 May 3

Met Okoi Arikpo, Federal Commissioner for External Affairs of Nigeria in New Delhi. 1538

1973 May 4

Address at the golden jubilee celebrations of *Mathrubhumi*, Cochin. (*Newspapers and Public Life*). 1539

1973 May 8

Inaugurated 12th conference of the Chairmen of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards in New Delhi. 1540

1973 May 9

Inaugural address at the seminar on social policy guidelines for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Denotified Tribes, New Delhi. (*Welfare for the Downtrodden*). 1541

1973 May 20

Article for the silver jubilee number of *Shankar's Weekly*. (*Funny and True*). 1542

1973 May 21

Met Sir Rodent Cutler, Governor of New South Wales in New Delhi. 1543

1973 June 11

Inaugural address at the meeting of the Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders of the National Integration Council, New Delhi. (*Spirit of Tolerance*). 1544

1973 June 15

Left Delhi on a tour of Yugoslavia and Canada. 1545

1973 June 17

Indo-Yugoslavia joint communique issued. 1546

1973 June 17

Arrived in Ottawa, Canada. 1547

1973 June 19

Address to the joint session of the Canadian Parliament, Ottawa, Canada. (*The Logic of Diversity*; *India and Canada*). 1548

1973 June 20

Address to the Empire Club and Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Ottawa, Canada. (*India: Today and Tomorrow*). 1549

1973 June

Interview with Colin Parks. *Contemporary*. 17(6); June 1973; 21-2. 1550

1973 July 7

Met Mohammad Yazid, special envoy of President Boumedine of Algeria in New Delhi. 1551

1973 July 10

Met some of the members of Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Ottawa, in New Delhi. 1552

1973 July 20

Met a group of U.S. students in New Delhi. 1553

1973 August 11

Interview to *Socialist India.* 7(12); August 11, 1973; 26-33. 1554

1973 August 12

Interview by Khushwant Singh. *Illustrated Weekly of India.* 94(32); August 12, 1273; 8-12. 1555

1973 August 15

Address from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi. (*Spirit of Determination*; *Democratic Progress*). 1556

1973 August 15

A stainless steel Capsule containing 20,000 word history of India during the first 25 years of independence was embedded by Indira Gandhi outside the Red Fort's Lahore Gate in Delhi. 1557

1973 September 2

Issued an eight-point directive to her Cabinet colleagues to enforce economy and help create a climate of austerity. 1558

1973 September 4

Arrived in Algiers to take part in the Non-aligned Summit Conference. 1559

1973 September 6

Address at the plenary session of the fourth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries, Algiers. (*Non-aligned Movement*). 1560

1973 September

Met Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Algiers. First meeting. 1561

1973 September 17

Met H.S. Radhakrishun, Deputy Prime Minister for Finance of Surinam in New Delhi. 1562

1973 September 20

Address at the silver jubilee celebrations of Ethiraj College for Women, Madras. (*Women*). 1563

1973 September 21

Met special representative of the President of Afghanistan Mohammed Naim at New Delhi. 1564

1973 September 25

Interview by Uma Vasudev. 1565

1973 September 29

Inaugurated India's fourth television center in Amritsar. 1566

1973 October 2

Laid foundation-stone of India's eighth refinery in the public sector at Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. 1567

1973 October 15

Address at the Bengal Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta. (*Difficulties*). 1568

1973 October 22

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 20-crore switching equipment factory of ITI at Rae Bareily. 1569

1973 October 28

Inaugural address at the third Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. (*Modern Management*). 1570

1973 October 30

Inaugural address at the Vikram Sarabhai Community Science Center, Ahmedabad. (*Science*). 1571

1973 November 12

Met Dr. Frhard Eppler, Minister for Economic Corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany, in New Delhi. 1572

1973 November 14

Inaugural address at the Indian International Philatelic Exhibition (INDIPEX' 73), Delhi. (*Stamps for One World*). 1573

1973 November 14

Inaugural message marking the beginning of the 'Plan Week'. The Week was organised by the Planning Commission to ensure maximum involvement of people in the implementation of plan programmes. (*Planning for Progress*). 1574

1973 November 16

Inaugural address to the international seminar on Baba Sheikh Farid. (*Relevance of Saint Poets*). 1575

1973 November 18

Interview to *Link*. 16(15); November 18, 1973; 10-3. 1576

1973 November 22

Reply to debate on no-confidence motion, Lok Sabha. (*The Role of the Opposition*). 1577

1973 November 26

Interview by Soviet journalists. *Soviet Review*. November 26, 1973; 4-9. 1578

1973 November 26

Speech at the banquet in honour of Leonid Brezhnev, New Delhi. (*Indo-Soviet Friendship*). 1579

1973 November 27

Met Ngyza Karl-i-Bond, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of Zaire in New Delhi. 1580

1973 December 3

Met W.K. Chagula, Tanzanian Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning in New Delhi. 1581

1973 December 7

Met a four-member delegation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia led by its President Veljko Milatovic in New Delhi. 1582

1973 December 8

Address to the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Production*). 1583

1973 December 18

Speech at the birth centenary celebrations of Vithalbhai Patel, New Delhi. (*Vithalbhai Patel*). 1584

1973 December 30

Interview by Promilla Kalhan. *Hindustan Times*. December 30, 1973. 1585

1974 January 1

Prime Minister of India and New Zealand, in a joint statement issued in New Delhi, reaffirmed their support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a 'zone of peace'. 1586

1974 January 2

Speech delivered at Laxmi Narayana Nagar while inaugurating the golden jubilee celebrations of Nagpur University. 1587

1974 January 3

Address to the staff of the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. (*Environmental Engineering*). 1588

1974 January 3

Inaugural speech at the 61st session of the Indian Science Congress, Nagpur. (*Science for Development*). 1589

1974 January 7

Interview by Colleen M Taylor. *Christian Science Monitor*. January 7, 1974. 1590

1974 January 7

At the press conference. *Indian Worker*. 22(15); January 7, 1974; 6-7, 10. 1591

1974 January 8

Inaugurated the Ghaziabad unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. for the production of electronics equipment for defence forces. 1592

1974 January 13

Laid the foundation-stone of India's fourth nuclear power station, located in Narora on the banks of Ganges in Uttar Pradesh. 1593

1974 January 26

Interview to *Socialist India*. 8(9); January 26, 1974; 17-25. 1594

1974 January 29

Prime Minister of India and Sri Lanka, in a joint communique, reached agreement on the future of 1,50,000 persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka left uncovered by the 1964 agreement. 1595

1974 February 5

Speech at the World Conference on Unity of Man, New Delhi. (*Oneness of Man*; *Universalism*; *One World*). 1596

1974 February 28

Reply to debate on the President's address to Rajya Sabha. (*National Strength*; *Unity*). 1597

1974 March 1

Reply to debate on Motion of Thanks to the President's address, Lok Sabha. (*Progress*). 1598

1974 March 4

Received Stanko Todorov, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, and Mrs. Todorova at the Delhi airport. 1599

1974 March 9

Convocation address at the Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. (*Education*). 1600

1974 March 11

Tribute to T.T. Krishnamachari in Lok Sabha, New Delhi. 1601

1974 March 13

Sri Lanka Deputy Prime Minister, Maithripala Senanayake, and Mrs. Senanayake called on her in New Delhi. 1602

1974 March 21

Met Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Secretary General of World Population Conference in New Delhi. 1603

1974 March 31

Met Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania who stopped over at Calcutta airport for a brief period on his way home. 1604

1974 April 1

Letter to the Chief Ministers to mark the beginning of the Fifth Plan, New Delhi. (*Planning*). 1605

1974 April 1

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 250-crore fertilizer project at Paradeep. 1606

1974 April 6

Address at the silver jubilee celebrations of Poona University, Pune. (*Education for Today's Youth*). 1607

1974 April 13

Address delivered at the convocation of Gurukul Kangari University, Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh. 1608

1974 April 15

Inaugural speech at the 47th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Industry*). 1609

1974 April 19

Met D. Erdembileg, Deputy Foreign Minister of Mongolia, in New Delhi. 1610

1974 April 26

Met Kim Gyong Ryun, Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in New Delhi. 1611

1974 April 28-May 2

A visit to Iran. 1612

1974 May 1

Speech at the joint meeting of Iran-India Cultural Association and the Indian Association of Iran. (*India and Iran*). 1613

1974 May 7

Speech at the memorial function for D. Sanjivayya, New Delhi. 1614

1974 May 9

Reply to debate on no-confidence motion, Lok Sabha. 1615

1974 May 18

Met H. N. Sethna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, at a press conference after the peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokhran in the Rajasthan desert. 1616

1974 May 24

Sent a message of felicitations to Helmut Schmidt on his assumption of office as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. 1617

1974 May 25

Speech at the Africa Day celebrations, New Delhi. (*India and Africa*). 1618

1974 May 29

Met Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal at Delhi airport. 1619

1974 June 3

Interview by Edward Klein and Loren Jenkins. *Newsweek*. 83; June 3, 1974; 9. 1620

1974 June 17

Met Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al-Maktoum in New Delhi. 1621

1974 June 17

Presided over a meeting of Planning Commission. 1622

1974 June 22

American Broadcasting Corporation's TV interview. *Socialist India*. 9(4); June 22, 1974; 2-4, 29-30. 1623

1974 July 11

Announced anti-inflation programme. 1624

1974 July 11

Speech at the corner stone-laying ceremony of the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. (*Inflation*). 1625

1974 July 13

Sent a condolence message to the family of Earl Warren, former Chief Justice of United States. 1626

1974 July 22

Statement on the underground nuclear experiment, Lok Sabha. (*Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes*). 1627

1974 July 25

Reply to debate on no-confidence motion, Lok Sabha. (*Seeking Opposition's Co-operation*). 1628

1974 July 28

Her second son Sanjay was engaged to Maneka Anand of Delhi. 1629

1974 August

Interview to *Secular Democracy*. 7(8): August 1974; 24-7. 1630

1974 August

Interview by Tass correspondent. *Soviet Review*. August 8, 1974; 3-4. 1631

1974 August 15

Address from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi. (*Towards the Bright Future*). 1632

1974 August 24

Attended the swearing-in ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhawan of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as President of India. 1633

1974 September 9

Convocation address at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. (*Technology for Welfare*). 1634

1974 September 17

Met Sase Narain, Speaker of Parliament, Guyana in New Delhi. 1635

1974 September 29

Her second son Sanjay Gandhi and Maneka Anand had a simple civil marriage performed by Additional District Magistrate, Navin Chawla, in the house of a family friend Mohammad Yunus, at Delhi. 1636

1974 September

Article published in the *1975 Britannica Book of the Year*. (Written in September, 1974). (*A World Without Want*; *Poverty*). 1637

1974 October 1

Gave a finishing touch to a painting on wild life by eminent Indian artist M. F. Husain in New Delhi. 1638

1974 October 2

Met Shahnshah and the Shahbanou of Iran in New Delhi. 1639

1974 October 22

Met Nobel Laureate Dr. Hargobind Khorana, and other delegates to the 26th International Congress of Physiological Science in New Delhi. 1640

1974 October 28

Hosted a lunch in honour of Dr. and Mrs. Kissinger in New Delhi. 1641

1974 November 4

Speech at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, New Delhi. (*Goals of Education*). 1642

1974 November 8

Inaugural speech delivered at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad. (*Research in Basic Problems Necessary*). 1643

1974 November 15

Met M. Maurice Schumann, Special Emissary of the French President in New Delhi. 1644

1974 November 16

Speech at the presentation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to Andre Malraux, New Delhi. 1645

1974 November 18

Tribute to V. K. Krishna Menon, at all-party meeting of MPs, New Delhi. 1646

1974 November 18

Met Guttorm Hansan, Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament in New Delhi. 1647

1974 November 19

Foreword to the publication *India: The Speeches and Reminiscences of Indira Gandhi—Prime Minister of India*, published by Rupa & Co., Calcutta, 1975, pages 221, Rs. 60. 1648

1974 November 21

Inaugurated the new building of Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi. 1649

1974 November 23

Addressed the fifth Conference of World Religions in New Delhi. 1650

1974 November 23

Address at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Indraprastha College for Women, New Delhi. (*Role of Educated Women*). 1651

1974 November 25

Met an eight-member New Zealand Parliamentary delegation, led by S. A. Whitehead, Speaker of the House of Representatives in New Delhi. 1652

1974 November 26

Met President Nimeri of the Sudan at Delhi airport. 1653

1974 November 29

Received Horst Sindermann, Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic and Mrs. Sindermann at Delhi airport. 1654

1974 December 5

Met a seven-member Polish Parliament delegation, led by Stanislaw Guewa, Speaker of the Polish Parliament in New Delhi. 1655

1974 December 6

Met Yang Di-Pertaan Agong (King) and Raja Permaisuri Agong (Queen) of Malaysia at Delhi airport. 1656

1974 December 8

Inaugural address at the convention of Young Entrepreneurs, New Delhi. (*Industry.*) 1657

1974 December 10

Addressed the National Committee on International Women's Year in New Delhi. 1658

1974 December 21

Interview to *Blitz*. *Socialist India*. 10 (3); December 21, 1974; 7. 1659

1974 December 28

Speech at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. (*Production*). 1660

1974 December 30

Inaugural speech at the 56th conference of the International Law Association, New Delhi. (*Law*). 1661

1975 January

Took over the Planning portfolio. 1662

1975 January 3

Inaugural address at the 62nd session of the Indian Science Congress, New Delhi. Presented medals for 1974 to 22 young Scientists. (*Science of Living*). 1663

1975 January 8

Met Lord Balogh, British Minister of State for Energy in New Delhi. 1664

1975 January 10

Inaugurated the first ever World Hindi Convention in Nagpur. 1665

1975 January 11

Inaugurated the all-weather New Mangalore port. 1666

1975 January 12

A visit to Maldives from 12-14. Arrived in Maldives, the first Indian Prime Minister to visit the island country. 1667

1975 January 14

Joint communication between the Prime Minister of India and Maldives was declared. 1668

1975 January 17

Left for an official tour to Iraq. 1669

1975 January 18

Arrived in Baghdad on a three-day visit to Iraq. 1670

1975 January 20

Speech at the conferment of LL.D. by the Baghdad University, Iraq. (*India and Iraq*). 1671

1975 January 25

Address at the presentation of the Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, New Delhi. (*Kenneth Kaunda*). 1672

1975 January 26

Interview to *Link*, New Delhi on the occasion of the Indian Republic Day. (*Democracy*). 1673

1975 January 26

Interview to *Socialist India*, New Delhi, on occasion of the Indian Republic Day. (*Democracy*). 1674

1975 January 26

Interview with Khushwant Singh. *Illustrated Weekly of India.* 96(4); January 26, 1975; 8-17. 1675

1975 January 29

Henry Richardson Labouisse, Executive Director of UNICEF, called on her in New Delhi. 1676

1975 January

Met Francis Blanchard, Director-General, International Labour Organisation, in New Delhi when the latter paid a visit to India. 1677

1975

The book *India: The Speeches and Reminiscences of Indira Gandhi—Prime Minister of India* was published by Rupa and Company, Calcutta, 221 pages, Rs. 60. 1678

1975

Indira Gandhi: Speeches and Writings was published by Harper Raw, New York, pages, 221, $ 10.00. This work was originally published under the title *India: The Speeches and Reminiscences of Indira Gandhi* by Rupa and Company. 1679

1975 February 1

Speech at the silver jubilee celebrations of the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. (*Chemical Science in National Life*). 1680

1975 February 1

Interview to *National Herald. Socialist India.* 10(9); February 1,1975; 35. 1681

1975 February 5

Commissioned 31,000-tonne smelter at the Khetri copper complex. 1682

1975 February 7

Met Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum in New Delhi. 1683

1975 February 15

Interview by Mark Tully of BBC. *Socialist India.* 10(11); February 15, 1975. 1684

1975 February 22

Inaugural address at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. (*Scientists*). 1685

1975 February 24

Statement in the Parliament about accord with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah on Jammu and Kashmir and Agreed Conclusions. (*Accord on Kashmir*). 1686

1975 February 26

Speech on the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Constitution and Parliament, New Delhi. (*Spirit of the Constitution*). 1687

1975 February 26

Reply to debate on the President's address, Rajya Sabha. (*National Strength*). 1688

1975 February 26

Inaugural speech at the 31st session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), New Delhi. (*Collective Self-Reliance*). 1689

1975 February 27

Reply to debate on the President's address, Lok Sabha. (*Opposition's role in Democracy*). 1690

1975 February 28

Met a six-member Mangolian Parliamentary delegation led by Tsedendambyn Gotov, Secretary of the President of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia. 1691

1975 March 4

Speech in defence of Article 370 in Lok Sabha. (*Kashmir and India*). 1692

1975 March 12

Met wives of African diplomats in India when they called on her in New Delhi. 1693

1975 March 13

Speech on Article 370 in Rajya Sabha. (*Kashmir: Accord with Sheikh Abdullah*). 1694

1975 March 17

Speech at the presentation of awards at the Third Triennale, New Delhi. (*Value of Art Exhibitions*). 1695

1975 March 23

Visited the Warli Paintings Exhibition in New Delhi. 1696

1975 March 23

Inaugurated a five-day Miner's International Congress in New Delhi. 1697

1975 March 25

A goodwill delegation of the Liberation Committee of the Organisers of the African Unity led by J.S. Malecela, Tanzanian Foreign Minister, met Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. 1698

1975 April 3

Inaugural address at the 55th session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Economy*). 1699

1975 April 9

Presided over the meeting of Central Hindi Committee in New Delhi. 1700

1975 April 10

Inaugurated trial production of crude oil at the fourth well in Bombay High. 1701

1975 April 13

Informed fasting Morarji Desai of Government's decision to hold Assembly elections in Gujarat around 7 June. Morarji Desai ended his fast. 1702

1975 April 17

Message of condolence on the death of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, New Delhi. 1703

1975 April 19

Inaugural speech at the conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of the Backward Classes, New Delhi. (*Social Welfare*). 1704

1975 April 20

Inaugural address at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Vaikkom *Satyagraha*, Kerala. (*Human Dignity and Equality*). 1705

1975 April 25

Inaugural speech at the first National Seminar on the "Problems and Potential of the Hill Areas of India", New Delhi. (*Development of Hill Areas*). 1706

1975 April 25

Inaugural address at the 48th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. (*Reviving the Economy*). 1707

1975 April 26

Address to the All India Conference of Lawyers, New Delhi. (*Justice*). 1708

1975 April 28

Arrived in Kingston, Jamaica, to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. 1709

1975 April 30

Address at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference, Kingston, Jamaica. (*The Emerging Trends*). 1710

1975 April

A Publication *Years of Endeavour: Selected Speeches of Indira Gandhi* (August 1969 to August 1972), Vol. II, published by Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, pages 826. Rs. 90.00. 1711

1975 May 2

Spoke to Indian newsmen, covering the Commonwealth Conference in Kingston. (*Scope for a dialogue with USA*). 1712

1975 May 6

Eulogy at a memorial meeting for Padmaja Naidu, New Delhi. (*Padmaja Naidu*). 1713

1975 May 9

Reply to debate on no-confidence motion, Lok Sabha. (*National Strength*). 1714

1975 May 23

Met J.P. Cairns, Deputy Prime Minister and Treasurer of Australia, and Mrs. Cairns in New Delhi. 1715

1975 May 27

Message for International Women's Year 1975, published in the book *Woman: Her Problems and her Achievements* edited by Dr. Sarojini Shintri, published by Extension Service & Publications, Karnataka University, Dharwar. (*Position of Women*). 1716

1975 June 6

Met Mrs. Junko Tabei who climbed Mount Everest and other members of Japanese women's expedition in New Delhi. 1717

1975 June 12

Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court delivered judgement on the election petition filed by Raj Narain in April 1971. He set aside the election of Indira Gandhi and granted absolute stay of operation of the judgement for 20 days. 1718

1975 June

Spoke to the people—from an improvised rostrum in front of her house—gathered to express solidarity with her after the Allahabad High Court judgement. 1719

1975 June 18

The Congress Parliamentary Party unanimously passed a resolution expressing its fullest faith and confidence in Indira Gandhi and voicing its firm belief that her continued leadership as Prime Minister was indispensable for the nation. 1720

1975 June 20

Filed application in the Supreme Court, seeking an absolute and unconditional stay of the operation of the Allahabad High Court judgement of 12 June 1975 pending final disposal of her appeal. 1721

1975 June 20

Addressed a mammoth rally in New Delhi in support of her policies and leadership. 1722

1975 June 24

The Vacation Bench of the Supreme Court granted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stay of the operation of the Allahabad High Court judgement and declared she could continue to function as Prime Minister and take part in Parliamentary proceedings without the right to vote pending the disposal of her appeal by the Court. The stay order, delcared Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, substantially preserved her position as Member of Parliament and did not adversely affect her position as Prime Minister. 1723

1975 June 25

Non-CPI Opposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan announced a programme of countrywide agitation to force Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to resign. 1724

1975 June 25

After Opposition Front's announcement of plans of countrywide agitation, the President of India, on the advice of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, proclaimed a national emergency to safeguard security and integrity of the country arising out of internal disturbances. 1725

1975 June 26

Broadcast to the Nation on promulgation of Emergency. (*On Promulgation of Emergency*). 1726

1975 June 26

Message to the United Nations Women's Conference in Mexico. (*Women*). 1727

1975 June 27

Second broadcast on promulgation of Emergency. (*Why Emergency*). 1728

1975 June

Interview with Heinz Moller, *German International.* 19 (6); June 1975; 18-23. 1729

1975 July 1

Broadcast to the Nation, New Delhi. Announced following 20-Point Programme to revitalise the economy :

(1) Continuance of steps to bring down prices of essential commodities. Streamlined production, procurement and distribution of essential commodities. Strict economy in government expenditure.
(2) Implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus and compilation of land records.
(3) Stepping up of provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections.
(4) Bonded labour, wherever it exists, will be declared illegal.
(5) Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.

(6) Review of laws on minimum agricultural wages.
(7) Five million more hectares to be brought under irrigation. National programme for use of underground water.
(8) An accelerated power programme. Super thermal stations under Central control.
(9) New development plan for development of handloom sector.
(10) Improvement in quality and supply of people's cloth.
(11) Socialisation of urban and urbanisable land. Ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land and on plinth area of new dwelling units.
(12) Special squads for valuation of conspicuous construction and prevention of tax evasion. Summary trials and deterrent punishment for economic offenders.
(13) Special legislation for confiscation of smugglers' properties.
(14) Liberalisation of investment procedures. Action against misuse of import licences.
(15) New schemes for workers' association in industry.
(16) National permit scheme for road transport.
(17) Income tax relief in middle class—exemption limit placed at Rs. 8,000/-.
(18) Essential commodities at controlled prices to students in hostels.
(19) Books and stationery at controlled prices.
(20) New apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment and training, especially of weaker sections. 1730

1975 July 3

Interview to M. Shamim of the *Times of India*, New Delhi. (*Reasons for Emergency*). 1731

1975 July 5

Interview by Ayub Syed. *Current*. 26(44); July 5, 1975. 1732

1975 July 8

Interview by Luis Suarez of Siempre. 1733

1975 July 9

Addressed a meeting to celebrate the independence of Mozambique and the 12th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity in New Delhi. 1734

1975 July 11

Met Otto Kersten, Secretary General, International Conference of Free Trade Unions in New Delhi. 1735

1975 July 17

Wrote to Chief Ministers on New Tribal Development Plan. 1736

1975 July 22

Speech in Lok Sabha. (*What led to Emergency*). 1737

1975 July 22

Addressed Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, explained reasons for Emergency. Rajya Sabha approved the Emergency by 136 votes to 33 and Lok Sabha by 336 votes to 59. 1738

1975 July 26

Interview by Saeed Naqvi of *Sunday Times*. *Socialist India*. 11(8); July 26, 1975; 18-9. 1739

1975 July 26

Interview to *Observer*. *Socialist India*. 11(8); July 26, 1975; 20-1. 1740

1975 July 28

Inaugurated a conference on Bio-gas Technology and Utilisation organised by the National Committee on Science and Technology, in collaboration with ESCAP in New Delhi. 1741

1975 August 1

Inaugural speech on the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) Programme, New Delhi. (*SITE Programme for Villagers' Benefit*). 1742

1975 August 1

Interview with Norman Cousins for the *Saturday Review* (USA) published in the form of questions and answers. (*Democracy and Emergency*). 1743

1975 August 2

Interview with Maxican journalists. *Socialist India*. 11(9); August 2, 1975; 29-31, 36. 1744

1975 August 14

Inaugural speech at the 11th General Assembly of the International Federation of Catholic Universities, New Delhi. (*Problems of the Have-Nots*). 1745

1975 August 15

Address from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi on the occasion of Independence Day, (*Eradication of Poverty*). 1746

1975 August 16

Interview by R.K. Karanjia of *Blitz* on August 16, 1975. 1747

1975 August 16

Interview to *Socialist India.* 11(11); August 16, 1975; 11-6. 1748

1975 August 21

Interview to Mohammed Fisa of *Al-Ahram.* 1749

1975 August 22

A group of students from Mauritius studying in India called on her in New Delhi. 1750

1975 August 25

Hearing of her election case appeal began in the Supreme Court, New Delhi. 1751

1975 August 27

Address at the National Committee for International Women's Year, New Delhi. (*Role of Women*). 1752

1975 August 29

Inaugural speech at the Conference of the Chief Secretaries and Chief Commissioners, New Delhi. (*Opportunities into Accomplishments*). 1753

1975 August 30

Interview to National Broadcasting Company of USA. *Socialist India*. 11(13); August 30, 1975; 4, 29 and 11(14); September 6, 1975; 21-2. 1754

1975 September 2

Address at the conference of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, New Delhi. (*Individuals and Social Service*). 1755

1975 September 6

Interview to National Broadcasting Company of USA. *Socialist India*. September 6, 1975; 21-2. 1756

1975 September 7

Met the ailing Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Paunar. 1757

1975 September 11

Garlanded a portrait of Vinoba Bhave on the occasion of his 81 birth anniversary in New Delhi. 1758

1975 September 15

Inaugural address to the first meeting of the National Children's Board. 1759

1975 September 19

Inaugurated the First All-India Conference of Educators for Secularism, Socialism and Democracy, New Delhi. (*Tasks of Educators*). 1760

1975 September 22

Interview with Poul S. Nielssen, Editor, *Information*, Copenhagen (Denmark) at New Delhi. (*Democracy*). 1761

1975 September 23

Addressed members of the COMEX (Commonwealth Expedition) delegation in New Delhi. 1762

1975 September 24

Interview by Canadian journalist. *Times of India*. September 24, 1975. 1763

1975 September 26

Foreword to the book *Mother Teresa: Her People and Her Work* by Desmond Doig. (*Mother Teresa*). 1764

1975 September 26

Interview with Danish editor, *Tribune*, September 25, 1975. 1765

1975 September 30

Inaugural speech at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference, New Delhi. (*Education*). 1766

1975 October 1

Met King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal in New Delhi. 1767

1975 October 1

Interview to George Evans of *Telegraph*. 1768

1975 October 4

Inaugural address at the All India Principals' Conference, New Delhi. 1769

1975 October 4

Inaugural speech at the Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice, New Delhi. (*Law—Legal Aid*). 1770

1975 October 6

Addressed the Members of the National Committee for Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Panchayats in New Delhi. 1771

1975 October 9

Inaugural address at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Government College for Women, Srinagar. (*Women*). 1772

1975 October 18

Speech at a conference of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi. (*Integration of the Underprivileged*). 1773

1975 October 26

Interview to Australian Broadcasting Commission. *Hindu*. October, 26, 1975. 1774

1975 October 27

Speech at the presentation of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award for Science and Technology, New Delhi. (*Science for Everyday Life*). 1775

1975 October 28

Address at the 21st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Delhi. 1776

1975 October 31

Tribute to Sardar Patel paid at the concluding function of the Vallabhbhai Patel Birth Centenary Year, New Delhi. (*Sardar Patel*). 1777

1975 November

Interview with Central News Service. *Lok Udyog*. 9(8), November 1975; 59-60. 1778

1975 November 4

Met Abdel Halim Mahmoud, the Grand Sheikh of Al Azhar (Egypt) in New Delhi. 1779

1975 November 5

A Spanish artist, Coll presented one of his paintings to her. An exhibition of Coll's paintings was inaugurated on 6 November in New Delhi. 1780

1975 November 7

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the election of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from the Rae Bareily Lok Sabha constituency in 1971 and set side the verdict of the Allahabad High Court. 1781

1975 November 7

In Chicago, the National Association for Public and Adult Education of USA conferred on her the International Women's Award in Adult Education. 1782

1975 November 11

An agreement was reached with a Naga delegation representing underground Nagas on basic issues ending the 20-year old Naga problem. 1783

1975 November 11

Broadcast and Tetecast to the Nation, New Delhi. (*Rights, Duties and Tasks*). 1784

1975 November 13

Convocation address to the Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi. (*Jamia Millia*: *Torch-Bearer of Culture*; *Education*). 1785

1975 November 15

Inaugural speech at the 56th session of the General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi. (*Labour*). 1786

1975 November 16

Interview with Maurice Edelman of British Labour Party. *National Herald.* November 16, 1975. 1787

1975 November 18

Met Dr. Alfona Goppel, Chief Minister of Bavaria (Federal Republic of Germany) in New Delhi. 1788

1975 November 18

Met Mr. Rinchin, Foreign Minister of Mongolia, New Delhi. 1789

1975 November 19-21

Visited Sikkim. 1790

1975 November 19

Laid the foundation-stone of a hospital at Singtham, 28 km from Gangtok. 1791

1975 November 27

Inaugural speech at the 38th session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, New Delhi. (*Education*). 1792

1975 November 30

Reshuffled the Union Council of Ministers. Lok Sabha Speaker G.S. Dhillon and Haryana Chief Minister Bansi Lal were appointed Cabinet Ministers, the former as Minister of Shipping and Transport and the later as Minister without portfolio. Four new Ministers of States were appointed. Defence Minister, Swaran Singh and Minister of Shipping and Transport, Uma Shankar Dikshit, Cabinet Ministers, and R.K. Khadilkar, Minister of State for Supply and Rehabilitation and K.R. Ganesh, Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals resigned. 1793

1975 December 3

Met the foreign delegates of the World Conference on Anti-Fascism in New Delhi. The conference was held from 4 to 7 December at Patna. 1794

1975 December 8

Speech at the tri-centenary celeberations of Guru Tegh Bahadur at Ramlila Ground, Delhi. (*Guru Tegh Bahadur's Sacrifices*). 1795

1975 December 10

Speech on the occasion of releasing two commemorative volumes—*The Constitution and the Parliament in India* (English) and *Samvidhan Aur Sansad* (Hindi)—as part of celebrations of 25th anniversary of the Constitution and Parliament at New Delhi. (*The Imperatives of Change*). 1796

1975 December 12

Inaugural address at the second World Congress on Water Resources, New Delhi. (*Management of Water Resources*). 1797

1975 December 17

Met Norbert Segard, French Minister of Foreign Trade in New Delhi. 1798

1975 December 19

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court dismissed an application filed by Raj Narain seeking review of the unanimous verdict of the court upholding the election of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Lok Sabha in 1971. 1799

1975 December 19

President of India released four-volume set of *The Spirit of India* felicitating volumes on Indira Gandhi, by Indira Gandhi Abhinandan Samiti, published by Asia Publishing House, New York, 1975. Volume I and II are in English, III in Hindi and IV in Urdu covering 2400 pages, Rs. 650.00 for set. 1800

1975 December 20

Kamlapati Tripathi, Vice-President of Indira Gandhi Abhinandan Samiti, presented copies of *The Spirit of India* to her in New Delhi. 1801

1975 December 23

Met Dr. Akbar Etemand, Deputy Prime Minister of Iran in New Delhi. 1802

1975 December 23

Speech at the silver jubilee celebrations of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. (*Science for Betterment of the Poor*). 1803

1975 December 29

Speech at the All India Lawyers' Conference, Chandigarh. (*Democracy*). 1804

1975 December 29

Addressed a large gathering at Kamagatamaru Nagar near Chandigarh, Punjab. 1805

1976

A book *Indira Gandhi Writes Letters to Young People*, edited by Promilla Kalhan, was published by Arnold Heineman, New Delhi, pages 104, price Rs. 15. The letters, reproduced have been selected from the many she wrote over the years. The letters are direct, rational and moderate. Letters include: An Open Letter; on culture (11 letters); on social and economic progress (12 letters); on the role of the young (13 letters); on peace and freedom (11 letters); on the environment (10 letters); about herself (11 letters); reminiscences (3 reminiscences about Rabindranath Tagore, an adventure, Mahatma Gandhi). 1806

1976 January 3

Address at the 63rd session of the Indian Science Congress, Waltair. (*New Goals for Science*). 1807

1976 January 3

Interview with Yash, Punjab's Excise and Taxation Minister. *Socialist India.* 12(5); January 3, 1976; 26-7. 1808

1976 January 4

Met General Heinz Hoffmann, Minister of National Defence of Germany in New Delhi. 1809

1976 January 8

Reply to debate in Rajya Sabha on the President's address. (*Functioning within the Constitution*). 1810

1976 January 10

Address at the sixth meeting of the National Apex Body, New Delhi. (*Fair Deal for Workers*). 1811

1976 January 11

Speech delivered on the death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri, New Delhi. (*Lal Bahadur Shastri*). 1812

1976 January 11

Addressed the 27th Labour Ministers' Conference in New Delhi. 1813

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1976 January 14

Address at the 25th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, Madras. (*Pugwash Movement and Peace*). 1814

1976 January 14

Inaugural address at the golden jubilee celebrations of Layola College, Madras. (*Education*). 1815

1976 January 15

Signed the Chou En-lai condolence book at the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. 1816

1976 January 17

Addressed at the presentation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, New Delhi. (*Julius Nyerere*). 1817

1976 January 19

Interview to Agence France Presse (AFP), New Delhi. (*Foreign and Domestic Politics*). 1818

1976 January 22

Message sent to the Friends of Trees, Bombay. (*Friends of Trees*). 1819

1976 January 22

Inaugural speech at the 31st joint conference of the Association of Physicians of India, New Delhi. (*The Nation's Health*). 1820

1976 January 24

Inaugural address at the National Convention of the Authors Guild of India, New Delhi. (*Books and Knowledge*). 1821

1976 February 4

Visited an exhibition of paintings and drawings of Francis Newton Souza in New Delhi. 1822

1976 February 8

Visited Keoladeo Ghana Waterbird Sanctuary at Bharatpur. Salim Ali, a well known Naturalist, accompanied her. 1823

1976 February 11

Laid the keel of the first ship at Cochin Shipyard, the country's biggest and one of the most modern in the world. 1824

1976 February 12

The Rs. 110-crore Idukki hydro-electric project in Moolamattom, Kerala, dedicated to the Nation by her. 1825

1976 February 14

Inaugural speech at the Kamaraj Memorial, Guindy, Madras. (*Kamaraj Nadar*). 1826

1976 February 17

Speech at the valedictory meeting of the National Committee on International Women's Year, New Delhi. (*Equal Status for Women*). 1827

1976 February 20

Received Joe Appiah, Roving Ambassador of Ghana in New Delhi. 1828

1976 February 22

Inaugural address at the convention of Disciplined Democracy, Bombay. (*Discipline in Democracy*). 1829

1976 February 24

Inaugurated the Jayakwadi dam on *Godavari in* Maharashtra. 1830

1976 February 24

Had talks with Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Paunar. 1831

1976 February 25

Met Princes Christina of Sweden and her husband, in New Delhi. 1832

1976 February 27

Received Madame Lyndmila Zhivkova, Chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture of Bulgaria, New Delhi. 1833

1976 February 27

Interview to Ishan Abdul Khaddous, Chairman, *Al Ahram* Group of Newspapers, Cairo, in New Delhi. (*Problems of Non-aligned Countries*). 1834

1976 March 2

Convocation address at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. (*Role of Science*). 1835

1976 March 3

Convocation address at Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan. Mother Teresa, Mahamahopadhaya Gopinath Kaviraj and Uday Shankar received Visva-Bharati University's highest honour Deshikottama from its Acharya (Chancellor) Indira Gandhi. (*Educational Reforms*). 1836

1976 March 4

Met Firyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR in New Delhi. 1837

1976 March 5

Inaugural address at the Chief Ministers' Conference, New Delhi. (*Land Reforms*). 1838

1976 March 6

Presented a citation to Dr. E. Morris, one of the distinguished foreign women, who were honoured by the Indian National Committee for International Women's Year, for their services to India. 1839

1976 March 6

Opened a new building of St. Stephen's hospital in New Delhi. 1840

1976 March 23

Address at the seminar on "Challenge to Democracy", New Delhi. (*Democracy*). 1841

1976 March 25

Saw an exhibit forming part of the collection "Ramayana in Asia" in the National Museum. 1842

1976 March 26

Inaugural address at the Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru birth centenary celebrations, Delhi. (*Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru*). 1843

1976 April 1

Met a group of Gypsies, who called on her in New Delhi. 1844

1976 April 1

Doordarshan separated from *Akashvani*. The new set up was inaugurated by her. 1845

1976 April 2

Convocation address at Govind Ballabh Pant Agricultural University, Pantnagar. (*Leadership in Agriculture*). 1846

1976 April 7

Message sent to the inauguration ceremony of a memorial building in honour of D.G. Tendulkar, New Delhi. (*D.G. Tendulkar*). 1847

1976 April 10

Address at the first Indian Agriculture Congress, New Delhi. (*Agricultural Development*). 1848

1976 April 11

Inaugural address at the Convention of Academicians, New Delhi. (*National Strength*). 1849

1976 April 12

Visited Halaur village in Rae Bareily district by *Padayatra* to mark the 25th anniversary of *Bhoodan* movement. 1850

1976 April 13

Inaugural address at the National Convention of Public Enterprises, New Delhi. (*Socialism*). 1851

1976 April 15

Speech at the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of the Supreme Court Annexe, New Delhi. (*Social Change*). 1852

1976 April 19

In her reply to a communcation from Pakistan's Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto, expressed India's readiness to discuss measures for restoration of diplomatic relations as well as other pending matters with Pakistan. 1853

1976 April 24

Convocation address to the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong. (*Education*). 1854

1976 April 25

Laid foundation-stone of Rs. 66-crore Kopili hydel project at Garampani on the Assam-Meghalaya border, about 100 km from Shillong. 1855

1976 April 30

Addressed at the golden jubilee celebrations of Delhi Tamil Education Association, New Delhi. (*Unity*). 1856

1976 May 1

Inaugurated hot strip mill at Bokaro. 1857

1976 May 7

Addressed All-India Momin Conference in New Delhi. 1858

1976 May 7

Inaugural address at the Chief Secretaries Conference, New Delhi. (*Administration*). 1859

1976 May 25

Received *Tamrapatra* from the President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. *Tamrapatras* were also presented to 66 Members of Parliament who participated in the freedom struggle. 1860

1976 June 4

Met members of the Trisul skiing expedition in New Delhi. 1861

1976 June 8

Arrived in Moscow on a six-day official visit to the Soviet Union. 1862

1976 June 8

Speech at banquet given by the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Moscow. (*Indo-Soviet Relations*). 1863

1976 June 10

Address to the USSR Academy of Sciences at the Hall of Columns, House of Union, Moscow. (*Indo-Soviet Relations*). 1864

1976 June 18

Speech at the release of records of Swami Ranganathananda, Delhi. (*India's Spiritual Values*). 1865

1976 June 21

Inaugurated the 400th anniversary of the Haldighati battle. 1866

1976 June 25

An interview to *Samachar* Agency, New Delhi, on completion of one year of Emergency. 1867

1976 June 30

Presented a silver casket to M. Chalapati Rau, a veteran journalist in New Delhi to felicitate him on completion of 30 years of his Editorship of *National Herald*. 1868

1976 July 1

Arrived in Berlin on an official visit to German Democratic Republic. 1869

1976 July 1

Speech at the banquet given by the leaders of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin. (*India and German Democratic Republic*). 1870

1976 July 4

Arrived in Kabul on an official visit to Afghanistan. 1871

1976 July 7

India and Afghanistan in a joint communique issued at the end of Indira Gandhi's visit called for universal disarmament, including a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons. 1872

1976 July 8

Inaugural speech at the conference of Non-aligned Countries on Press Agencies Pool at New Delhi. (*Non-aligned News Pool*). 1873

1976 July 27

Inaugurated in New Delhi a four-day seminar on transfer of technology to rural India. 1874

1976 July 28

Met Sir. Veerasamy Ringadoo, Finance Minister of Mauritius in New Delhi. 1875

1976 August 9

Addressed the first National Conference of Block Youth Congress Presidents in New Delhi. 1876

1976 August 15

Independence Day speech delivered from the ramparts of the Red Fort, New Delhi. (*Discipline*). 1877

1976 August 17

Address at the Non-aligned Summit Conference, Colombo, Sri Lanka. (*Self-Reliance*). 1878

1976 August 24

Met Lt. Col. Charles Samba Cissoko, Foreign Minister of Mali in New Delhi. 1879

1976 September 11

Signed the condolence book on the death of Chairman Mao of China at the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. 1880

1976 September 13

Inaugurated in Trivandrum the 220 km long Trivandrum-Ernakulam broad-gauge railway line, in Kerala. 1881

1976 September 13

Speech at the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of the silver jubilee Auditorium of the Trivandrum Medical College. (*Role of Doctors*). 1882

1976 September 16

Message of condolence on the death of Kazi Nazrul Islam, New Delhi. (*Kazi Nazrul Islam*). 1883

1976 September 21

Arrived at Patna airport after an aerial survey of flood affected areas of two States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. 1884

1976 September 21

Address to the first meeting of the Reconstituted Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. (*Social Welfare*). 1885

1976 September 23

Met Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, when the latter was Leader of the Opposition in England. Indira Gandhi gave her lunch in New Delhi. 1886

1976 September 24

Attended the National Development Council meeting in New Delhi. 1887

1976 September 25

Address at the concluding session of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Progress*; *Development*). 1888

1976 September 27

Witnessed a *Ramlila* ballet in New Delhi. 1889

1976 October

Article published in *National Herald* and *Indian and Foreign Review*—*Gandhiji : His Legacy*. (*Mahatma Gandhi*). 1890

1976 October 6

Met Michael Foot, M.P. Lord President of the Council of the House of Commons, United Kingdom. 1891

1976 October 8

Arrived in Mauritius on an official visit. 1892

1976 October 9

Inaugural address at the Gandhi Institute, Mauritius. (*Mahatma Gandhi*). 1893

1976 October 11

Arrived in Tanzania. 1894

1976 October 11

Banquet speech at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. (*India and Tanzania*). 1895

1976 October 12

Address at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. (*Challenges to Face*.) 1896

1976 October 13

Visited the industrial estate at Seblini in Zanzibar, Tanzania. 1897

1976 October 14

Arrived in Lusaka, Zambia. 1898

1976 October 15

Visited the Smelter and Refinery of Rokana Copper Mill in Zambia. 1899

1976 October 16

President Kenneth Kaunda awarded Zambia's highest honour, "The Order of the Grand Champion of Freedom—First Division" to Indira Gandhi for her outstanding services as a great internationalist. 1900

1976 October 16

Banquet speech at Lusaka, Zambia. (*India and Zambia*). 1901

1976 October 17

Made a brief stop at Seychelles on her way back home and met the Seychelles Prime Minister, Mancham. 1902

1976 October 23

Address at the 100th anniversary meeting of the All India Anglo-Indian Association, New Delhi. (*Unity through Co-operation*). 1903

1976 October 24

Speech at the centenary celebrations of the Mayo College, Ajmer. (*Purpose of Education*). 1904

1976 October 28

Speech in Lok Sabha on 44th Constitution Amendment Bill. (*Parliament has Unfettered Right*). 1905

1976 October 29

Message to the American people on the bicentennial celebrations of the foundation of the U.S.A. (*A Giant Step for Mankind—The American Phrase*). 1906

1976 October 30

Presented a citation on behalf of the Indian Committee for International Women's Year to Dr. Gisela Bonn of Federal Republic of Germany. 1907

1976 October 31

Inaugural speech at the ninth International Diabetes Federation Congress. (*Health*). 1908

1976 November 1

Government constituted a National Committee on Women with the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as President. 1909

1976 November 2

Inaugural address on the 1500 birth anniversary celebrations of Aryabhata, New Delhi. (*Aryabhata: An Adventure into Space*). 1910

1976 November 8

Speech on 44th Constitution Amendment Bill in Rajya Sabha. (*Sovereignty of Parliament*). 1911

1976 November 10

Inaugural speech at the National Convention of Productivity in New Delhi. (*Productivity for Progress*). 1912

1976 November 12

Foreword to the book *Directory of Indian Women Today 1976* edited by Ajeet Kaur and Arpana Kaur, published by India International Publications, New Delhi, 1976. 1913

1976 November 15

Inaugurated in New Delhi the two-day conference of Chairmen and Members of Union and State Public Service Commissions. 1914

1976 November 16

Received President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria and his daughter, Madame Lyndimila Zhivkov at New Delhi airport. 1915

1976 November 23

Speech at the Nongkhram Festival at Smit, Meghalaya. (*National Strength*). 1916

1976 November 24

Tribute to Andre Malraux, New Delhi. 1917

1976 November 27

Inaugural address at the meeting of the Working Group of National Integration, New Delhi. (*Indianness*). 1918

1976 November 29

Inaugurated in New Delhi an international meeting of co-operation between financial institutions sponsored by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). 1919

1976 December 1

Attended the meeting of the Heads of Indian Missions in Africa and South of Sahara. 1920

1976 December 3

Addressed the participants of the World Federation of Trade Union Conference when they called on her in New Delhi. 1921

1976 December 6

Inaugural speech at the 129th Council session of the International Chamber of Commerce and seminar on "International Economic Relationship in the Future", New Delhi. (*New World Economic Order*). 1922

1976 December 8

Foreword to the book *Economic Revolution in India* by S.D. Punekar, published by Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1977, pages 587, Rs. 55. 1923

1976 December 11

Inaugural address at the new Tilak Memorial and release of *Samagra Tilak*, Pune. (*Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak*). 1924

1976 December 11

Inaugural speech at the diamond jubilee celebrations of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, Pune. (*Equality of Sexes*). 1925

1976 December 11

Speech delivered on the occasion of National Defence Academy's Passing-out Parade, Khadakwasla, Pune. (*Courage: The Basic Requirement; Defence Forces*). 1926

1976 December 16

Met Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Trade in New Delhi. 1927

1976 December 23

Addressed a meeting of Congress Workers in New Delhi. 1928

1977 January 3

Address at the 64th session of the Indian Science Congress, Bhubaneshwar. (*Science and Spirituality*). 1929

1977 January 5

Inaugurated an integrated Tribal Development Project at Burbinaju, Phulbani district, Orissa. 1930

1977 January 8

Met Kiro Gilgorov, President of Yugoslavia in New Delhi. 1931

1977 January 9

Inaugurated the five-day regional conference of the International Council of Women in New Delhi. 1932

1977 January 11

Met Dr. Jonas Edward Salk, New Delhi, when he came to New Delhi to receive the 1975 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for Peace and International Understanding. 1933

1977 January 13

Met the President of Laos People's Democratic Republic, Mr. Souphanouvong, New Delhi. 1934

1977 January 18

Inaugural speech at the Chief Ministers' Conference, New Delhi. (*Economic Programme*). 1935

1977 January 18

Advised the President of India to dissolve Lok Sabha and order fresh general elections in March. 1936

1977 January 18

Broadcast to the Nation, New Delhi. (*Elections*). 1937

1977 January 19

On the advise of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed dissolved the Lok Sabha, and thus paved way for fresh elections in March. 1938

1977 January 22

Inaugurated the Rs. 7.08-crore bridge built across the *Ganga* at Jajmu, connecting the State's capital, Lucknow, with the industrial town of Kanpur. 1939

1977 January 28

Attended the meeting of Opposition leaders in New Delhi in connection with the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections. 1940

1977 January 28

Met V.P.F. Eskov, leader of a delegation of All Russian Society for the deaf. 1941

1977 February

Met Mrs. Lillian Carter, New Delhi. 1942

1977 February 7

Met some members of the National Writers Forum in New Delhi. 1943

1977 February 11

Tribute to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, New Delhi. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed passed away in New Delhi at 8.52 a.m. following heart attack. 1944

1977 February 25

Inaugurated the country's second earth satellite communcation station at Dehra Dun for improving overseas telecommuncation facilities. 1945

1977 March 20

Lost elections. Defeated from Rai Bareily constituency, Uttar Pradesh. Raj Narain of Janata Party declared elected. 1946

1977 March 22

Broadcast to the Nation, New Delhi. (*Elections*). 1947

1977 March 22

Resigned from the post of Prime Minister of India. 1948

1977 April 18

Home Minister Charan Singh of Janata Government, which came into power after the defeat of Congress, announced that the former Chief Justice, J.C. Shah would go into excesses committed during the Emergency. 1949

1977 April

Amintore Fanfani, President of the Senate of Italy met Indira Gandhi in New Delhi, when he was on his way back from Japan. 1950

1977 May 19

J. C. Shah, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court appointed to inquire into excesses committed during the Emergency. 1951

1977 September 29

Public hearing before the Shah Commission inquring into Emergency excesses, began in New Delhi. 1952

1977 September 30

Former Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Raj Bahadur expressed before Shah Commission that he was humilated by Aides of the ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 1953

1977 October 1

Former Finance Minister C. Subramaniam disclosed before Shah Commission that the ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was adamant that K.R. Puri should be appointed Governor of Reserve Bank of India. 1954

1977 October 3

Arrested in New Delhi by CBI on charges of corruption only to be released unconditionally the next day because the Magistrate found nothing substantial. 1955

1977 October 4

Released unconditionally under orders of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi. 1956

1977 October 4

Government filed petition in Delhi High Court challenging the release order of Indira Gandhi. 1957

1977 October 4

Congress Working Committee in a resolution called upon people, particularly the Congressmen to meet the challenge of the arrest of Indira Gandhi by organising an effective protest throughout the country. A resolution passed at a hurriedly summoned meeting strongly condemned the Janata Party Government's action and described arrest politically motivated and vindictive. 1958

1977 November 18

Privilege motion against her for obstructing officials from collecting information for a Parliamentary question on Maruti, referred to Privileges Committee of Lok Sabha. 1959

1977 November 21

Shah Commission's proceedings: Indira Gandhi did not attend the hearing, submitted a statement, through her Counsel, questioning, the procedure adopted by the inquiry commission. 1960

1977 December 2

In a statement, again expressed inability to appear before the Shah Commission. 1961

1977 December 18

Resigned from the Congress Working Committee. 1962

1977 December 20

Summon issued to her to appear before the Shah Commission on 9, 10 and 11 January 1978. 1963

1978 January 2

The Indian National Congress, split for the second time in eight years, when the faction led by Indira Gandhi, at a convention held in New Delhi (the convention started on 1st January), declared itself the real Congress (Congress I). The National Convention of Congressmen elected Indira Gandhi as Party President. 1964

1978 Januaay 3

The Congress Working Committee expelled Indira Gandhi and her colleagues from the Party for committing an illegal, immoral and unconstitutional act of floating a separate Party in violation of Party discipline. 1965

1978 January 4

Congress of Indira Gandhi expelled K. Brahmananda Reddy and Y. B. Chavan from the membership of Indian National Congress and claimed the election symbol of Cow and Calf. 1966

1978 January 9

Appeared before the Shah Commission. 1967

1978 January 11

The Shah Commission ordered that a complaint filed before a magistrate against Indira Gandhi, as she committed an offence under section 179 of the Indian Penal Code by refusing to make a statement to the Commission. 1968

1978 January 13

The Shah Commission issued fresh summons to Indira Gandhi to appear before it on 19th January to give evidence relating to the developments between 12 to 22nd June 1975 leading to the declaration of Emergency. 1969

1978 January 19

Justice Shah ordered that fresh cases be filed before a magistrate against Indira Gandhi under sections 178 and 179 of the IPC for refusing to take oath (section 178) and refusing to answer questions (section 179). 1970

1978 January 23

Shah Commission filed complaints against her in the court of P. K. Jain, under section 178 and 179 of Indian Penal Code for her refusal to take an oath and testify before the Commission on 19th January. P. K. Jain fixed February 9 for the hearing and ordered that summons be issued to the accused to appear in person before him on that day. 1971

1978 February 2

The Indian National Congress (I) recognised as a National Party and alloted the symbol "Hand" for use in the ensuing Assembly elections. 1972

1978 February 27

Appeared in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, P. K. Jain, in connection with two cases filed against her for not taking oath and refusing to testify before the Shah Commission on two occasions. She was granted bail on furnishing personal bond of Rs. 2,000 and surities in the like amount. P. K. Jain also agreed to exempt her from personal appearance till further orders. The Magistrate fixed 18 March for scrutiny of documents. 1973

1978 March 1

The Privileges Committee of the Lok Sabha, in a report presented to the House, held that certain remarks by the ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a press statement on 15 July, 1977 cast aspersions and attributed motives tending to undermine the dignity and the authority of Parliament and thus they amount to a breach of privileges and contempt of the House. The Committee considered it, necessary to caution her to be more careful in future in her comment on the proceedings of the House or speeches of members in the House. 1974

1978 March 3

Lok Sabha agreed with its Committee of Privileges report but recommended that the matter be dropped and further action may not be taken against Indira Gandhi. 1975

1978 March 13

Shah Commission submitted its interim report to the Home Minister. 1976

1978 March 22

Union Government accepted the findings of the Shah Commission in all the major cases of Emergency excesses contained in its interim report. The report held Indira Gandhi, guilty in as many as 11 cases of gross misuse of power, including the imposition of internal ememergeny. 1977

1978 April 18

Appeared in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Delhi, P. K. Jain. The Magistrate held that she was not guilty of offences punishable under sections 178 and 179 IPC for refusing to testify on oath before the Shah Commission on 11th January. 1978

1978 April 27

The Shah Commission submitted its second interim report to the Union Government. 1979

1978 May 5

Her son, Sanjay Gandhi was lodged in Tihar Jail after the Supreme Court had cancelled his bail for a month and ordered his arrest to prevent him from tempering with witnesses in the *Kissa Kursi Ka* case. 1980

1978 May 15

Prime Minister Morarji Desai informed the Lok Sabha that the Government had accepted the findings, observations and recommendations of the two interim reports of the Shah Commission. 1981

1978 June 2

Congress (I) leaders protested to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy against the Government's alleged move to set up a Special Court to try Indira Gandhi. 1982

1978 June 5

Her son, Sanjay Gandhi was granted bail by O. N. Vohra, additional Sessions Judge, thus bringing to an end his one month's stay in Tihar Jail. The court imposed a condition on him that he would not leave the country, without the court's prior permission during the trial of the case. Surety of Rs. 5,000 was furnished by a resident of Kamla Nagar, Delhi. 1983

1978 July 5

Appeared before the Privileges Committee of the Lok Sabha in connection with the motion moved by Madhu Limaye alleging breach of privilege of the House by her in obstructing, during her tenure as Prime Minister, some officials of the Industry Ministry from collecting information on Maruti for a Parliamentary question. 1984

1978 July 11

First information reports filed against her and others for various excesses during Emergency. 1985

1978 July 19

It was disclosed in Lok Sabha that the Government has declared to set up a Special Court to hear cases against her arising from the Shah

Commission reports. A decision to this effect was taken by the Union Cabinet more than 10 days ago. It was in pursuance of the decision that the Supreme Court would be consulted. 1986

1978 August 19

Appeared before the Privileges Committee of the Lok Sabha and deposed before it for about two hours. She was facing the charges of breach of privileges of Parliament, obstructing during her tenure as Prime Minister, officials of the Industry Ministry who were collecting information about Maruti for a question in Parliament. 1987

1978 August 23

Appeared before the Special Judge J.D. Jain, in connection with the jeeps procurement case and was released on bail. The bail was granted on furnishing a bond of Rs. 15,000 and a surety of like amount to the satisfaction of the court. 1988

1978 October 5

Announced in Bombay that she would contest the Chikmagalur by-election to the Lok Sabha due in November 1978. 1989

1978 October 5

Filed her nomination papers for the Chikmagalur constituency. 1990

1978 November 5

Polling held for the contest of the Chikmagalur by-election to the Lok Sabha. 1991

1978 November 8

Won the Chikmagalur by-election to the Lok Sabha by the convincing margin of 77,333 votes defeating her nearest rival Veerendra Patil, ex-former Chief Minister of Karnataka. 1992

1978 November 20

Took her oath in Lok Sabha. She took the oath in Kannada, the language of her constituency, Chikmagalur. 1993

1978 November 21

She was found guilty of "breach of privilege and contempt of the House by the Privilege Committee of the Lok Sabha, which left the nature of punishment to be meted out to her to the collective wisdom of the House. The report of the Committee was presented to the House by its Chairman, Samar Guha. 1994

1978 November 21

Lost membership of Parliament for breach of privilege. Lodged in Tihar Jail for a day. 1995

1978 November 29

Supreme Court directed her to make a statement on December 8 before Delhi's Chief Metropolitan Magistrate under Section 313 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the cases arising from her refusal to testify before the Shah Commission. 1996

1978 December 6

The Congress (I) Parliamentary Party elected her as its Chairman. 1997

1978 December 13

Wrote a letter to her younger son Sanjay Gandhi to greet him on his birthday which would fall on 14 December. 1998

1978 December 19

Parliamentary history was created by the Indian House when the Lok Sabha expelled Indira Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister from its Membership and sentenced her to jail for committing a grave contempt of Parliament while she was Prime Minister in 1975. She was committed to jail till the prorogation of the session. She was lodged in ward No. 17 of the Tihar Jail on the same night. 1999

1978 December 20

Wrote a letter to Pupul Jayakar from Tihar Jail, New Delhi. 2000

1978 December

Wrote a letter to Mohammed Yunus, from Tihar Jail, New Delhi. 2001

1978 December 26

Released from jail. 2002

1978

Her publication *Inde*, in French, edited by S. A. Edita, Lausanne, Switzerland. Photographs by Jean-Louis Nou. Later as first Indian edition *Eternal India*, B. I. Publications, Bombay, 1980. 2003

1979 January 4

A Division Bench of the Supreme Court dismissed a writ petition challenging the election of Indira Gandhi from the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency in Karnataka. The election was challenged by one of the 28 candidates who contested the election on November 5, 1978, on the ground that the election was not held in accordance with provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. 2004

1979 January 19

Her son, Sanjay Gandhi was arrested in New Delhi for failure to appear before the Lucknow Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, V.D. Kesri, in the wine dealers case and later released on interim bail. 2005

1979 February 17

Her son, Sanjay Gandhi was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 10,000 in the case of the film *Kissa Kursi Ka*. However, O.N. Vohra, the Sessions Judge stayed the operation of his order until March 27 and released him on bail of Rs. 5,000 and surety in the like amount. Payment of fine was also suspended for a month to enable the accused to appeal to the High Court. 2006

1979 February 25

O. N. Vohra, the Sessions Judge delivered his judgement after an 11-month long trial and held Sanjay Gandhi guilty on various criminal charges for having destroyed the negative and other material of the film *Kissa Kursi Ka*. 2007

1979 April 11

Congress-1 President Indira Gandhi described as "mischievous, motivated and absolutely baseless" the former US Ambassador, Daniel Patrick Monihan's allegations that the American Government had given money to the then ruling Congress Party twice for elections and once to her. This was disclosed by Monihan in his book *A Dangerous Peace*. 2008

1979 April 16

Charge-sheeted in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate P.S. Sharma, in one of the Shah Commission cases. The charge against her was one of criminal conspiracies to institute false cases against four Government officials collecting information on Maruti to answer a Parliament question. 2009

1979 April 27

Her son, Sanjay Gandhi was lodged in the district jail in Dehra Dun following the cancellation of his bail by Special Judge P. K. Aggarwal in the Maruti road-roller case. The Judge cancelled the bail of Sanjay Gandhi, as he failed to appear before him for the hearing. 2010

1979 April 28

Sanjay Gandhi was released. 2011

1979 May 1

Sanjay Gandhi organised a rally in Delhi against proposed Special Courts bill to try him and his mother Indira Gandhi without benefit of appeal. About 400 of them including Sanjay Gandhi, were arrested on charges of attempt to murder, rioting, assaulting public servant on duty and damaging property. Arrested were remanded in judicial custody until 14th May. 2012

1979 May 2

Sanjay Gandhi refused to come out of jail despite release orders by a Metropolitan Magistrate following acceptance of bail bonds furnished for him and 40 of his supporters. He said that he would not go out unless all others 250 Youth Congress (I) Workers arrested with him were released. 2013

1979 May 3

Sanjay Gandhi left jail, when the jail authorities received release orders for all. 2014

1979 May 6

Sanjay Gandhi, along with 200 workers of the Youth Congress (I) was arrested in Lucknow. Sanjay Gandhi who arrived in Lucknow from Jamshedpur to participate in Youth Congress rally was arrested for defying prohibitory orders under section 144. 2015

1979 May 16

Led a procession rally from Red Fort to Ramlila ground against the Special Courts Bill in Delhi. 2016

1979 May 21

Sanjay Gandhi along with several other Youth Congress (I) persons was arrested in Dehra Dun following a clash between Sanjay Gandhi's supporters and another group of youngmen. 2017

1979 May 31

The Maruti Commission headed by Justice A. C. Gupta, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court submitted its report to the Union Home Ministry. The report in four volumes runs into 1,550 typed fool-scape pages, including appendices. The Commission is understood to have come to the conclusion to the basis of solid evidence that Indira Gandhi allowed the office of the Prime Minister to be misused to promote the business interest of her son Sanjay Gandhi. 2018

1979 July 2

Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah of the Karnataka High Court dismissed an election petition (by two unsuccessful candidates Desbhandhu Hanumiah and Khan) challenging the election of Indira Gandhi to the Lok Sabha from the Chikmagalur constituency for non-prosecution of petition by the petitioners. 2019

1979 July 20

The Supreme Court stayed the Calcutta High Court order restraining the Union Government from instituting any fresh cases in the Special Courts against Indira Gandhi and the Special Courts from proceeding with the pending cases against her. Granting the Union Government Special leave to appeal against the High Court order N. L. Untwalia and Justice A.P. Sen also issued notice to respondents returnable in two weeks. 2020

1979 August 2

Appeared (Accused No. 1) in the jeep scandal case before Justice M.S. Joshi of Special Court No. 1 and was ordered not to be taken into custody on furnishing personal recognisance and surety bonds of Rs. 15,000 each to the satisfaction of the Registrar. 2021

1979 August 28

Appeal filed by Sanjay Gandhi against his conviction and sentence in the *Kissa Kursi Ka* case was transferred from Delhi High Court to the Supreme Court under the Special Courts Acts. 2022

1979 September 5

Veerendra Patil, former Karnataka Chief Minister, who fought against Indira Gandhi in the Chikmagalur, has joined her Party. 2023

1979 September 7

The Gupta Commission's report on Maruti released by the Government is an unequivocal indictment of Indira Gandhi, as "The Origin of the power" that made possible the entire range of Maruti's affairs. Justice A.C. Gupta, who constituted the Commission of inquiry said: "From the interest taken in Maruti's progress by men from the Prime Minister's secretariat and the way even matters connected with the country's defence were subordinated to the interest of Maruti Limited, and the prevailing sense of fear that promoted implicit obedience one is left in no doubt as to the origin of the power that made such a state of affairs possible". 2024

1979 October 26

After the fall of the Janata Government, elections for the Seventh Lok Sabha to be held on January 3 and 6, were announced by the Chief Election Commissioner. 2025

1979 November 21

The Congress of Democracy leader, H. N. Bahuguna, formally merged his Party with Indira Gandhi's Congress, thus improving her Party's prospects in the coming elections to the Lok Sabha. 2026

1979 December 1

Released her Party's (Congress-I) manifesto. 2027

1979 December 3

Filed her nomination papers from the Rai Bareily Parliamentary constituency within hours of the Presidential notification setting in motion the process of elections to the Seventh Lok Sabha in January 1980. 2028

1979 December 8

Filed her nomination papers from the Parliamentary constiutency of Medak in Andhra Pradesh. 2029

1979 December 20

Holding that the Shah Commission had over-stepped its authority, the Delhi High Court quashed the prosecution of Indira Gandhi for refusal to depose before the Commission. 2030

1980 January 3

Voting for the Seventh Lok Sabha started. 2031

1980 January 7

Indira Gandhi (Congress-I) was declared elected from Medak Constituency in Andhra Pradesh defeating her nearest rival S. Jaipal Reddy (Janata) by 219,091 votes. She polled 301,465 votes against Jaipal Reddy's 82,374. She also won from Rae Bareily. 2032

1980 January 9

The Congress-I led by Indira Gandhi got 351 seats in the Seventh Lok Sabha elections thus captured two-third majority of the 525 seats for which polling was held. 2033

1980 January 9

Her son, Sanjay Gandhi was declared elected from Amethi Constituency. He was returned with a massive majority of over one lakh votes. 2034

1980 January 10

She was unanimously elected as the leader of the Congress-I Parliamentary Party. 2035

1980 January 10

President N. Sanjiva Reddy invited Indira Gandhi, leader of the Congress-I Parliamentary Party, to form a Government and communicate to him name of other Ministers to be appointed to the Council of Ministers. 2036

1980 January 14

She was sworn-in as Prime Minister of India by the President N. Sanjiva Reddy at a ceremony in the Ashoka Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan.

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In the first instance fourteen Cabinet Ministers and seven Ministers of State administered oath of office and secrecy. The other Cabinet Ministers were: Zail Singh (Home Affairs); R. Venkataraman (Finance); Pranab Mukherjee (Commerce); P.V. Narasimha Rao (External Affairs); V. P. Sathe (Information and Broadcasting); Rao Birendra Singh (Agriculture); Shankaranand (Education); A. Ghani Khan Chaudhary (Energy and Irrigation); Shiv Shankar (Law, Justice and Company Affairs); Kamlapati Tripathi (Railways); A.P. Sharma (Shipping and Transport); J. B. Patnaik (Tourism and Civil Aviation); P.C. Sethi (Works and Housing) and Bhisma Narain Singh (Parliamentary Affairs). The Ministers of State were: R.V. Swaminathan (Agriculture); Jagannath Pahadia (Finance); N.R. Laskar (Health); P. Venkatasubbiah and Yogendra Makwana (Home Affairs); Jafer Sherif (Railways) and Kartik Oraon (Tourism and Civil Aviation). The remaining Ministries and Departments were, for the time being, to be looked after by Indira Gandhi. 2037

1980 January 14

Broadcast to the Nation appealing for co-operation to face the stupendous tasks ahead. (*National Strength*). 2038

1980 January 15

Justice M.L. Jain of Special Court No. 2 dropped the Maruti and Bhimsen Sachar cases against Indira Gandhi and others, stating that the courts were set up unconstitutionally. 2039

1980 January 16

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi and delivered to her a personal letter from the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. 2040

1980 January 16

Advised the President, Sanjiva Reddy to allot portfolios to some of the Cabinet Ministers sworn-in earlier, on a temporary basis until more Ministers were appointed. 2041

1980 January 19

Retained her seat from Medak Lok Sabha seat in Andhra Pradesh and resignend from the Rae Bareily seat. 2042

1980 January 21

Address at the third United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Conference at New Delhi. (*Industrialization and the Developing Countries*). 2043

1980 January 21

Met the President of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, in New Delhi, on his two-day visit to India. 2044

1980 January 22

Met Salim A. Salim, President of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly in New Delhi. 2045

1980 January 22

Became the Chairman of the Reconstituted Political Affairs Committee of the Union Cabinet. 2046

1980 January 25

Met renowned heavyweight boxer Mohammad Ali and his wife Mrs. Veronica in New Delhi. 2047

1980 January 27

Had a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing of France, who visited New Delhi on a five-day State visit to India, the first by any Head of State of France. 2048

1980 January 29

Received the Austria Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, at the Delhi airport on his arrival on a five-day State visit to India. 2049

1980 January 30

Reply to debate on the Motion of Thanks to President's address in Lok Sabha. (*National Strength*). 2050

1980 January 31

Reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's address in Rajya Sabha. (*National Strength*). 2051

1980 January 31

Speech at dinner in honour of the Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, New Delhi. 2052

1980 February

Sent a message to President Tito of Yugoslavia enquiring about his health. 2053

1980 February 2

Addressed an eight-member delegation of the All Assam Students Union, which called on her. She appealed to Assam Students for normal and peaceful conditions to find a solution. 2054

1980 February 6

Met Hamid Alwan, Special Emissary of the President of Iraq in New Delhi. 2055

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1980 February 12

Became the Chairman of the newly set-up Cabinet Committee on Energy Problems. 2056

1980 February 14

Justice Mohinder Singh Joshi declared the establishment of Special Court No. 1 (Jeep Case) as illegal as it was constituted without any authority. The case was against Indira Gandhi and others for having procured jeeps without payment for campaigning in 1977 General elections. 2057

1980 February 15

The passport of her son, Sanjay Gandhi, which was impounded in 1977 was released by the Government. 2058

1980 February 19

Her daughter-in-law Maneka Gandhi, wife of Sanjay Gandhi, Maneka's mother and editor and publisher of *Surya* magazine were acquitted in a defamation case filed by Ramesh Thaper, a journalist. 2059

1980 February 22

Became the Chairman of the newly constituted Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. 2060

1980 February 22

Met King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan in New Delhi. 2061

1980 February 26

Met Mother Teresa, Nobel Peace Prize Winner in New Delhi. 2062

1980 February 27

Met Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria in New Delhi. He delivered to her a message from the Algerian President. 2063

1980 March 4

Expanded her Council of Ministers by appointing C. M. Stephen, Minister for Communications and four Ministers of State. The four Ministers of State were: C.P.N. Singh (Defence); Sitaram Kesari (Parliamentary Affairs); Dr. Charanjit Chanana (Industry) and Z. R. Ansari (Commerce). 2064

1980 March 6

Met King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya of Nepal on their arrival in New Delhi. 2065

1980 March 6

Speech at the function held to launch the World Conservation Strategy in India, New Delhi. (*Conservation of Nature*). 2066

1980 March 7

Included Veerendra Patil in the Union Cabinet as Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. Patil took over the Petroleum portfolio from P.C. Sethi who held temporary charge. 2067

1980 March 8

Interview for the programme 'Woman and Her role in Society' broadcast from the Radio Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. (*Woman and Her Role in Society*). 2068

1980 March 8

A joint statement was issued at the end of talks which the visiting Nepal's King Birendra had with Indira Gandhi. 2069

1980 March 10

Sunao Sonada, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Japan called on Indira Gandhi and exchanged views on international situation. 2070

1980 March 10

Address at the fifteenth Regional Conference of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) for Asia and Pacific, New Delhi. (*Fight Hunger*; *Poverty*). 2071

1980 March 13

Maneka Gandhi, her daughter-in-law (wife of Sanjay Gandhi) gave birth to Feroze Varun Gandhi. 2072

1980 March 13

Speech in Lok Sabha. (*Acts against Harijans and Adivasis*). 2073

1980 March 17

Special Judge D.C. Aggarwal discharged Sanjay Gandhi in the poly-mix case observing that accusations against him lacked reasonable ground. 2374

1980 March 20

Met the delegation of Supreme Advisory Council of the Republic of Indonesia in New Delhi. 2075

1980 March 21

Addressed the inaugural function of the centenary celebrations of Darul Uloom at Deoband, Uttar Pradesh. (*Darul Uloom*). 2076

1980 March 22

Appointed a Committee of Union Ministers to supervise developments in the country's North-Eastern region to speedily remove the grievances of people arising out of economic backwardness. 2077

1980 March 26

Speech at the inauguration of the All India Women's Conference Building Complex, Sarojini House in New Delhi. (*Liberation for Women*). 2078

1980 March 26

Speech at the function held to inaugurate the birth centenary celebrations of the late Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, a noted physician and national leader, New Delhi. (*M.A. Ansari*). 2079

1980 March 28

Speech at dinner in honour of the Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, New Delhi. (*Palestinian Cause*). 2080

1980 March 29

Address at the Lady Hardinge Medical College Founder's Day celebrations, New Delhi. (*Health Care*). 2081

1980 March 31

Speech at the 300th death anniversary of Chhatrapati Shivaji, Raigarh. (*Chhatrapati Shivaji*), 2082

1980 April 1

Convocation address at the University of Delhi. (*National Strength*). 2083

1980 April 2

Met President of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko in New Delhi. 2084

1980 April 7

Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, who arrived in New Delhi met Indira Gandhi and delivered her a message from President Julias Nyerere. 2085

1980 April 7

Met Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on his arrival in New Delhi. 2086

1980 April 8

Inaugurated the Conference of Governors and Chief Minister in New Delhi. 2087

1980 April 9

Court proceedings against her in the case relating to alleged harassment of four officers of Industry Ministry were dropped. 2088

1980 April 9

Speech at lunch in honour of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, New Delhi. (*India and Vietnam*). 2089

1980 April 10

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek called on her and discussed international problems. 2090

1980 April 11

By a unanimous judgement, a three-judge bench of the Supreme Court comprising Justice S. Murtaza Fazal Ali, Justice A.D. Koshal and Justice P.S. Kailasan, set aside the order of conviction and sentence against Sanjay Gandhi and acquitted him and others of charges in the *Kissa Kursi Ka* case. 2091

1980 April 12

Talks between her and leaders of the agitation of Assam, held in Gauhati. 2092

1980 April 12

Broadcast over All India Radio, Gauhati. (*Agitation*). 2093

1980 April 13

Message sent to Madam Maria Rence Cura of Buenos Aires, Argentina. (*Victoria Ocampo*). 2094

1980 April 14

Attended the 89th birth anniversary celebrations of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. 2095

1980 April 14

Escaped unhurt when a youngman flung a flick knife at her from a distance of two-three meters in the precincts of Parliament House, New Delhi. The alleged assailant identified as Ram Bulchand Lalwani, 37-year old from Baroda, was immidiately overpowered by the security staff. He was later imprisoned for three years on 24 October 1981. The incident occurred as she was leaving after attending the 89th birth anniversary celebrations of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. 2096

1980 April 15

The Deputy Mayor of Baroda Pratap Ramchandani, Radha Krishnan Chandwani, Kishan Chand Lalwani, and Vishnu Sharma were arrested in Baroda for alleged involvement in the attempt on the life of Indira Gandhi by Ram Bulchand Lalwani on 14th April in New Delhi. 2097

1980 April 15-16

Exchanged views with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zamiba, when the latter was in New Delhi. 2098

1980 April 15

The Special Judge D.C. Aggrawal ordered dropping of proceedings against her and five others in the jeep scandal case as he found the prosecution evidence to be wholly wanting. 2099

1980 April 16

Reached Dar-es-Salam, Tanzania. 2100

1980 April 16

Met the President Nyerere of Tanzania at Dar-es-Salam. 2101

1980 April 17

Arrived in Salisbury from Dar-es-Salam, Zimbabwe to attend the Independence day celebrations. 2102

1980 April 18

Met the President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan in Salisbury and also the Chinese Foreign Minister, Huang Hua. 2103

1980 April 25

Message to the Delhi Productivity Council on its twentieth anniversary, New Delhi. (*Productivity*). 2104

1980 April 25

Interview to the Tamil daily *Makkal Kural* of Madras. (*National and International Issues*). 2105

1980 April 26

Admitted to her Party the former External Affairs Minister and Janata Party leader Dinesh Singh in response to his request for joining the Congress (I). 2106

1980 April 28

Released Urdu translation of the book *Indian Space Research* by Mohan Sundara Rajan, in New Delhi, published by National Book Trust (NBT). 2107

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1980 April 30

Romanian Foreign Minister, Stefan Andrei, who arrived in New Delhi, called on Indira Gandhi and delivered a letter inviting her to visit Bucharest from Romanian President. 2108

1980 May 2

Speech at banquet in honour of the President of the European Economic Community (EEC), Roy Jenkins, New Delhi. (*India and EEC*). 2109

1980 May 2

Met the President of Seychelles, T. Albert Rene in New Delhi when the latter paid ten-day visit to India. 2110

1980 May 5

Message of condolence sent to the President of Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic. (*Marshall Tito*). 2111

1980 May 7

Left New Delhi for Belgrade to attend Marshall Tito's funeral on May 8. 2112

1980 May 8

Attended Marshal Tito's funeral in Belgrade. Laid a wreath on the body laying in State. 2113

1980 May 8

Met the world leaders in Belgrade. 2114

1980 May 8

Met the President of Yugoslavia, Lazar Koliseveski and Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic, in Belgrade. 2115

1980 May 8

Met the President of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, in Belgrade. 2116

1980 May 8

Met the Chairman of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt in Belgrade. 2117

1980 May 8

Met the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Hua Guo Feng, in Belgrade. 2118

1980 May 17

Reply to a question by Bobby Harrypersadh, News Editor of the Durban *Daily Post*, Natal. (*South Africa*). 2119

1980 May 24

The Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, S. M. Aggarwal dropped proceedings against her and two others in the Sachar detention case. 2120

1980 May 24

The Special Judge of anti-corruption, J.K. Mathur, acquitted Sanjay Gandhi and four others in the Maruti road-roller case. Evidence in the case was totally "insufficent to provide any ground for presuming that accused had committed any offence for which they had been sent for trial" the Judge wrote in his 34-page order. 2121

1980 May 27

With her grandchildren, Priyanka and Rahul paid homage at the Jawaharlal Nehru *Samadhi*, *Shanti Vana*, New Delhi on the occasion of Nehru's 16th death anniversary. 2122

1980 May 29

Foreword to the book *The Spirit of Indian Culture*: *Saints of India* by Dr. Vivek Bhattacharya, published by Metropolitan Book Co., New Delhi, 1980, pages 621, Rs. 140. 2123

1980 May 31

President of Maldives, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, who arrived in New Delhi on a day's private visit, held talks with Indira Gandhi. 2124

1980 June 4

The Special Judge D. C. Aggarwal dropped the criminal proceedings against her and 14 others for the arrest and detention of Oppossition leaders during Emergency. It included Sanjay Gandhi. 2125

1980 June 5

Interview with Daniel Sneider of *New Salisbury International Press Service*. (*India's Problems in World Setting*). 2126

1980 June 6

Though the U.P. Congress (I) Legislative Party adopted resolution in Lucknow requesting Indira Gandhi to accept Sanjay Gandhi as its leader, she advised a deputation of Party Legislators from the State to accept the Central leaderships decision to choose Vishwanath Pratap Singh, M.P., for the post. 2127

1980 June 7

Approved the name of Arjun Singh as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. 2128

1980 June 7

The Special Judge D.C. Aggarwal allowed the Central Bureau of Investigation to close the corruption cases registered by it against Sanjay Gandhi and some other persons in connection with Maruti affairs. 2129

1980 June 8

Expanded her Council of Ministers by inducting three Cabinet Ministers, six Ministers of State and six Deputy Ministers, raising its strength to 41. The Cabinet Ministers were: V. C. Shukla (Civil Supplies), N. D. Tewari (Planning) and Kedar Pande (Irrigation). The Ministers of State were: Dalbir Singh (Petroleum and Chemicals), T. Anjiah (Labour), Buta Singh (Shipping and Transport), C. V. Mahajan (Energy) and Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha (Information and Broadcasting). The Deputy Ministers were: Malikarjun (Railways), Venkata Reddy (Industry), Mohammad Usman Ariff (Works and Housing), Maganbhai Barot (Finance), Vijay N. Patil (Science and Technology and Space) and P. K. Thungon (Supply and Rehabilitation). All the Ministers were sworn-in by the President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhawan. 2130

1980 June 12

Informed the Rajya Sabha that she was prepared to consider all issues relating to the Assam agitation with an open mind without insisting on any cut-off date. 2131

1980 June 13

In her capacity as Congress (I) President, appointed Sanjay Gandhi, Shyam Sunder Mahapatra, Ram Sewak Choudhury and G. K. Moopnar as General Secretaries of the Party. She also appointed G. Y. Krishnan, Kalpnath Rai and William Sangma as Joint Secretaries. 2132

1980 June 20

Inaugural speech at the conference of the State Power Ministers of Northern and Eastern Regions, New Delhi. (*Power Generation*). 2133

1980 June 21

The Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, Grisha Philipoy had a meeting with her in New Delhi, while the latter paid a 13-day visit to India on 20th June. 2134

1980 June 23

On the morning, Sanjay Gandhi, as was his wont, left at 7-30 a m. for Safdarjang airport, New Delhi, to put his new Pitts aerobatic aircraft through its paces. His companion in the plane was Capt. Subhash Saxena, a former Chief Instructor of the Delhi Flying Club. They flew north westwards towards Rashtrapati Bhawan. Sanjay started practising loops and for reasons still unknown, the aircraft plummetted down, crashing into a wooded escarpment, near Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's residence in Wellingdon Crescent area. Both the occupants of the plane were killed immediately. The time: a few minutes past eight. The news spread like wildfire. A few minutes after the bodies were taken to Willingdon Hospital, thousands of people stood waiting outside.

Thousands of mourners milled around the Prime Minister's residence to have a last *darshan* of the man who, from being the most controversial figure only three years ago, had become the most acceptable successor to higher post. Both the Houses of Parliament adjourned for the day after passing tributes to Sanjay Gandhi. 2135

1980 June 30

At the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's meeting with Opposition leaders, a consensus emerged in favour of release of the Assam agitation leaders and resumption of a dialogue with them without any conditions. 2136

1980 July 1

Speech at a meeting with Trade Union Leaders, New Delhi. (*Role of Labour*). 2137

1980 July 2

Sheikh Sorour Bin Mohammad Al Nahayan, Special Envoy of the President of United Arab Emirates, called on Indira Gandhi in New Delhi and handed a personal message of condolence on her son Sanjay Gandhi's death from the President Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan. 2138

1980 July 4

Two criminal cases against Sanjay Gandhi were closed. 2139

1980 July 8

All-Assam Students Union rejected her latest offer to call off the ten month long agitation and to resume dialogue without pre-conditions to hammer out a solution to the foreign nationals problem in Assam. 2140

1980 July 9

Speech at a Youth Convention, New Delhi. (*Role of Youth*). 2141

1980 July 10

Addressed the concluding session of Deputy Inspectors General of Police (CID) in New Delhi. (*Police; Need of Adequate Awareness*). 2142

1980 July 15

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi, arrived in India on a three day visit and delivered to Indira Gandhi a personal message from President Zia-ul-Haq. She informed Agha Shahi that Pakistan's acquiring sophisticated arms from different countries did not reflect the spirit of Simla Agreement. 2143

1980 July 18

India entered the space age when its second experimental satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 was blasted off from its launchpad from Shriharikota soon after 8 a.m. and put a 35 k.g. Rohini Satellite into a 90 minute near earth orbit. Indira Gandhi gave a statement in Lok Sabha on the launching of SLV-3, New Delhi. (*Launching of SLV-3*). 2144

1980 July 19

Speech at the two-day State Labour Ministers Conference, New Delhi. (*Labour Laws*). 2145

1980 July 19

Reply to debate on demands for grants for the Ministry of Defence, Lok Sabha. (*Defence*). 2146

1980 July 21

Sirimavo Bandarnaike, former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, paid a four-day private visit to India and called on Indira Gandhi and conveyed her condolence at Sanjay Gandhi's death. 2147

1980 July 22

Message of condolence on the passing away of Rai Krishna Das, a noted art historian, at Varanasi. (*Rai Krishna Das*). 2148

1980 July 25

Speech at the presentation ceremony of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prizes for Science and Technology for 1978 and 1979, New Delhi. (*Role of Indian Scientists*). 2149

1980 July 26

Interview with Dr. (Ms) Francine R. Frankel, US Political Scientist, New Delhi. (*The Indian Scene*). 2150

1980 July 26

The Governor-General of Fiji, Ratu Sir George Cakobau had a meeting with Indira Gandhi when the latter arrived in New Delhi on a week's private visit to India. 2151

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1980 July 28

Message sent to the first Global Conference on the Future held in Toronto, Canada. (*Future*). 2152

1980 August 1

Message to the *India News* brought out by the Indian Embassy in Pakistan. (*India and Pakistan*). 2153

1980 August 2

Speech at the meeting of India's leading Scientists, Technologists, held to discuss the Plan Frame for Science and Technology 1980-85, New Delhi. (*Self-Reliance Through Science*). 2154

1980 August 5

The Congress (I) Parliamentary Party amended its Constitution and scrapped the post of Chairman which had created for Indira Gandhi when the Congress (I) was in the Opposition and she was not Member of Parliament. 2155

1980 August 7

Kerala's Chief Minister, E. K. Nayanar, had a two-hour meeting with the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and discussed the future of the Silent Valley Hydroelectric project. 2156

1980 August 9

On arrival in Lucknow for an aerial survey of the flooded areas, she cancelled her programme due to bad weather. She assured the State Government of full Central assistance for flood relief and rehabilitation. 2157

1980 August 11

Message for the special *Independence Day Publication (1980)* of the *National Herald*. 2158

1980 August 11

Intervention in the discussion on depletion of natural resources, pollution of habitat and upsetting of ecological balance, Lok Sabha. (*Development and Ecology*). 2159

1980 August 12

The Allahabad High Court dismissed an election petition filed by Bhagwan Singh Mahadev Singh of Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra, against Indira Gandhi challenging her election to Lok Sabha from Rae Bareily constitutency in January 1980. 2160

1980 August 15

Independence Day speech delivered from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi. (*National Strength*). 2161

1980 August 15

Invited the All-Assam Students Union (AASU) and the *Ganga Sangram Parishad* for talks at Shillong on August 18 on the foreigners issue. 2162

1980 August 20

Inaugural speech at the conference of State Representatives and the Directors of the National Cadet Corps, New Delhi. (*NCC: Link Between Defence and Education*). 2163

1980 August 22

Chief Priest of the Buddhist Temple of Nara in Japan presented her a statue of Buddha in New Delhi. 2164

1980 August 28

In the capacity of President of ruling Congress (I), she nominated N.G. Ranga and N. K. P. Salve as Deputy Leaders of the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively. 2165

1980 August 29

Met Masayoshi Ito, Foreign Minister of Japan in New Delhi. 2166

1980 August 30

Speech at the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC), New Delhi. (*The Sixth Five Year Plan*). 2167

1980 September 1

The Government announced the revival and reconstruction of the National Integration Council under the Chairmanship of Indira Gandhi. 2168

1980 September 3

Appointed former Maharashtra Chief Minister, Vasantdada Patil, as one of the General Secretaries of AICC-I, replacing Ram Sewak, who had resigned for personal reasons. 2169

1980 September 4

Address at the opening session of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, New Delhi. (*Plea for Reducing Tensions*). 2170

1980 September 4

Message to the Nation. (*Teacher's Day*). 2171

1980 September 8

Press conference by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat Dr. S.S. Ramphal, New Delhi. (*The Value of the CHOGRAM*). 2172

1980 September 9

Met the Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sahah Amir of Kuwait, on his arrival in New Delhi, on his three-day visit to India. 2173

1980 September 10

. Speech at the function held to release the *Iqbal Commemorative Volume*, New Delhi. (*Mohammed Iqbal*). 2174

1980 September 11

Speech at the lamp lighting ceremony for nursing students of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. (*Role of Nurses*). 2175

1980 September 13

Message sent for the National Family Welfare Fortnight. (*Family* (*Planning*). 2176

1980 September 13

Interview to Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, the author, editor and film-maker. 2177

1980 September 16

Advised the Chief Minister, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, not to press his resignation when he called on her and explained the reasons behind his decision. Vishwanath Pratap Singh submitted his resignation on 14th September because of his recurrence of violence in Moradabad and Aligarh. 2178

1980 September 16

Inaugurated the 2-day Chief Ministers' Conference on sales tax octroi at New Delhi. (*Policies in keeping with National Interest*). 2179

1980 September 19

Nominated Presidents of the three Pradesh Committees of Haryana, Orissa and Rajasthan as part of reorganisation of the Party. 2180

1980 September 24

Interview with Smt. Rami Chhabra for *Doordarshan*, New Delhi. (*Family Planning Programme*). 2181

1980 September 26

Speech at banquet in honour of the President Veselin Djuranovic of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, New Delhi. (*India and Yugoslavia Progress*). 2182

1980 September 27

A decision was taken at the talks between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the visiting Yugoslav Prime Minister Vaselin Djuranvic to buy four ships from Yugoslavia. 2183

1980 September 27

Address at the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Scottish Church College, Calcutta. (*The Meaning of Education*). 2184

1980 September 30

Speech at the foundation-laying ceremony of Kamaraj Memorial, Madras. (*Peace and Harmony*). 2185

1980 September 30

Speech at the All India Tamil Writers' Conference, Madras. (*Literature and Culture*). 2186

1980 October

Sent message of greetings to Ye Jian Ying, Chairman, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Zhao Zi Yang Premier of the State Council People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of that country. 2187

1980 October

Sent a message of greetings to Nikolai Tikhonov, on his assumption of office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR. 2188

1980 October 1

Message for the Wild Life Week, New Delhi. (*Wild Life*). 2189

1980 October 1

Address at the platinum jubilee celebrations of the co-operative movement in India, New Delhi. (*Co-operative Movement*). 2190

1980 October 2

Offered floral tributes at the *Rajghat Samadhi* on the 111th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. 2191

1980 October 3

Message to the third International Seminar on Maternal and Prenated Mortality Pregnancy Termination and Sterilization, New Delhi. (*Family Planning Programme*). 2192

1980 October 6

Vice-President M. Hidayatullah released *Eternal India* a book written by Indira Gandhi. Extensively illustrated with photographs by French photographer Jean-Louis Nou, the work was compiled and edited by a Swiss Publishing House of Lausanne and printed in Italy. 2193

1980 October 6

Received the *Pankha* (A flower-bedecked fan), the traditional symbol of communal harmony, in New Delhi. This marked the beginning of Delhi's annual festival *Phool Walon Ki Sair*. 2194

1980 October 8

Message sent to the *World Health*, official organ of the World Health Organisation, on the United Nations Water Decade, 1981-1990. (*U.N. Water Decade*). 2195

1980 October 8

Speech at a seminar on 'Indian Politics and Parliamentary Democracy', Badkhal Lake, Haryana. (*Parliamentary Democracy in India*). 2196

1980 October 10

Decided that the Union Labour Minister, T. Anjiah (belonging to Telangana region) should succeed Dr. M. Chenna Reddy as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. She conveyed her choice of the new leader to Bhishma Narain Singh, Parliamentary Boards Emissary on Andhra affairs. T. Anjiah took the charge on 11th October. 2197

1980 October 11

Speech at the inauguration of the Tata Auditorium at the National Centre for Performing Arts, Bombay. (*Arts*). 2198

1980 October 11

Speech at the function held at Mazagon Dock, Bombay, to hand over the offshore platforms built by the Dock for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. (*Oil and Energy*). 2199

1980 October 14

Wrote a letter to Rajeshwar Prasad, brother of Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan that a National Trust was being formed in honour of Jayaprakash Narayan. 2200

1980 October 18

Message sent to the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi. (*Children*). 2201

1980 October 19

Message sent for the United Nations' Day (October 24). (*U.N. Day*). 2202

1980 October 19

In the capacity of Congress (I) President, she appointed three new General Secretaries of the Party. They were Kalpnath Rai, Rajendra Kumari Bajpai and N. Satyanarayana Rao. 2203

1980 October 19

Expanded and reshuffled her Council of Ministers. Among the eleven new Ministers inducted S.B. Chavan, former Maharashtra Chief Minister got Cabinet rank and was given charge of Education. Six Ministers of State and four Deputy Ministers were also added to the Council of Ministers. The new Ministers of State were: Bhagwat Jha Azad (Supply and Rehabilitation); Mrs. Sheila Kaul (Education); Khurshid Alam Khan (Communications); S.S. Sisodia (Revenue and Expenditure in Finance Ministry); Shivraj V. Patil (Defence) and Baleshwar Ram (Agriculture), the four Deputy Ministers were: Brajmohan Mohanty (Civil Supplies); Kumudben Joshi (Information and Broadcasting); Kamla Kumari (Agriculture); P.S. Sangma (Industry). All Ministers except P.S. Sangma, who was not in town, were sworn-in at Rashtrapati Bhawan by President N. Sanjiva Reddy. In the reshuffie P.C. Sethi, Minister for Works and Housing got Petroleum and Chemicals from Veerendra Patil. Patil got Shipping and Transport. B. Narain Singh was to look after Works and Housing also. N.D. Tiwari was to have additional charge of Labour and Employment. C.P.N. Singh was shifted to Department of Science and Technology. Ram Dulari Sinha, Minister for Information and Broadcasting was shifted to Labour and Z.A. Ansari, Minister of State and Commerce to Irrigation. V.N. Patil was appointed Deputy Minister of Commerce and Venkat Reddy a Deputy Minister of Labour. The strength of Council of Ministers after expansion was 50. 2204

1980 October 21

National Integration Council was revived under the Chairmanship of Indira Gandhi. 2205

1980 October 21

Press conference at New Delhi. (*Democracy and National Strength*) 2206

1980 October 23

Address at the golden jubilee celebrations of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad. (*Science and the Government*). 2207

1980 October 23

Met the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, in New Delhi, on his three-day visit to India. 2208

1980 October 24

An agreement for cultural co-operation between India and Cyprus was signed in the presence of the President of Cypurs and the Prime Minister of Indira Gandhi. 2209

1980 October 24

In a message on the United Nations Day, she called upon the people to reaffirm their adherence to world peace and the spirit of international brotherhood. (*U.N. Day*). 2210

1980 October 24

Mrs. Premilabai Chavan, Maharashtra PCC (I) Chief, met Prime Minlster Indira Gandhi and submitted her resignation from the Presidentship of MPCC (I). 2211

1980 October 25

Inaugural speech at the All India Conference of Lawyers, New Delhi. (*Role of Lawyers*). 2212

1980 October 26

At a Prize-distribution ceremony in New Delhi, Indira Gandhi gave away the Trophy to Shekhar Mehta and Lofty Drews of Kenya for the Himalayan Car Rally held in India. 2213

1980 October 27

Met the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, when the latter called on her in New Delhi, on his seven-day official visit to India. 2214

1980 October 28

Speech at banquet in honour of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, New Delhi. (*India and Mauritius*). 2215

1980 October 29

At a function in New Delhi, she presented plaques of Albert Einstein to the Ambassadors of Federal Republic of Germany and USA, a plaque of Rabindranath Tagore to the Ambassador of Argentina, and a portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru to the High Commissioner of U.K. 2216

1980 October 30

Speech dedicating to the Nation the Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal Gallery of Musical Instruments, National Museum, New Delhi. (*Musical Tradition*). 2217

1980 October 31

Speech at dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of Denmark, Anker Jorgensen, New Delhi. (*India and Denmark*). 2218

1980 October 31

Inaugural speech at a seminar on Dynamics of Social Justice, New Delhi. (*Social Justice*). 2219

1980 November

Sent a message of condolence to the Prime Minister of Italy on the devastation caused by the earthquake in Southern Italy. 2220

1980 November 3

Released a stamp to commemorate the commencement of the fifteenth century Hijra (1400th anniversary of the Hijra calender of the Muslims) in New Delhi. Delivered a speech on the occasion. (*Islam in India*). 2221

1980 November 3

Met the members of the Indian Cricket Team, in New Delhi, when the latter called on her before their departure for Australia and New Zealand. 2222

1980 November 3

Message to the seminar organized by the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference on the Inter-Relationship between the Right to Information and the Right to Privacy, New Delhi. (*Media and the Right of Privacy*). 2223

1980 November 4

Foreword to her father Jawaharlal Nehru's three books—*Glimpses of World History*; *An Autobiography* and *The Discovery of India*, reprinted by Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust, New Delhi, 1982. 2224

1980 November 10

Inaugural speech at the silver jubilee celeberations of the Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trivandrum. (*Sahitya Academies*). 2225

1980 November 10

Inaugural speech at the golden jubilee celebrations of Kerala Kalamandalam, Trivandrum. (*Vallathole and Kathakali*). 2226

1980 November 10

Speech at the unveiling of a statue of the Harijan leader Ayyankali, Trivandrum. (*Ayyankali*). 2227

1980 November 10

Speech at a women's rally at Thekkinkadu Maidan, Trichur, Kerala. (*Role of Women*). 2228

1980 November 11

Tape-recorded message sent to the India League, London for a seminar on Nehru and Contemporary World. (*Rebuilding the Foundations of Progress*). 2229

1980 November 12

Opening remarks at the National Integration Council (NIC) meeting, New Delhi. The NIC met under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. (*National Integration*). 2230

1980 November 13

Presidential speech at the fourteenth Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture by Dr. Narayana Menon, a noted Indian musicologist, New Delhi. (*Music.*) 2231

1980 November 14

Speech at the Children's Day function, New Delhi. (Nehru and Children). 2232

1980 November 14

Nelsen Mandela, the South African freedom fighter who has been languishing in jail for the last 16 years, was conferred the 1979 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. The President of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo received the award on behalf of Nelson Mandela. Indira Gandhi delivered a speech at the function. (*Nelson Mandela*). 2233

1980 November 14

Inagurated the Indian Domestic Satellite Communcation Network in Sikandrabad, Bulandshahar district in Western Uttar Pradesh. 2234

1980 November 15

A new department of Environment was created on the recommendation of a Committee set by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2235

1980 November 15

Speech at the function held to give away the Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards in Science for 1976, New Delhi. (*Scientists*). 2236

1980 November 17

In her capacity as the President of the All India Congress Committee (I) appointed Gulam Nabi Azad, M.P., as President of the Indian National Youth Congress (I). 2237

1980 November 18

Replied to questions by the Malayalam daily *Mathrubhumi*, Trivandrum. (*Government and Opposition.*) 2238

1980 November 20

Message to the meeting of the Human Rights Standing Committee of the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific held at Manila, Philippines. (*Law and Freedom*). 2239

1980 November 20

Speech at the eighth Biennial Conference of Civil Defence and Home Guards, New Delhi. (*Home Guards and Civil Defence*). 2240

1980 November 21

Message to the tenth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women, New Delhi. (*Women and National Integration*). 2241

1980 November 21

Met Choi Kwang Soo, the Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Korea, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2242

1980 November 25

Met Prince Charles in New Delhi, when she hosted a lunch in his honour. 2243

1980 November 27

Inaugural speech at the Conference of Chairmen of Public Service Commissions, New Delhi. (*Public Service Commission*). 2244

1980 December 1

Met the President Suharto of Indonesia in New Delhi on his four-day visit to India. They had wide-ranging discussions on international and regional issues. 2245

1980 December 1

Intervened in the three and a half hour discussion in Rajya Sabha and expressed deep agony over the incident of the blinding of 51 undertrials in the Bhagalpur Jail by the police. She sanctioned an ex-ratia payment of Rs. 15,000 to each of the blinded undertrial prisoners in Bhagalpur. 2246

1980 December 9

Address at the civic reception to L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, New Delhi. (*India and USSR*). 2247

1980 December 9

Had talks with the President Brezhnev of USSR in New Delhi. 2248

1980 December 10

Exchanged documents with the President Brezhnev in New Delhi after signing a joint declaration and an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation. 2249

1980 December 12

Speech at the valedictory function of the Backward Classess Commission, New Delhi. (*Backward Classes*). 2250

1980 December 15

Presented the 15th Bharatiya Jnanpith Literary Award for 1979 to the Assamese novelist, Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya at a function in New Delhi for his novel *Mrityuniay* adjudged the best creative writing during 1963-72. Indira Gandhi delivered a speech at the function. (*Literature Nurtures Understanding*). 2251

1980 December 15

Statement in the Parliament regarding the visit of President L.I. Brezhnev to India (December 8 to 11). (*India and USSR*). 2252

1980 December 17

Tribute to Mrs. Welthy Fisher, a noted worker in the field of adult education, New Delhi. (*Welthy Fisher*). 2253

1980 December 19

Speech at the conference of Inspectors General of Police, New Delhi. (*Police*). 2254

1980 December 22

Message to the Environment Forum of Members of Parliament, New Delhi. (*Environment*). 2255

1980 December 22

Speech at the meeting of the North-Eastern Council, New Delhi. (*North-Eastern Region*). 2256

1980 December 24

Inaugurated the Indian Mountaineering Foundation Headquarters Complex on a ridge near Anand Niketan, in New Delhi. 2257

1980 December 29

Interview with Fatima Zakaria of the *Times of India*, New Delhi, published in the issue of January 1981. (*On her Performance*). 2258

1980 December 30

Laid the foundation-stone of the Rs. 260-crore thermal plant at Ropar, Punjab. 2259

1981 January 3

Inaugural address at the 68th annual session of the Indian Science Congress, Varanasi. (*Science and Environment*). 2260

1981 January 3

Inaugural speech at a seminar on Value Orientation in Human Problem Solving, organized by the Vivekananda Nidhi, Calcutta. (*Values and Human Problems*). 2261

1981 January 4

Address to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta. (*Role of Industrial and Business Community*). 2262

1981 January 5

Speech while inaugurating the International Year of the Disabled in India, in New Delhi. (*Disabled*). 2263

1981 January 9

Met the King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck on his arrival in New Delhi on a visit to India. 2264

1981 January 10

Valedictory address at the fifth World Conference of Tamil Studies at Madurai, organised by the International Association of Tamil Research. (*The Rich Heritage of Tamil*). 2265

1981 January 11

A fourteen-member US Senate delegation led by Livil Price arrived in New Delhi on a two-day visit to India and held discussion with Indira Gandhi on a number of sujbects including the international situation, Afghanistan, developments in the Indian Ocean and bilateral relations. 2266

1981 January 13

Address to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. (*Self-Restraint*). 2267

1981 January 14

Speech at the centenary celebrations of the newspapers *Kesari* and *Mahratta*, Pune. (*Role of Press*). 2268

1981 January 16

Met Jury Members of the 8th International Film Festival of India at a reception she hosted for them and other eminent world cinema personalities. 2269

1981 January 19

Message sent to the special supplement of the Yugoslav daily *Borba*, on the twentieth anniversary of the Belgrade Conference. (*Non-aligned Movement*). 2270

1981 January 22

Dedicated Rs. 445-crore giant Narmada Valley Fertilizer Project to the Nation. 2271

1981 January 25

Had talks with the Mexico's President Jose Lopez-Portillo, when the latter arrived in New Delhi on a State visit to India. Both reviewed the international economic situation and examined prospects of bilateral relations. 2272

1981 January 27

Met Ahmed Abdus Salam, Nobel Laureate in New Delhi. 2273

1981 January 28

Inaugural speech at the three-day International Seminar on Islam's Contribution to the Culture and Civilization of the World with Special Reference to India, New Delhi. (*Islam in India*). 2274

1981 January 29

A joint communique was issued after talks between Indira Gandhi and the visiting Maxican President. 2275

1981 January

Foreword to the *Sixth Five Year Plan* Document. (*Future*). 2276

1981 February 1

Inaugural speech at the centenary celebrations of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. (*Higher Education*). 2277

1981 February 3

Visited Lakshadweep Island. 2278

1981 February 8

Interview with Smt. Shahnaz Husain, published in the fortnightly magazine *Femina* (February 8-22, 1981 Issue) of Bombay. (*Role of Women*). 2279

1981 February 9

Inaugural speech at the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference, New Delhi. (*Non-alignment Movement and Freedom*). 2280

1981 February 11

Keynote address at the commemorative meeting to mark the twentieth anniversary of the first Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, New Delhi. (*Non-alignment Movement and Peace*). 2281

1981 February 13

Opening speech at the meeting of the National Development Council, New Delhi. (*Planning*). 2282

1981 February 14

Remarks at the councluding session of the National Development Council meeting, New Delhi. (*Socialism*). 2283

1981 February 16

Addressed a mammoth Congress (I) *Kisan* rally at Boat Club, New Delhi. (*Need for Unity for Development*). 2284

1981 February 23

Met Daniel Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya at New Delhi airport. 2285

1981 February 25

Reply to debate on the Motion of Thanks to President's address, Rajya Sabha. (*National Strength*). 2286

1981 February 26

Reply to debate on the Motion of Thanks to President's Address, Lok Shaba. (*National Strength*). 2287

1981 February 27

Speech at the function held to release the commemorative postage stamp in honour of the late Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, New Delhi. (*G.V. Mavalankar*). 2288

1981 March 5

Met the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. 2289

1981 March 10

Message sent for the birth centenary celebrations of the late Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, a noted physician, national leader and Chief Minister of West Bengal. (*B.C. Roy*). 2290

1981 March 15

Message for the brochure brought out by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee Charitable Trust seeking people's co-operation in building the Kamaraj Memorial Hall in Madras. (*Kamaraj Nadar*). 2291

1981 March 15

An interview with Altaf Gauhar of London fortnightly magazine *The South*, 15 March-1 April issue. (*Democracy*). 2292

1981 March 17

Met Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea. 2293

1981 March 18

Inaugural address at the World Conference of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), New Dilhi. (*Trade Unions in Development*). 2294

1981 March 23

Inaugural speech at the ninth Joint Conference of Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the State Anti-corruption Agencies, New Delhi. (*Corruption and Vigilance*). 2295

1981 March 28

Message for the silver jubilee celebrations of the Fellowship of the Physically Handicapped, Bombay. (*Physically Handicapped*). 2296

1981 March 29

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 1,242-crore aluminium-cum-alumina complex, the largest in Asia, in Orissa, a joint venture of Indo-French Government. 2297

1981 April

Sent a message of greetings to Ronald Regan on Columbia's successful voyage. 2298

1981 April 9

Reply to debate on demands for grants for the Ministry of Defence, Lok Sabha. (*Defence*). 2299

1981 April 15

Speech at dinner in honour of the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, New Delhi. (*India and UK*). 2300

1981 April 16

Speech on the occasion of the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's address to the Members of Parliament, New Delhi. (*India and UK*). 2301

1981 April 17

Bid to sabotage Air India plane in which Indira Gandhi was to travel abroad from May 5. 2302

1981 April 19

Opened the Rs. 10-crore new Council Hall complex in Bombay. 2303

1981 April 21

Speech at the presentation ceremony of Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prizes for Science and Technology for 1980, New Delhi. (*Scientists*). 2304

1981 April 25

Message sent for the unveiling ceremony at Gwalior of a statue of the late Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. (*B. R. Ambedkar*). 2305

1981 April 28

Met Amir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, when the latter came to New Delhi on a four-day visit to India. 2306

1981 April 30

The CBI arrested four persons in connection with the alleged sabotage attempt on Air India aircraft, "Makalu", which would have taken the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her foreign tour. The names of arrested were—Bhupendra C. Patel and Unni Krishnan Alatta, both Air India technicians, Kumar Ganesan, an assistant mechanical engineer of the airlines and Sydney Noronha, whom the CBI described as a dismissed technician of the airlines. 2307

1981 April 30

Visited the communal riot affected areas in Biharsharif town and adjoining area. 2308

1981 May 2

Interview with M. B. Naqvi of the Pakistani daily *Muslim.* (*India and Pakistan*). 2309

1981 May 3

Sent message of condolence to Sunil Dutt on the passing away of his wife, Nargis Dutt, a noted film actress, and nominated Member of Rajya Sabha, New Delhi. (*Nargis Dutt*). 2310

1981 May 4

Wrote her will at her official residence No. 1, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi, 2311

1981 May 5

Arrived in Geneva on the first leg of her nine-day tour to Switzerland, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates. 2312

1981 May 6

Addressed the 34th session of the World Health Assembly at Geneva and called for the abolition of drug patents. (*Health Care*). 2313

1981 May 7

A lunch hosted in her honour by the President of the Swiss Confederation, Kurt Furgler at Berne. 2314

1981 May

Had a meeting with Eberhard Fischer, Director, Musseum Rieterg, Zurich, while she was on a private visit to Switzerland. 2315

1981 May 9

Received with great warmth and affection by Arab dignitaries led by the Crown Prince Prime Minister Shaik Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah when she arrived at Kuwait at the start of five-day visit to the strategic and oil-rich Gulf region from Zurich. She had several rounds of discussions with the Amir of Kuwait. 2316

1981 May 10

Condolence message on the passing away of Durgabai Deshmukh, a noted social worker. (*Durgabai Deshmukh*). 2317

1981 May 10

Met Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al-Jabar Al-Sabah in Kuwait. 2318

1981 May 11

Met President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahayan after her arrival at Abu Dhabi from Kuwait and expressed concern at the growing tensions in the Indian Ocean region. 2319

1981 May 12

Laid the foundation-stone of a building complex for an Indian Islamic Centre at Abu Dhabi. 2320

1981 May 13

Returned to New Delhi after her nine-day visit to Switzerland, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. 2321

1981 May 16

A Parliamentary delegation from Colombia, during its visit to India called on the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2322

1981 May 18

Met President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ali Nasser Mohammed, who was on a five-day visit to India, in New Delhi. 2323

1981 May 21

Met Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Gabriel Mugabe in New Delhi when the latter arrived in New Delhi on a four-day State visit to India. 2324

1981 May 21

Speech at dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert G. Mugabe, New Delhi. (*India and Zibmbabwe*). 2325

1981 May 25

Inaugural speech at the first National Conference of Parliamentarians on Problems of Population and Development organized by the Indian Association of Parliamentarians, New Delhi. (*Family Planning Programme*). 2326

1981 May 27

Condolence message on the passing away of Keshav Dev Malaviya, a veteran leader and a former Minister in the Central Cabinet, New Delhi. (*K.D. Malaviya*). 2327

1981 May 30

Letter sent from New Delhi to the Acting President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, condoling the passing away of President Zia-ur Rahman. 2328

1981 June

Sent a message to the International meeting of the leaders of the National Commissions for International Year of the Child to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria. 2329

1981 June 2

Address at the conference of State Ministers of Education, New Delhi. (*Academic Community*). 2330

1981 June 15

Inaugural address at the seventh Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Welfare Council, New Delhi. (*Health Care*). 2331

1981 June 17

Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and Special Emissary of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Iian Macphee, called on the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. 2332

1981 June 29

Met the Venezuelian Foreign Minister, Dr. Z.A. Zambrano when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2333

1981 July 1

Inaugurated a massive tree-plantation campaign throughout the country, as part of a drive to maintain ecological balance. She planted a *Bargad* (Ficus benglensus) sapling in Nehru Park in New Delhi. 2334

1981 July 10

Attended a press conference in New Delhi. 2335

1981 July 14

Hosted an *Iftar* reception in connection with the Islamic month of *Ramadan* to the Muslim Abmassadors in New Delhi. 2336

1981 July 16

Congratulated the ISRO Scientists on their success in the manoeuvres to put APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) in its final geostationary position. Sent a message to U. R. Rao, Director of ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore. 2337

1981 July 20

Laid the foundation-stone of the first phase of the Rs. 200-crore Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station Project at Birsinghpur in Shahdol district, Madhya Pradesh. 2338

1981 July 22

A book entitled *Dances of the Golden Hall* published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations on the art of the famous Indian dancer, Shanta Rao, was released in New Delhi. She presented a copy of the book to Miss Rao at a function connected with release of the book. 2339

1981 July 22

Held informal talks with Nauru's President Hammer DeRoburt, who was in New Delhi on a day's private visit. 2340

1981 July 23

Chief Election Commissioner recognized the Party led by Indira Gandhi as the Indian National Congress and derecognized the Congress (U) led by Devraj Urs as a National Party. 2341

1981 July 24

Arrived in Srinagar on a three-day official visit to Jammu and Kashmir. 2342

1981 August 4

Had talks with the Australian Prime Minister Fraser when the latter visited India for about 12 hours on his way back to Australia from London. Subjects discussed included the North-South discussion to be held at Melbourn and Africa with particular reference to Namibia. 2343

1981 August 5

A six-member mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia called on her when the former was on a visit to India from 2 to 6 August to hold discussions with the officials of India's External Affairs Ministry. 2344

1981 August 7

Replies to questions by Sudarshan K. Kohli of the *Indian Reporter*, Los Angeles, USA. (*Indians in USA*). 2345

1981 August 9

Sent a message to A. Msimang, Deputy Chief Representative of African National Congress (South Africa) in New Delhi, on the occasion of South Africa Women's Day. 2346

1981 August 9

Left for African tour. 2347

1981 August 9

Arrived in Seychelles. An agreement for a Government to Government credit of Rs. 2.5-crore for promoting low cost housing in Seychelles was signed in Victoria soon after Indira Gandhi's arrival there. She also announced the gift of two Chetak helicopters to Seychelles. 2348

1981 August 9

Arrived in Nairobi on a four-day official visit to Kenya, the first by an Indian Prime Minister. 2349

1981 August 10

Speech at banquet hosted by the President of Kenya, Daniel T. Arap Moi, Nairobi. (*Co-operation among Developing Countries*). 2350

1981 August 11

Address at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at Nairobi, Kenya. (*Nature and Energy*). 2351

1981 August 12

She ruled out the possibility of phasing out India's nuclear power generation programme on grounds of environmental hazards. 2352

1981 August 13

Replies to questions by Dr. Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. (*Economic Growth and Ecology*). 2353

1981 August 13

Formally dedicated the APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) Communication Satellite to the Nation and described it as a symbol of self-reliance and growing co-operation with the European Space Organisation. 2354

1981 August 15

Independence Day speech delivered from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi. (*Unity, Discipline and Hard Work*). 2355

1981 August 17

Rajiv Gandhi, elected to Lok Sabha from Amethi constituency in Uttar Pradesh, was sworn-in as a Member of the Parliament. 2356

1981 August 19

Confirmed in Lok Sabha that a proposal was mooted by Pakistan for mutual reduction of forces on the Western front. 2357

1981 August 20

Inaugural speech at the National Heart Institute, New Delhi. (*Heart Disease and The National Heart Institute*). 2358

1981 August 21

Inaugural speech at the convention of Indian Teachers' Congress, New Delhi. (*Teachers and Nation-building*). 2359

1981 August 26

Replies to questions by Dr. Anima Bose. (*University Courses in Non-Violence and Peace*). 2360

1981 September 3

Interview to Press agencies of the Non-aligned countries on the twentieth anniversary of the Non-aligned Movement. (*Non-aligned Movement*). 2361

1981 September 3

Message sent for the Festival of India, London. (*Festival of India*). 2362

1981 September 3

Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Gonsalves Preira called on her in New Delhi when the former was on a visit to India. 2363

1981 September 4

Visited Bubhaneshwar. 2364

1981 September 5

At a meeting with Secretaries to the Government, she called for greater sense of national purpose. 2365

1981 September 8

Inaugural address at the sixth International Conference of Women Engineers and Scientists, Bombay. (*Women Engineers and Scientists*). 2366

1981 September 11

Met the Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq when the latter called on her in New Delhi on his three-day visit to India. 2367

1981 September 17

The members of the Mexican Dance Troupe, who were on a visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations called on her in New Delhi.. 2368

1981 September 17

Speech during debate on a no-confidence motion, Lok Sabha. (*Facing the Future with Confidence*). 2369

1981 September 17

Lok Sabha rejected by 294 votes to 83 a no-confidence motion against Indira Gandhi's Government. 2370

1981 September 21

Had talks with the President of Botswana, Dr. K.J. Masire in New Delhi, when the latter paid a 10-day official visit to India. (*South Africa*). 2371

1981 September 21

Plot to assassinate Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, unearthed. Two youngmen from Bihar were arrested. They were Kameshwar Prasad Singh ann Ganesh Dutt Singh, who allegedly planned to assassinate her at the instance of the *Anand Marg*. 2372

1981 September 21

Interview with Teruo Kunugi of the Japanese daily *Asahi Shimbun*, New Delhi. (*India's Foreign Policy*). 2373

1981 September 22

Visited Chandigarh to review the law and order situation in Punjab. 2374

1981 September 23 to October 9

Left on a 17-day official visit to Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, Australia and Philippines. 2375

1981 September 23

Arrived in Djakarta, Indonesia on the first leg of her five-nation tour. 2376

1981 September 24 and 25

Spent two days in Indonesia on her way to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Melbourne, Australia. She had talks with Indonesian President Suharto in Djakarta and also visited some centres of historical and cultural importance. She watched from the balcony of a monument near Djakarta a performance in open by a troupe of Indonesian folk-dancers. 2377

1981 September 24

Had talks wlth the President Suharto of Indonesia. (*Kampuchean Issue*). 2378

1981 September 25

Addressed a news conference in Djakarta. (*Stand on Campuchea*). 2379

1981 September 25

Arrived in Suva, capital of Fiji on a three-day visit to the South Pacific Island chain. 2380

1981 September 25

She was presented a 'Tabua' by a colourful dressed Fijian at a traditional reception to her at the Suva National Stadium in Fiji. 2381

1981 September 25

Speech at the banquet in her honour in Suva, Fiji. (*Help to Developing Countries*). 2382

1981 September 26

Speech on the occasion of the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) at the University of South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. (*Education and Development*). 2383

1981 September 26

Discussions with the Fijian Prime Minister Sir Kamisese Mara. (*Devleopment of Fiji*). 2384

1981 September 28

Arrived in Nuku-Alofa, Tonga on a 24-hour visit to this landlocked Kingdom. 2385

1981 September 29

Left Tonga for Melbourne to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting. 2386

1981 September 30 to October 8

Attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government at Melbourne in Australia. 2387

1981 September 30

Addressed the inaugural session of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Melbourne, in Australia. (*Building a Sane World Order*). 2388

1981 September

Sent a message of condolence to Ayatollah Khomeini at the death of Mohammad Ali Rajaie, President of Islamic Republic of Iran. 2389

1981 October

Greeted L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov of USSR on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of October Revolution. 2390

1981 October 1

Remarks on political matters at the Executive session of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Melbourne. (*The Crisis of Asia and the World*). 2391

1981 October 1

At New Delhi, she gave a message on the occasion of 'Wild Life Week', from 1st-7th October 1981. (*Survival of Animals*). 2392

1981 October 4

Opened the new chancery building for the Indian High Commission at Canberra, Australia. 2393

1981 October 4

Interview to New Zealand T.V. (Telecast on December 6, 1981) (*Secret of Strength*). 2394

1981 October 8

Arrived in Manila on a two-day state visit to the Philippines and met the President of Philippines Ferdinand Marcos and Madame Marcos. 2395

1981 October 8

Speech at dinner hosted by the President of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, Manila (*Neighbourliness*). 2396

1981 October 9

Returned to New Delhi from a 17-day five nation tour. 2397

1981 October 10

Met the President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Hillo Limman, when the latter arrived in New Delhi on a six-day visit to India. 2398

1981 October 13

Interview with Mrs. Marianne Lohse of the French newspaper *Madam Figaro*, New Delhi. (*Personal Viewpoint*). 2399

1981 October 16

Held talks in New Delhi with Akali leaders belonging to the Longowal group and Punjab's Hindu organisations on the present situation in Punjab. 2400

1981 October 18

Left New Delhi on a ten-day visit to Romania, Canada, Mexico and Britain. 2401

1981 October 18 to 20

Paid a 3-day visit to Romania on her way to Cancun to attend the North-South Summit. 2402

1981 October 18

Arrived in Bucharest. Setting aside protocol Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu himself greeted Prime Minister Indira Gannhi as she arrived at Otopent airport from New Delhi. 2403

1981 October 18

Speech at banquet hosted by the President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Bucharest. (*Common Commitment to Peace*). 2404

1981 October 20

Left Bucharest for Montreal. 2405

1981 October 21

Met the President of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, on her arrival at Cancun to attend the North-South Summit. 2406

1981October 21

Had a meeting with the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, at Cancun in Mexico, where she had gone to attend the 22-nation North-South Summit. (*Bilateral Issues*). 2407

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1981 October 22

Met the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, when he called on her in Cancun in Mexico, where she had gone to attend the 22-nation North-South Summit. 2408

1981 October 22

Met the Crown Prince Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia when she visited Cancun to attend the 22-nation Summit of Developed and Developing Countries. 2409

1981 October 22

Addressed the two-day meeting of the Heads of Government of 22 developed and developing countries at Cancun. (*A Global Co-operation for Development*). 2410

1981 October 22

Speech at the Conference on International Co-operation for Development, Cancun, Mexico. (*Co-operation for Global Progress*). 2411

1981 October 23

At the concluding session of the Cancun Summit, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called for spirit of conciliation to make the Conference a success. 2412

1981 October 24

Three years rigorous imprisonment was awarded to Ram Bulchand Lalwani of Baroda for making an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on 14 April 1980. 2413

1981 October 25

Arrived in London on her way back home. 2414

1981 October 27

Returned home after attending the Cancun Summit. 2415

1981 October 27

Press conference at Palam airport, New Delhi. (*Cancun Conference*). 2416

1981 October 30

Inaugural speech at the silver jubilee celebrations of the School of International Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (*Foreign Policy*). 2417

1981 October

Sent a message to the National Family Welfare Fortnight, organised in India from 11 October to highlight motivational efforts to control the population growth of the country. 2418

1981 November 2

An Indo-USSR troposcatter communication link was inaugurated by her, who spoke on telephone through the facility to L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. 2419

1981 November 3

Met Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, President of the Republic of Venezuela, in New Delhi when he paid three-day visit to India. 2420

1981 November 6

Left New Delhi on ten-day State visit to Bulgaria, Italy and France. 2421

1981 November 6-8

A three-day visit to Bulgaria. Reached Sofia and met the President of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. 2422

1981 November 7

Speech after receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) at the Sofia University, Sofia, Bulgaria. (*Role of a University*). 2423

1981 November 8

At Sofia, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov signed an eight-page declaration. 2424

1981 November 9

Arrived in Rome from Sofia. 2425

1981 November 9

Met the Prime Minister of Italy, Giovanni Spadolini, on her arrival in Rome for a three-day visit to Italy. 2426

1981 November 9

Met Amintore Fanfani, President of the Senate of Italy, in Rome. 2427

1981 November 9

Called on Pope John Paul II at the Vatican City, Rome. 2428

1981 November 9

The Frank McDougall Memorial Lecture delivered at the twenty-first session of the FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation), for 1981 in Rome. (*Agriculture*). 2429

1981 November 10

Speech at the State banquet hosted in her honour by the Prime Minister of Italy, Giovanni Spadolini, Rome. (*India and Italy*). 2430

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1981 November 11

A joint statement was issued to the press by her and the Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. 2431

1981 November 12

Arrived in Paris, France on the last leg of her 11-day three nation tour. 2432

1981 November 12

Met the French President, Francois Mitterrand, at Elsyee Palace in Paris, soon after her arrival on a three-day visit to France. 2433

1981 November 12

Speech after receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) at the Sorbonne University, Paris. (*Civilization*). 2434

1981 November 14

A banquet was given in her honour by the French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. A joint declaration was issued. (*India and France*). 2435

1981 November 15

Ended her three-day visit to France. 2436

1981 November 15

Returned home after a ten-day tour of Bulgaria, Italy and France. 2437

1981 November 21

Addressed the chief executives of nationalised banks in New Delhi. She called for productive investment in rural sector. 2438

1981 November 21

She and the visiting Ugandaian President Dr. A. Milton Obote exchanged views and shared the anxiety of developing countries over the deteriorating security as a result of big power confrontation. 2439

1981 November 24

India and Uganda signed four agreements in the presence of the Ugandaian President Dr. Milton Obote and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2440

1981 November 24

Expressed India's willingness to discuss no-war pact with Pakistan provided Pakistan is really serious about it. 2441

1981 November 25

British Royal Navy Chief Admiral Sir Henry Leach called on her in New Delhi. 2442

1981 November 26

Held talks with Akali leaders, Longowal group, in New Delhi. 2443

1981 November 26

Interview to the Soviet News Agency TASS, New Delhi. (*India and USSR*). 2444

1981 November 27

Inaugural speech at the International Conference on National Convention of Women Entrepreneurs in New Delhi. (*Women and Enterprises*). 2445

1981 November 27

Visited Deoli village in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh following 19 November massacre. 2446

1981 December 2

Said in Lok Sabha that India was not to break the Tarapur treaty. 2447

1981 December 3

Intervened in the debate on IMF loan, Rajya Sabha. (*IMF Loan*). 2448

1981 December 5

Speech at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Indian Talkies, Bombay. Honoured film veterans. Film-star Ashok Kumar was among those who received a memento and citation from her at the function. (*Films*). 2449

1981 December 7

Speech at a meeting of experts on the 'Role of Women in the Education of Young People for Peace, Mutual Understanding and Respect for Human Rights' New Delhi. (*Women, Education and Peace*). 2450

1981 December 12

Inaugurated an art gallery at Santiniketan during her visit. 2451

1981 December 17

Met the seven-member Parliamentary delegation from Bangladesh, led by the Speaker, Mirza Gholam Hafiz, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2452

1981 December 17

She said that she had no doubt that the American arms to Pakistan were meant to be used against India. 2453

1981 December 17

Remarks made while releasing the book *Ranjit Singh as Patron of the Arts*, New Delhi. (*Maharaja Ranjit Singh*). 2454

1981 December 19

Inaugural speech at the centenary celebrations of the forestry education in India, Dehra Dun. (*Forests*). 2455

1981 December 19

Speech at the function held at Dehra Dun to name the Institute of Petroleum Exploration after K.D. Malaviya. (*R & D in the Petroleum Sector*). 2456

1981 December 21

Assured Arab delegation (West Asia) of India's support to the Arab cause in the present crisis caused by Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights. 2457

1981 December 22

Address to the members of the Consultative Committee for the Departments of Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics, Science and Technology and Environment in New Delhi 2458

1981 December 27

Ruled out any change in the present Parliamentary system of Government of India. 2459

1981 December 29

Addressed a public meeting at Phulpur. She called upon countrymen to observe 1982 as the year for boosting production. 2460

1981 December 29

Laid the foundation-stone of the Super Thermal Power Project at Farakka in West Bengal. 2461

1981 December 29

Laid foundation-stone of a coal carbonisation plant at Dankuni in West Bengal. 2462

1981 December 29

Inaugural speech at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. (*Development and Planning*). 2463

1981 December 30

Dedicated to the workers of the ammonia-urea fertilizer plant of the Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. in Phulpur. 2464

1981 December 31

Met some members of a delegation of the Fabian Society of U.K. led by Philip Whitehead, M.P., when they called on her in New Delhi. 2465

1981 December 31

In the presence of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the prolonged dispute between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan over the sharing of the *Ravi Beas* waters ended in the signing of an agreement by the Chief Ministers of the three States. 2466

1981

An autobiographical book *My Truth* of Indira Gandhi by Emmaunel Pouchodass, published by Vision Books, New Delhi in collaboration with Editions Stock, France, pages 200, Rs. 100. First published in French as *Ma Verite.* 2467

1982 January 1

In a broadcast message, she greeted the people of India on the New Year Day. (*Indianness*). 2468

1982 January 1

Called for vigorous steps to provide greater security to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Expressed concern at the Sarhupur killings in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh. 2469

1982 January 2

Denied the charge that the Centre had pressurized the Kerala Governor for installing the United Democratic Front government in the State. 2470

1982 January 3

Inaugurating the annual session of the Indian Science Congress in Mysore, she announced a 3-pronged plan to provide more employment to Scientists. 2471

1982 January 4

Left New Delhi on a 3-day visit to Karnataka and Kerala. 2472

1982 January 6

The *Times* of London described Indira Gandhi as "the toughest tigress" in Indian politics, "a woman of undoubted courage and shrewd operator and survivor". 2473

1982 January 8

Asked the Chief Ministers and Party functionaries to concentrate on speedy implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme and to moniter its progress constantly. 2474

1982 January 9

Four major non-communist opposition parties (BJP, Lok Dal, Congress (S) and Janata Party) appealed to her to convene an all-party meeting to evolve a national consensus on growing atrocities against Scheduled Castes. 2475

1982 January 11

As part of the African Cultural Festival in New Delhi, she launched *AFROLIGHT*, a magazine of the African Youth. 2476

1982 January 13

Sent a message of felicitations to the President of Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Haq, on the Pakistan Team's victory in the World Cup Hockey Tournament in Bombay. 2477

1982 January 14

Announced the revised 20-Point Programme for the development of the economy. She also proposed a new national motto, *Sharma Evo Jayate* (Work Alone wins). 2478

1982 January 15

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi carried out a major reshuffle and expansion in the Union Council of Ministers, affecting the portfolios of five Cabinet Ministers, eight Ministers of State and five Deputy Ministers. The strength of the Central Council of Ministers was raised to 55 as against 48 earlier. The list of the Union Council of Ministers after reshuffle and expansion was as follows: *Cabinet Ministers* (19): Indira Gandhi—Atomic Energy, Space, Science and Technology; R. Venkataraman—Defence; Pranab Kumar Mukherji—Finance; P.V. Narasimha Rao—External Affairs; Zail Singh—Home; C.M. Stephen—Communications; A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri—Energy; S.B. Chavan—Planning; Kedar Pandey—Irrigation; Veerendra Patil—Shipping and Transport; Vasant Sathe—Information and Broadcasting; P. C. Sethi—Railways; P. Shiv Shankar—Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers; B. Shankaranand—Health and Family Welfare; A.P. Sharma—Tourism and Civil Aviation; Bhisma Narain Singh—Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing; Rao Birendra Singh—Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction ; N.D. Tiwari—Industry, Steel and Mines; Jagannath Kaushal—Law, Justice and Company Affairs. *Ministers of State* (21) : Z.R. Ansari—Irrigation; Bhagwat Jha Azad—Labour (Independent charge); Dr. Charanjit Chanana—Industry, Steel and Mines ; R.V. Swaminathan—Agriculture; Nihar Ranjan Laskar—Home Affairs ; P. Vinkattasubbaiah—Home and Parliamentary Affairs; Yogendra Makwana—Communications; C. K. Jaffer Shariff—Railways ; C.P.N. Singh—Science and Technology; Sitaram Kesri—Shipping and Transport ; Khurshid Alam Khan—Tourism and Civil Aviation ; Dalbir

Singh—Petroleum and Chemicals ; Buta Singh—Supply and Rehabilitation (Independent charge) ; Vikram Mahajan—Energy; Ram Dulari Sinha—Industry ; Sheila Kaul—Education ; S.S. Sisodia—Revenue and Expenditure ; Sivaraj Patil—Commerce; Baleshwar Ram—Agriculture ; Gargi Shankar Mishra—Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy ; A.A. Rahim—Law, Justice and Company Affairs. *Deputy Ministers* (15) : M.S. Sanjivi Rao—Department of Electronics ; K.P. Singh Deo—Defence ; Janaradhan Pujari—Finance ; Kalpnath Rai—Parliamentary Affairs ; Arif Mohammad Khan—Information and Broadcasting ; Giridhar Gomango—Supply and Rehabilitation ; Dharamvir—Labour ; Mallikarjun—Railway and Department of Parliamentary Affairs ; Mohammad Usman Arif—Agriculture and Civil Supplies ; Vijay N. Patil—Communications ; P.K. Thungon—Education ; Brajmohan Mohanti—Works and Housing ; Kumudben Joshi—Health ; Kamla Kumari—Agriculture ; P.A Sangama—Commerce. 2479

1982 January 15

She said that the Government was not against the right of Trade Unions to strike, if the demands were genuine. 2480

1982 January 19

Chose Baba Saheb Anantrao Bhonsle, former Law Minister in Antulay Cabinet, as the new Chief Minister of Maharashtra. 2481

1982 January 22

Opening a three-day Internationl Youth Conference, the Prime Minister asked youth to build up a people's movement for peace, disarmament and harmony. 2482

1982 January 22

Met the world Bank President, A.W. Clausen, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2483

1982 January 25

Met the King Don Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain on their arrival in New Delhi when they paid a State visit to India from 24 to 31 January. 2484

1982 January 29

The visiting Pakistani Foreign Minister, Agha Shahi called on her. 2485

1982 January 30

Assured Pakistani Journalists that India will not attack Pakistan whether there was no-war pact or not. 2486

1982 January

Sent a message of greetings to the King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, on the occasion of his birthday. 2487

1982 February 1

Ruled out any division of Assam. 2488

1982 February 4

Inaugurated the fifth World Book Fair in New Delhi. 2489

1982 February 5

Laid the foundation-stone of the first gas based Rs. 980-crore fertiliser project at Hazira near Surat, Gujarat. 2490

1982 February 6

Laid the foundation-stone of Martyrs' Memorial in Chauri Chaura near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. 2491

1982 February 7

She said that the revised 20-Point Programme should be treated as the core of the Sixth Plan. The revised 20-Point Programme:

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil-seeds.
3. Strenghten and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programmes for the development of scheduled castes and tribes.
8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.
14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, TB and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels, and make available to students text-books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources. 2492

1982 February 10

Met the Prime Minister of Sweden, Thorbjorn Falldin and Madame Solveig Falldin, on their on arrival in New Delhi on nine-day visit to India. 2493

1982 February 13

She said in Bhopal that there was no proposal to hold midterm elections in any State and these would be held whenever due. She inaugurated the Bharat Bhawan. 2494

1982 February 14

Criticised the press in India of functioning as opposition. 2495

1982 February 22

Inaugurated a 3-day conference of 44 developing countries on a dialogue on global economic issues in New Delhi. 2496

1982 February 22

Presented the 1981 Third World Foundation Award to Tanzanian President, Julius Nyerere at a function in New Delhi. The Prize was instituted by the Third World Foundation. 2497

1982 February 22

Nominated B. Venkatarama Reddy to succeed T. Anjiah as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. 2498

1982 March 1

Said in Lok Sabha that India had now achieved a strong enough and self-assured position. 2499

1982 March 2

Inaugurated the longest bridge at Patna with a length of 5.5 km, built across the *Ganga* in less than 12 years and designed to give a boost to the economy of North Bihar. 2500

1982 March 2

Addressing a public meeting at Jamshedpur, she said that India was prepared to meet any threat. 2501

1982 March 3

Suggested in Rajya Sabha that it would be ideal if the criteria on reservation could also include the economic backwardness. 2502

1982 March 4

Met the President of the Hellenic Republic of Greece, Constantine Karamanlis when he arrived in New Delhi on a five-day State visit to India. 2503

1982 March 9

Met the Danish Foreign Minister, K. Olesen, when the latter called on her in New Delhi on his two-day visit to India. Discussed bilateral and economic relations and international situation. 2504

1982 March 11

Addressed the Afro-Asian Writers when they called on her in New Delhi. 2505

1982 March 14

Addressed the meeting of the National Development Council for one day session in New Delhi. (*Mobilisation of Real Sources*). 2506

1982 March 15

The first Hindi Volume of the *Collected Works of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose* brought out by the Publications Division, of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of India, was released by her in New Delhi. 2507

1982 March 17

Met the King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, on his arrival in New Delhi, on a four-day visit to India. 2508

1982 March 21 to 26

Paid a visit to Britain. Attended the inauguration of the 'Festival of India', held wide-ranging discussions with the British Prime Minister, met other British political leaders, had meetings with groups of scientists and editors, spoke at several functions held in her honour, addressed a press conference and also unveiled a memorial plaque at the Nehru Exhibition in London. 2509

1982 March 21

Arrived in London on a six-day official visit to Britain to mark the inauguration of the 'Festival of India'. 2510

1982 March 22

'Festival of India' was inaugurated in London by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her British counterpart Margaret Thatcher and the Prince of Wales at the Royal Festival Hall in London. 2511

1982 March

Met Felix Topolski, British Painter, when she was in London. 2512

1982 March 29

Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in law of Indira Gandhi (wife of Sanjay Gandhi) left the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's residence with her son. Indira Gandhi made it clear to Maneka Gandhi that she should not play into the hands of anti Congress (I) forces and that the Prime Minister's official residence would not be permitted to be use for carrying on political activities oppossed to her and her Party. 2513

1982 March

Met John Kenneth Galbraith, American economist, writer and former Ambassador to India, when the latter visited New Delhi to deliver the Rajaji (C. Rajagopalachari) lecture. 2514

1982 April 3

Met Shah Mohammed Dost, Afghanistan Foreign Minister when the latter arrived in New Delhi. He delivered a message from Afghan President

Babrak Karmal in which he had conveyed his greetings to Indira Gandhi, pointedly referring to the role played by India on the region and appreciating the consistent efforts made by India to bring peace and stability in the region. 2515

1982 April 5

The talks between her and Akali Dal (Longowal) leaders failed after the fourth round, mainly over the *Ravi-Bias* water issue. 2516

1982 April 6

At a public meeting in Jammu, she underlined the important role of the Opposition in a democracy. 2517

1982 April 7

Met Mrs. Karin Ahrland, Minister of Public Health and Medical Services of Sweden, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2518

1982 April 8

Met the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Marshal Samora Moises Machel on his arrival in New Delhi. 2519

1982 April 8

Inaugurated the construction work on the *Satluj-Yamuna* link canal in Patiala district and announced the clearance of the Rs. 500-crore Thein Dam project. 2520

1982 April 9

In her presence the Member of People's Assembly and Minister-Governor of Bank of Mozambique and Indian Minister of Agriculture, signed an agreement in New Delhi for providing long-term economic and technical assistance to Mozambique. 2521

1982 April 10

Laid the foundation-stone of INSAT Television and Radio Complex at Nagpur. 2522

1982 April 10

Said at Paunar that the demand for a total ban on cow slaughter in the country could not be accepted. 2523

1982 April 17 to 20

Paid a visit to Saudi Arabia. During her stay there, she visited Jeddah besides Riyadh and Dhammam. 2524

1982 April 17

Arrived in Jeddah on a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia. 2525

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1982 April 18

Arrived in Riyadh from Jeddah. Met the King Khaled bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, when she called on him at the Royal Palace in Riyadh during her four-day visit to Saudi Arabia. 2626

1982 April 19

At the Indo-Saudi Arabian official talks held in Riyadh. 2427

1982 April 22

Met the President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid, on his arrival in New Delhi on a four-day State visit to India. 2528

1982 April 26

Inaugurated the 3-day ninth Indian Co-operative Congress in New Delhi. 2529

1982 April 30

Inaugurated the first National Conference on Environment for Legislators in New Delhi. 2530

1982 May 2

Visited major projects being constructed in New Delhi for the Ninth Asiad. 2531

1982 May 4

Foreword to the book *India in Britain: The Indian Contribution to the British Way of Life* by Kusoom Vadgama, published by Robert Royce, London, 1984, pages 256, £10.95. 2532

1982 May 5

Addressing a public meeting in Kerala, she underlined the need for closer co-operation between the Centre and the States. 2533

1982 May 12

Said in Kerala that her Party was committed to multi-party democracy. 2534

1982 May 18

The highest Dutch decoration "Order of the Golden Ark-Commander", was conferred on her in New Delhi by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the founder of the World Wild Life Fund. Indira Gandhi received the award for her leadership in the field of environmental conservation and her personal commitment to the preservation of flora and fauna. 2535

1982 May 21

Met the Chairman of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), Yasser Arafat on his arrival in New Delhi on a three-day visit to India. 2536

1982 May 21

Speech at a banquet in New Delhi in honour of PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. (*Palestinian Issue*). 2537

1982 May 23

At the end of the three-day official visit by Yasser Arafat, Indira Gandhi reiterated her Government's resolve to keep the doors open for continuation of the dialogue on the proposal of a no-war pact, and on a treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation with Pakistan. 2538

1982 May 24

Laid the foundation-stone of the Nehru Planetarium at Teen Murti House in New Delhi. 2539

1982 May 25

Met the President of the Republic of Nauru, Hammer DeRoburt, on his arrival in New Delhi on a six-day visit to India. 2540

1982 May 26

Called on the visiting Nauru President Hammer DeRoburt and exchanged views on the international situation. (*South-South Co-operation*). 2541

1982 May 26

Had talks with CPI and CPM leaders on communal and secessionist activities in Punjab. 2542

1982 May 28

Met the Ruler of Sharjah and Member of the United Arab Emirates Supreme Council of Rulers, Shaikh Sultan Bin Mohammad Al Qassimi, when he called on her in New Delhi. He was on a visit to India from 27 May to 7 June. 2543

1982 June 1

A joint letter to her from nine Opposition Parties—Lok Dal, BJP, Congress (J), CPI(M), DSP, CPI, Janata, Congress (S) and Kranti Ranga to convene a meeting to discuss the possibility of having a consensus over the election of the new President of India. 2544

1982 June 1

Set aside Information and Broadcasting Ministry's decision to use the expression *Akashwani* in All India Radio Bulletins in all languages.

Her decision follwed a strong protest against the Government's move from Tamil Nadu and also many non-Hindi speaking members of Parliament. 2545

1982 June 11

Called for a Five-Point Programme of action on disarmament which called for a freeze on nuclear weapons. 2546

1982 June 11

After visiting cyclone-hit areas of Orissa, she announced Central aid of Rs. 5-crore. 2547

1982 June 14

Visited the Saudi Arabian Embassy in New Delhi to sign the condolence book on the passing away of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia. 2548

1982 June 16

It was announced that the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will head a new Cabinet Sub-committee to oversee the implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme. 2549

1982 June 17

In a letter, leaders of Opposition Parties suggested the name of the Vice-President M. Hidyatullah for the post of President. She informed the Opposition leaders that she will place their view on the issue of a Presidential candidate before her Party's Central Parliamentary Board. 2550

1982 June 21

Congress (I) Central Parliamentary Board, at its meeting attended among others by Indira Gandhi, chose Union Home Minister Giani Zail Singh as the Party's candidate for the Presidentship of India. 2551

1982 June 22

Proposed the name of Giani Zail Singh for the Presidentship of India as the nominee of Congress (I). 2552

1982 June 24

Arrived in Srinagar on a 3-day visit. 2553

1982 June 29

Criticised the Opposition call for a conscience vote in the Presidential election. 2554

1982 July 2

Met the Foreign Minister of Iraq, Saddoum Hammadi, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2555

1982 July 9

Turned down a suggestion to introduce the visa system for tourists and foreigners visiting India for less than a month. 2556

1982 July 9

Called upon nations which were in a position to influence Israel to get the West Beirut blockade lifted and to get Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. 2557

1982 July 9

Met some members of the National Ballet Troupe from Cuba when they called on her in New Delhi. 2558

1982 July 14

Chairman of the Rajya Sabha M. Hidayatullah rejected the Oppostion's plea to serve a notice on the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi regarding a breach of privilege. 2559

1982 July 15

Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) candidate, Giani Zail Singh was declared as the seventh President of the Republic of India with an impressive margin. He was sworn-in as President on 25th July. 2560

1982 July 19

Met the members of the Working Group of the U. N. Human Rights Commission led by Annam Arkyin Cato of Ghana, investigating the charges of torture and ill-treatment of persons in police custody in South Africa, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2561

1982 July 22

Said that the Government was willing to resume talks with Akali leaders on the Punjab situation. 2562

1982 July 25

Alongwith the new President, Zail Singh and the Vice-President, M. Hidayatullah, she met the former President, N. Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs. Reddy at Delhi airport before their departure for Hyderabad en route home town, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. 2563

1982 July 27 to August 4

A vist to the United States of America. 2564

1982 July 27

Left New Delhi on a 9-day visit to the United States. 2565

1982 July 28

Arrived in New York. 2566

1982 July 29

President Ronald Reagan gave a State banquet in her honour. She invited Presiden Reagan to pay a State visit to India. 2567

1982 July 29

The President of United States Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Reagan welcomed her at a colourful ceremony at the White House. Began wide-ranging discussion on global and regional issues. Responding to the observations made by President Reagan, she described her visit as 'an adventure in search of understanding and friendship', and suggested that while no two countries could have the same angle of vision, each could try to appreciate the point of views of others. 2568

1982 July 29

Met the U. N. Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in New York. 2569

1982 July 29

Had a meeting with US Senate members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington. She informeed the members that India had no intention to manufacture atom bomb. (*Atom Bomb*). 2570

1982 July 30

Senator Edward Kennedy called on her and discussed international problems such as Afghanistan, West Asia and Indo-US relations. 2571

1982 July 30

Met the President of the World Bank, A.W. Clausen, in Washington. 2572

1982 July 31

In her address to the National Press Club in Washington she said that India was seeking military aid from the United States. 2573

1982 July 31

Addressed more than 2,000 representatives of the Indian community in Washington. 2574

1982 July 31

Thomas O'Neill called on her in Washington. 2575

1982 July 31

U.S. Senator Charles Percy called on her in Washington. 2576

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1982 August 1

Called upon Indian scientists and businessmen in USA to work for closer co-operation berween the two countries. 2577

1982 August

Met the Secretary of State George Shultz at the Waldorf, New York. 2378

1982 August

Met a group of prominent American women, New York city. 2579

1982 August 2

Addressed the Foreign Policy Association and the Aisa Society in New York at a luncheon given by them and two other organizations. 2580

1982 August

Arrived in Honolulu. 2581

1982 August 5

Arrived in Tokyo on a brief stop-over in Japan on her return journey from the United States. She met the Prime Minister of Japan, Zenko Suzuki in Tokyo and held discussions on various international matters. (*Indo-Japanese Economic Relations*). 2582

1982 August 6

Returned to New Delhi after nine-day visit to USA and Japan. 2583

1982 August 8

Met the French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, when he called on her in New Delhi on his a day's visit to India. 2584

1982 August 8

Visited Bombay to see the ailing film star, Amitabh Bachchan. 2585

1982 August 11

Informed the Lok Sabha that no additional condition had been attached to get nuclear fuel from France and India reserved the right to reprocess the nuclear spent fuel. 2586

1982 August 11

Argentine Vice Foreign Minister in charge of international economic relations, Feliso Alberto Pena, who visited India, called on Indira Gandhi and discussed with her the prospects of increasing trade and economic relations between the two countries. 2587

1982 August 17

Underlined the need for preservation of forests to maintain ecological balance. 2588

1982 August 20

Met the member of the Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Radovan Vlajkovic, in New Delhi. 2589

1982 August 23 to 27

A visit to Mauritius and Mozambique. 2590

1982 August 23

Left New Delhi on a 5-day visit to Mauritius and Mozambique. Arrived in Port Louis. 2591

1982 August 23

Met the Governor-General Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay and the Prime Minister, Aneerood Jugnauth, of Mauritius at Port Louis. 2592

1982 August 24

Addressing members of the National Assembly of Mauritius at Port Louis she reiterated India's opposition to super power presence in Indian Ocean. 2593

1982 August 25

Arrived in Mozambique on a three-day visit. 2594

1982 August 25

Met the President of Mozambique, Samora Machel, on her arrival at Maputo. 2595

1982 August 25

Announced at a press conference in Mauritius an aid of Rs. 10 lakh for Diego Garcia oustees. 2596

1982 August 25

In a joint communique she and Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius called for the speedy implementation of the declaration making the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace. 2597

1982 August 26

Returned to New Delhi after a 5-day visit to Mauritius and Mozambique. 2598

1982 September 1

Laid the foundation-stone of the Sanjay Gandhi Hospital at Mughinganj near Amethi in Uttar Pradesh. 2599

1982 September 2

As Congress (I) President she reconstituted the Congress (I) Working Committee and the Central Parliamentary Board. Former Maharashtra Chief Miniter, A.R. Antulay, Gujarat Chief Minister, Madhav Singh Solanki and Buta Singh have been dropped from the CWC (I). The new entrants were: Defence Minister R. Venkataraman; Health Minister, B. Shankaranand; Punjab Chief Minister, Darbara Singh; Orissa Chief Minister, J.B. Patnaik and Meham Singh from Meghalaya. The new Working Committee consisted of : Indira Gandhi, Kamalapati Tripathi, R. Venkataraman, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Pranab Mukherjee, Maragatham Chandrasekhar, Syed Mir Qusim, Dr. S.D. Sharma, B. Shankaranand, R. Gundu Rao, Darbara Singh, C.M. Stephen, A.P. Sharma, J.B. Patnaik, Meham Singh and Sitaram Kesri (treasurer). The members of the recostituted Parliamentary Board were : Indira Gandhi, Kamlapati Tripathi, R. Venkataraman, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Pranab Mukherjee, Margatham Chandrashekhar, Syed Mir Qasim and A.P. Sharma. 2600

1982 September 2

In a major reshuffle of her Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi changed the portfolios of several senior Ministers and seven junior Ministers and inducted five new Ministers of State and three Deputy Ministers. This took the total strength of the Council of Ministers to 61. Among the Cabinet Ministers P.C. Sethi was shifted to Home, A.P. Sharma to Communications, C.M. Stephen to Transport and Shipping, Vireendra Patil to Labour, Vasant Sathe to Chemicals and Fertilisers and Abdul Ghani Khan Choudhury to Railways. Three Ministeries were split. Petroleum was made part of the Energy Ministry, Chemicals and Fertilisers was made a separate Department under the charge of Vasant Sathe. The Coal Department was taken away from the Energy Ministry and clubbed with the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Civil Aviation were split and placed under different Ministers of State. Two new Departments were created. They were the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy in the Ministry of Energy. The Department of Environment was renamed the Department of Ecology. The new Ministers of State were: H.K.L. Bhagat, N.K.P. Salve, S.S.B. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Ramchandra Rath and Virbhadra Singh. The new Deputy Ministers were: Digvijay Singh, Ghulam Nabi Azad and Ashok Gehlot. 2601

1982 September 4

Met the Minister of Public Works Transport and Urbanisation of the Republic of Upper Volta, Captain Gnoumou Kani Gaston, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2602

1982 September 6

Five days after the major Cabinet reshuffle, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made some minor changes in the portfolios of some Ministers. The Department of Coal, which was part of the Energy Ministry and had been entrusted to N.D. Tewari after the reshuffie, was transferred to reconstituted Ministry of Petroleum and Energy headed by P. Shiv Shankar. N.D. Tewari was now left with Industry and Steel and Mines Departments. G.S. Mishra, who was appointed Minister of State in the Ministery of Steel and Mines and Industry, was named as Minister of State for Energy. Kalp Nath Rai, Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, was also to be the Deputy Minister for Industry. C.P.N. Singh, who had been appointed Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology, Electronics, Ecology and Ocean Development and also Minister of State in the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the Ministry of Energy, was divested of Ecology portfolio. Mohammed Usman Arif was appointed Deputy Minister for Civil Suppliers and Girdhar Gomango, who had been appointed Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation, was to be the Deputy Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation. 2603

1982 September 6

Arrived in Srinagar and visited the ailing Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. 2604

1982 September 7

Sanctioned Rs. 42-lakh from the National Relief Fund for flood hit States. 2605

1982 September 9

Made an aerial survey of the flood hit areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. 2606

1982 September 9

Went to Srinagar to attend the funeral of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. 2607

1982 September 11

Attended the National Convention of Constructive Workers organised in connection with Acharya Vinoba *Jayanti* in New Delhi. 2608

1982 September 11

Inducted Mohsina Kedwai in the Council of Ministers as Minister of State for Labour and Rehabilitation. She was sworn-in alongwith four other Ministers. 2609

1982 September 14

Met the Canadian Transport Minister, Jean Luc Pepin, when he called on her in New Delhi.. 2610

1982 September 15

After prolonged consultations with the Central Congress (I) leadership, she decided to choose Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, a senior Member of the Lok Sabha and former Finance Minister to succeed B. Venkataram as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. 2611

1982 September 18

Made an aerial survey of flood affected areas in Uttar Pradesh. 2612

1982 September 19

Appointed Tariq Anwar, M.P. as President of the Youth Congress (I) in place of Ghulam Nabi Azad with immediate effect. 2613

1982 September 20

Disclosed shortly before she left for Moscow the names of two Indian astronauts who will be participating in Indo-Soviet joint space flight in 1984. They were IAF test pilots Wing Commander R. Malhotra and Squadron Leader R. Sharma selected from nearly 200 candidates who volunteered for the space flight. The two astronauts were currently undergoing training at the cosmonaut centre in USSR. 2614

1982 September 20

Left New Delhi for Moscow on a 7-day visit to the Soviet Union. 2615

1982 September 20

Arrived in Moscow. She was received by President Leonid Brezhnev. Made a banquet speech. (*India and USSR*). 2616

1982 September 21

Appointed Ramesh Chenthala MLA (Kerala), President of the National Student Union of India (Congress-I) in place of Subhash Chaudhary. 2617

1982 September 21

The USSR agreed to provide finance as well as technical assistance for expansion of the Vishakapatnam steel plant to four million tonnes capacity from 1.8 million tonnes at present. This was agreed to at the meeting between Indira Gandhi and her Soviet counterpart Nikolai Tikhanov in Moscow. Also discussed the Soviet assurance on expansion of Bhilai, Bokaro and Burnpur steel plants and oil wells in Gujarat and other areas. 2618

1982 September 21

The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, and the Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev, signed a joint declaration in Moscow to strengthen India in all respects. 2619

1982 September 22

Attended the ceremony in which one of the busy centres of Moscow was rechristened Nehru Ploshed or Nehru Square. This was the first time that Muscovites had dedicated a place in the memory of a non-communist Statesman. 2620

1982 September 23

Addressed a press conference in Moscow and described Indo-Soviet friendship as a big cementing force in favour of peace. 2621

1982 September 23

Visited the Star City—the Soviet establishment for the training of Cosmonauts. 2622

1982 September 24

Became the new Chancellor of the Visva-Bharati University. 2623

1982 September 24

Arrived in Kiev. 2624

1982 September 25

Received an honorary degree of Doctorate by Kiev State University. She addressed the gathering and pleaded for a tension-free world. 2625

1982 September 25

At a function she was made an honorary citizen of Kiev, the only other after Leonid Brezhnev. 2626

1982 September 26

Returned home after a week's visit to the Soviet Union. 2627

1982 September 29

On her way back from a visit to China and Hong Kong, the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher arrived in New Delhi on 28th for a brief stop-over and discussed with the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi international matters and economic co-operation between the two countries. (*Indo-UK Economic Co-operation*). 2628

1982 October 1

Presiding the meeting of Indian Wildlife Board, the Prime Minister suggested the establishment of a network of protected areas as part of the national Wildlife policy. 2629

1982 October 4

Informed Lok Sabha that the President had decided to refer the Jammu and Kashmir Resettlement Bill to the Supreme Court for opinion. 2630

1982 October 6

Welcomed the Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad in New Delhi. She had discussions with him on bilateral issues between the two countries. 2631

1982 October 7

In the presence of Lt. General Hussain Mohammad Ershad and Indira Gandhi an agreement was signed on the establishment of a Joint Economic Commission, in New Delhi. 2632

1982 October 11

Received *Pankha* the traditional symbol of communal harmony and national integration on the occasion of *Phool Walon Ki Sair* in New Delhi. 2633

1982 October 12

Met the Defence Minister of France, Charles Hernu, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2634

1982 October 15

The Punjab Government, on the advice of Indira Gandhi, issued orders for the release of all Akali prisoners who were courted arrest in pursuance of their *morcha*. Her message was conveyed to Punjab Chief Minister, Darbara Singh. 2635

1982 October 15

Laid the foundation-stone of a Rs. 2-crore Rani Lakshmibai Museum at Jhansi. 2636

1982 October 17

Inaugural address at the 19th Biennial Conference of the International Bar Association in New Delhi. She highlighted the role of law as an instrument of social change and the need to promote co-operation among States in various fields. 2637

1982 October 18

Inaugurating the conference of the State Forest Ministers in New Delhi, she called upon the people to help in preserving the forest wealth. 2638

1982 October 18

Met the Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2639

1982 October 21

Arrived in Dimapur on a 3-day visit to Nagaland. 2640

1982 October 28

Left New Delhi for Hyderabad on a 3-day tour of Andhra Pradesh. 2641

1982 October 29

Inaugurated the first 110 mw unit of the Srisailam Hydro-electric project. She also dedicated to the Nation the Rs. 80-crore Godavari Barrage project at Dowlaiswaram near Rajahmundry. 2642

1982 October 30

Inaugurated the Rs. 260-crore work on the second stage of the Vijayawada Thermal Power Staton at Ibrahimpatnam near Vijayawada. 2643

1982 November 1

Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq made a stop-over in New Delhi on his way to Indonesia. Indira Gandhi and General Zia-ul-Haq had a one hour meeting. Both agreed to the establishment of an Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission. 2644

1982 November 1

Met the President of the Commission of the European Communities, Gaston Thorn, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2645

1982 November 2

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Emissary Swaran Singh and Akali leader Sant Longowal's negotiating team held talks on the religious and political demands of Akalis. Indira Gandhi later reviewed the situation in the State in the light of the Akali demands with the Cabinet colleagues. 2646

1982 November 5

Dedicated to the Nation the newly formed National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development. 2647

1982 November 7

Released a volume on the birth centenary of Maulana Mohammed Ali. 2648

1982 November 8

To ease the tension in the Punjab State and to prevent the Akalis from intensifying their agitation, Indira Gandhi made a conciliatory gesture to the Akalis by asking the Punjab Government to release all those detenus against whom there was no tangible evidence of involvement in criminal acts. The Akali leaders particularly Jarnail Singh Binderanwale, had handed to the Prime Mininister's Emissary Swaran Singh a list of 45 detenus. 2649

1982 November 10

Made an aerial survey of the cyclone affected areas of Gujarat. 2650

1982 November 10

Called on fasting *Bhoodan* leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Paunar Ashram. 2651

1982 November 11

Handed over a cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 to PLO Ambassador Faiscal Owaida at a function at her residence. She hoped that situation would improve in West Asia and conveyed her greetings to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian people. 2652

1982 November 12

Dedicated to the Nation the Rs. 121-crore giant Malenjkhand Copper project in Madhya Pradesh. 2653

1982 November 12

Laid the foundation-stone of the first phase of 1,260 mw Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project. 2654

1982 November 14

Inaugurated Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi. 2655

1982 November 14

Left New Delhi for Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Arrived in Moscow. 2656

1982 November 15

Met Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during her visit to Moscow to attend the funeral of the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. 2657

1982 November 16

Met new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in Moscow. 2658

1982 November 19

Lit the torch at the National Stadium, New Delhi where the first Asian Games were held. She handed over the Asian Games Flame to Sriram Singh, three time Asian Games Gold Medalist and Asian Games record holder in 800 meters, in New Delhi. 2659

1982 November 19

Attended the opening ceremony of the ninth Asian Games at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi. It was also the occasion of her 66th birthday. 2660

1982 November 23

Met the members of the British Parliamentary delegation, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2661

1982 November 24

Arrived in Panaji on a day's visit to Goa. 2662

1982 November 27

Met President of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand and Madame Mitterrand on their arrival in New Delhi on a four-day State visit to India. 2663

1982 November 27

Met the Director General of the World Health Organization, Dr. H. Mahler, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2664

1982 November 29

At the address of the President of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand, to the Members of Parliament, in New Delhi. 2665

1982 November 30

Met the President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt when the latter arrived in New Delhi. 2666

1982 December 1

Met the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, in New Delhi. They discussed the matters such as West Asian situation, the role of Non-aligned Movement and bilateral issues. 2667

1982 December 1

The Deputy Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Fahad Ben Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz, called on her, in New Delhi. The Prince presented some gifts to her. 2668

1982 December 4

Raja Bhalindra Singh, President of the Asian Games Federation, declared the ninth Asian Games closed in New Delhi. He thanked Indira Gandhi for her personal efforts in making the Asian Games a great success. She was present at the colourful concluding ceremony. 2669

1982 December 6

Met the Nigerian Parliamentary delegation led by Senator John Wash-Pam, Deputy President of the Senate of Nigeria, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2670

1982 December 8

She said that the ninth Asian Games had created a new awareness of the importance of sports throughout the country. 2671

1982 December 10

Took salute at the golden jubilee parade of the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. 2672

1982 December 13

Addressed a public meeting at Cochin to mark the formal merger of the Congrees (A) and Congress (I). (*Cause of Democracy*). 2673

1982 December 16

Stated in a message of sympathy to President Ali Abdullah Salah of the Yemen Arab Republic, that India was sending a medical team and relief materials for the victims of earthquake in North Yemen. 2674

1983 January 1-3

Addressed a series of State Assembly election meetings in different parts of Andhra Pradesh. 2675

1983 January 1

Announced in Machilipatnam that a National Relief Fund was to be set up to help fishermen in times of natural calamities. 2676

1983 January 3

Inaugurated the 70th session of the Indian Science Congress at Tirupati. She announced a new technology policy for attaining self-reliance. 2677

1983 January 7

Met Ms. B.S. Kankasa, Member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2678

1983 January 11

Met the Foreign Minister of Niger, Douda Diallo, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2679

1983 January 14

Released the Urdu translation of India's Constitution at a function in New Delhi. 2680

1983 January 18

Met the President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Oliver Tambo, in New Delhi. 2681

1983 January 18

Met the Minister for External Relations of Belgium, Leo Tindemans, in New Delhi. 2682

1983 January 21

In New Delhi, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues discussed with the Opposition leaders the situation in Punjab and the Akali demands. 2683

1983 January 22

Met the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, G.I. Marchuk, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2684

1983 January 24

She was awarded the International Olympic Committees' Gold Medal of Olympic Order by the International Olympic Committee for her devotion to sports and for spreading the spirit of the Olympics in the country. 2685

1983 January 29

Inducted V. B. Reddy and V. P. Singh into her Cabinet, dropped Kedar Pande and elevated Buta Singh to Cabinet rank. 2686

1983 February

Met the former Senator Edmund Muskie, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2687

1983 February 1

Launched measures to tighten the administration, plug loopholes in its functioning, improve quality and eliminate corruption. 2688

1983 February 3

Met the Prime Minister of Nepal, Surya Bahadur Thapa, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2689

1983 February 3

Met the President of the SWAPO, Sam Najoma, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2690

1983 February 4

Met the Vice-President of Cuba, Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2691

1983 February 7

Decided to set up an advisory council to advise on growth and development strategies. 2692

1983 February 8

Met the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Anerood Jugnauth and Mrs. Jugnauth on their arrival in New Delhi. 2693

1983 February 9

Visited riot affected areas of Baroda and ruled out the involvement of any foreign agency in the happenings. 2694

1983 February 14

Dropped two Cabinet Ministers, Anant Prasad Sharma and Bhisma Narain Singh. Changed in the portfolios of some Ministers also announced. 2695

1983 February 19

Asked the State Chief Ministers to tone up administration to make it more effective. 2696

1983 February 19

Met the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Dr. Mochtar Kusuma-atmadja, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2697

1983 February 20

Decided to set up a committee headed by Union Home Minister to redress the grievances of Muslims. 2698

1983 February 21

Made a survey of the riot-torn areas of Assam and released a sum of Rs. 50-lakh from her relief fund. 2699

1983 February 25

She was to lead a 35-member Indian delegation to the 7th Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi. 2700

1983 February 27

While addressing a huge congregation of Sikhs in New Delhi, she announced the Government's decision to accept some religious demands of the Akalis. 2701

1983 March 4

While addressing the Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories in New Delhi, sought their co-operation to increase agricultural production and end dependence on food imports. 2702

1983 March 7-12

Hosted the conference of the Non-aligned Nations in New Delhi. Delegates from ninety-nine countries and from Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), sixty heads of State and the U.N. Secretary-General participated in the discussions. She was unanimously elected the President of NAM. 2703

1983 March 7

The 101-nation 7th Non-aligned Summit began in New Delhi. Took over the Chairmanship of the Movement from President Fidel Castro of Cuba. In her inaugural speech, she asked big powers to end nuclear threat, guarantee peace, facilitate disarmament and achieve economic justice. 2704

1983 March 7

Indira Gandhi was adjudged "Lady of the Year (1982-83)" for her meritorious services to "International Understanding" and "human rights" by the National Integration Assembly. 2705

1983 March 10

Addressing the first press conference in New Delhi after her election as the Chairperson of the Non-aligned Meet (NAM), Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that there was no question of the NAM having a 'natural enemy or a natural ally. 2706

1983 March 14

Gave away Nehru *Bal Samiti's* annual awards for 1982 to children and people engaged in meritorious work, at a function in New Delhi. 2707

1983 March 19

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Chinese Family Planning Minister Qian Zinzhong were selected as the first winners of the UN Population Award. 2708

1983 March 23

Met the President of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Republic of Germany, Dr. Lothar Kolditz, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2709

1983 March 24

Announced the formation of a commission to review the Centre-State relations to be headed by R. S. Sarkaria, a former Judge of the Supreme Court. 2710

1983 March 25

Decorated with Olympic Gold Order by the IOC President J.A. Samaranch. 2711

1983 March 28

Sanctioned Central assistance of Rs. 10-crore for drought relief work in Tamil Nadu. 2712

1983 March 31

Promised all helps to Assam riot victims, while on a visit to riot-affected areas of the State. 2713

1983 April

Reprint of *Years of Endeavour: Selected Speeches of Indira Gandhi,* (*August 1969—August 1972*) *Vol. II,* published by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, pages 826, Rs. 90. 2714

1983 April 2

Met the members of the Bulgarian Parliamentary delegation led by the President of the National Council of Fatherland Front, Pencho Kubadinski, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2715

1983 April 3

Met Shah Mohammad Dost, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2716

1983 April 10

Government set up a 41-member National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2717

1983 April 12

Indian Youth Congress (I) appointed her as the life-long Chairperson of the organisation in New Delhi. 2718

1983 April 13

Urged the industrialised rich countries to attend the forthcoming summit meeting at Williamsburg, USA and utilise constructive North-South co-operation. 2719

1983 April 14

Laid at Udhampur the foundation-stone of the Rs. 50-crore Jammu-Udhampur rail link. 2720

1983 April 15

Laid the foundation-stone of the Rs. 239-crore Dul-Hasti hydro-electric project at Kishtwar, Jammu. 2721

1983 April 24

In a message to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the Iraqi President urged a renewed Indian initiative to seek an end to its prolonged conflict with Iran. 2722

1983 April 30

Met the participants of Ministerial Meeting of Non-aligned Countries on Economic issues in New Delhi. 2723

1983 May 1

Ruled out any Central intervention in Punjab to tide over the crisis created by Akali agitation, while addressing a meeting in Kanpur. 2724

1983 May 3

The President of Rehabilitation International, Dr. Harry S. Y. Fang and the General Secretary, Norman Acton presented her the Charter of Rehabilitation International in New Delhi. 2725

1983 May 7

Presented the 1982 Sanjay Gandhi Science and Technology Awards to four eminent Scientists for their outstanding contributions in the fields of environment, family welfare and energy, at a function in New Delhi. 2726

1983 May 8

The Federation of Indian Sport Goods Industry (FISGI) decided to give the 'Asiad Ratna' award to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for her contribution to promotion of sports in the country. The award carried a gold plated medal and a citation. 2727

1983 May 12

Met the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I.V. Arkhipov, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2728

1983 May 12

Asked the Home Ministry to set up special courts to try cases of communal offences and establish a special cell to deal with matters relating to minorities. 2729

1983 May 16

Wrote to the Heads of Governments of seven most industrialised nations attending the Williamsburg meeting to devote particular attention to the North-South dialogue. 2730

1983 May 17

Wrote a letter to Amrita Pritam, a poet and editor. 2731

1983 May 18

Presented the first 'Bharat Bharati' award of R. 1-lakh to the noted Hindi poetess Mahadevi Verma, at a function organised in Lucknow by Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan. 2732

1983 May 22

At Jammu, she expressed herself positively against the Jammu and Kasmhir Resettlement Act. 2733

1983 May 25

At a historic function in Madras, she inagurated the work on the Telugu Ganga project to bring the *Krishna* waters to Madras in the presence of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra Chief Ministers. 2734

1983 May 26

Inaugurated the 12th convention of All-India Panchayat Parishad in Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad. 2735

1983 May 27

Paid homage to her father Jawaharlal Nehru at *Shantivana*, New Delhi on his death anniversary. 2736

1983 May 29

Distributed interest free loans to the weaker sections at Nabha while on a day's tour to Punjab. 2737

1983 June 7

The PLO Chief Yasser Arafat had talks in New Delhi with her on the developments in West Asia. 2738

1983 June 8

Arrived in Belgrade at the beginning of her 5-nation European tour. 2739

1983 June 8

Delivered the Raul Prebisch Lecture at the meeting of UNCTAD VI in Belgrade. Called for a lasting solution to the global economic problems. 2740

1983 June 8

Met the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Mrs. Milka Planine, on her arrival at Belgrade. 2741

1983 June 9

Called upon all nuclear weapon nations to summon their political will not to use nuclear arms under any circumstances. Addressing the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, she drew the world's attention to the alarmingly high level of armament in the Indian Ocean. 2742

1983 June 10

Discussed wide ranging subjects with the Finnish Prime Minister Taiste Kalevi Sorsa at Helsinki. 2743

1983 June 11

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Finnish President Mauno Keiviste expressed deep concern over the growing threat to peace in the world. 2744

1983 June 11

Reached Copenhagen on a three-day visit to Denmark on the third lap of her five-nation tour to Western Europe. 2745

1983 June 12

Met the Prime Minister of Denmark, Poul Schluter, in Copenhagen. 2746

1983 June 12

Met the Prime Minister of Sweden, Olaf Palme, in Copenhagen. 2747

1983 June 13

In Copenhagen, she had talks with the Dannish Prime Minister. 2748

1983 June 14

Addressing a press conference she strongly refuted the allegation that India was delaying in reaching no-war-pact with Pakistan. 2749

1983 June 15

In Oslo, she called on King Olav-V of Norway at his Summer Palace. 2750

1983 June 15

In Norway, she said that India was opposed to foreign intervention in any country. 2751

1983 June 16

In Vienna, she appealed to world leaders for a consensus on a new international economic order. 2752

1983 June 18

Called for building up friendship and co-operation between India and Western Europe on the basis of shared experience while delivering the key note address at the first Western Europe India Dialogue Congress at Alpbach, Austria. 2753

1983 June 18

Met the Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Fred Sinowtz. 2754

1983 June 18

In an interview she said that she was prepared to have a dialogue with Sikhs within the framework of the constitution. 2755

1983 June 19

Blamed the Opposition for not condemning violence resorted by the Akalis. 2756

1983 June 23

Asked youth to oppose misuse of Sanjay's name. 2757

1983 June 27

Made an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas of Gujarat. 2758

1983 June 28

Called upon voluntary agencies to supplement Government's efforts to improve the public distribution system. 2759

1983 June 29

In New Delhi, she called upon ex-servicemen to fight divisive forces and strengthen unity. 2760

1983 July 5

Met the External Affairs Minister of Canada, Allan J. Mac Eachen, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2761

1983 July 7

Tribute to Swami Dayananda Saraswati, published in the book *World Perspectives on Swami Dayananda Saraswati* by Ganga Ram Garg, published by Concept, New Delhi, 1984. 2762

1983 July 8

Called for vigorous efforts to strengthen infrastructural facilities for speedy industrial growth. 2763

1983 July 8

Hosted a reception in the honour of Prudential World Cup winners at Hyderabad House. 2764

1983 July 9

Again met the members of the victorious Indian Cricket Team in the Prudential World Cup Tournament at a reception in Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. 2765

1983 July 11

The Commonwealth Secretary General S. Ramphal had talks with her on preparations for a meeting of Heads of Government of Commonwealth Nations (CHOGM) scheduled for November 1983. 2766

1983 July 13

Felicitated Lokendra Bahadur Chand on his appointment as the Prime Minister of Nepal. 2767

1983 July 14

Addressed the 18th conference of the Chairpersons of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. 2768

1983 July 15

The Bangalore-Guntakal Broadgauge railway line was dedicated to the Nation by her. 2769

1983 July 15

She said that the Centre had no desire to topple any duly elected State Government. 2770

1983 July 19

Laying the foundation-stone of Zakir Hussain College at Delhi, she stressed the need for a new education system in the country. 2771

1983 July 20

Inaugurated the work on the Joshimath-Garsain ropeway project at Joshimath in Uttar Pradesh. 2772

1983 July 23

The first unit of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station near Madras was commissioned by her. 2773

1983 July 29

Addressed the silver jubilee celebrations of the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology at Gangtok. 2774

1983 July 30

Opened the work on the construction of the new bypass to Gangtok to ensure faster communication to border areas. 2775

1983 July 31

Assured an all-party delegation from Tamil Nadu led by Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran that Government was making efforts through bilateral contacts to facilitate the return of normalcy in Sri Lanka. 2776

1983 August 1

Inaugurated the seven-nation South Asian Regional Co-operation Conference in New Delhi. 2777

1983 August 4

Ordered suspension of all trains in Tamil Nadu for 5 August in view of the DMK's threatened 'rail roko' agitation on the Sri Lanka issue. 2778

1983 August 4

Assured Sri Lankan President that India did not pose any threat to Sri Lanka nor did it intend to interfere in its affairs. 2779

1983 August 10

H.W. Jayewardene the Sri Lanka President special Emmisary discussed with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi the steps taken to ensure a sense of security to the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. 2780

1983 August 11

The special Emissary of Sri Lanka President has another round of talks with the Prime Minister in New Delhi. 2781

1983 August 12

The Centre set up a relief fund of Rs. 1-crore from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to render relief to those affected by the recent ethnic violence in Sri Lanka. 2782

1983 August 12

Gave to Parliament a resume of her talks with the speical Emissary of the Sri Lanka's President on the problems of the Tamil minorities in that country. 2783

1983 August 14

A. Amrithalingam, Secretary-General of the Tamil United Liberation Front of Sri Lanka, arrived in New Delhi, called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to apprise her of the situation in his country. 2784

1983 August 15

Addressing the Nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort, she announced the launching of two major national programmes to provide jobs to at least one person in every rural family and opportunities for self-employment to the educated unemployed in the urban areas. 2785

1983 August 16

Announced in Rajya Sabha that India was willing to send an Emissary to Sri Lanka for finding a solution to the problems of Tamilians in that country. 2786

1983 August 18

Favoured appointment of more women judges to try cases of atrocities on women. 2787

1983 August 25

Her special Emissrry, G. Parthasarathi, arrived in Colombo for talks with Sri Lankan President on the situation in the Island. He returned on 1 September after a week-long visit to Colombo. 2788

1983 August 26

Addressing the general body meeting of the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party in New Delhi, she expressed concern over the happenings in Pakistan. 2789

1983 August 27

Released the commemorative stamp on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebrations of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation in New Delhi. 2790

1983 August 27

Inaugurated the silver jubilee celebrations of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation in New Delhi. 2791

1983 August 29

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 37-crore new *Yamuna* Bridge in Delhi. 2792

1983 August 30

Pakistan Peoples Party leaders welcomed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's statement on democratic aspirations of the people of Pakistan and urged other democracies in the world to follow her. 2793

1983 September 4

The Government decided to constitute a National Arts Council under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 2794

1983 September 5

A. Amrithalingam, leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front, discussed the Sri Lankan situation with her in New Delhi. 2795

1983 September 5

Met Ognian Doinov, Member of Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2796

1983 September 6

Presented the National Integration award to Khwaja Ahmed Abbas at the inauguration of the All India Urdu Writers and Journalists Forum Conference for National Integration in New Delhi. 2797

1983 September 7

Met the President of the Republic of Maldives, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom and Madame Gayoom, on their arrival in New Delhi. 2798

1983 September 14

The Deputy Prime Minister of Mauritius Sir Charles Duyan discussed bilateral matters with her in New Delhi. 2799

1983 September 15

Inaugurated the centenary celebrations of the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) at the Tata Theater in Bombay. Released a commemorative stamp depicting the Indian Hornbill, the mascot of the BNHS. Also released the book *Handbook of Birds of India and Pakistan* by Dr. Salim Ali and Dillom Ripley. 2800

1983 September 16

The West German Minister for Economic Co-operation Juergen Warnke called on her and had talks on bilateral matters with the Finance Minister. 2801

1983 September 18

Foreword to the book, *Jawaharlal Nehru* (A pictoral volume) edited by H. Y. Sharada Prasad, T. Kasi Nath, M.V. Rajan, published by Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, New Delhi, 1983, pages 407, price Rs. 250. 2802

1983 September 18

Inaugural speech at the twelfth Congress of the World Energy Conference (18 to 21 September 1983) held in New Delhi. 2803

1983 September 20

Left on a tour of four countries. She visited Cyprus, Greece, France and went on to New York. 2804

1983 September 20

Arrived in Nicosia, Cyprus on the first leg of her two-week foreign tour. 2805

1983 September 21

She was felicitated at a ceremony by the Mayor of Nicosia. Then left for Throni, where she laid a wreath on the Tomb of Archbishop Makarios. In the evening, she addressed the House of Representatives of Cyprus. 2806

1983 September 22

She and the President of Cyprus Kyprianou addressed a joint televised press conference before she left for Athens. 2807

1983 September 22

Arrived at Athens, Greece. 2808

1983 September 23

Placed a wreath at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier and attended a colourful ceremony at the Town Hall of Athens. In this ceremony the Mayor of Athens, presented the Gold Medal of Honour of the City of Athens to Indira Gandhi. 2809

1983 September 23

Reiterated in Athens that India was committed to peaceful nuclear policy. 2810

1983 September 25

Send-off from Greece. 2811

1983 September 25

She was briefly in Paris en route to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session. Met President Mitterrand and discussed a wide range of issues. 2812

1983 September 26

Arrived in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meeting. 2813

1983 September 26

Met the U.S. President Ronald Regan and had talks on international situation. Had a meeting with the UN Secretary General Perez de Cueller. Called on the President of the General Assembly, Jorge Illueca of Panama. Earlier in the day, she had lunch with the Editorial Board of the *New York Times*, one of America's leading newspapers. 2814

1983 September 26

Pakistan President rejected Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's appeal for the release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. 2815

1983 September 27

At the United Nations, a summit of world leaders began under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Indra Gandhi. 2816

1983 September 28

Addressing the 38th General Assembly session of the United Nations, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as the Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement called for nuclear freeze and steps to end poverty. 2817

1983 September 29

At the United Nations, she had another round of talks with Non-aligned leaders from some 22 nations. 2818

1983 September 29

Meeting with the Indian media persons, including those based in USA. 2819

1983 September 29

She dismissed as baseless President Zia-ul-Haq's allegation that India was interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan. 2820

1983 September 30

At the United Nations, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chinese Family Planning Minister Qian Zinzhong received the U.N. Population Award for 1983. 2821

1983 September 30

The summit of world leaders presided over by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi concluded in New York with a call to reform the international financial institutions. 2822

1983 September 30

Continued her meeting with world leaders. The British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher called on her. At noon, Indira Gandhi was the Chief guest at a luncheon meeting arranged by the U.N. Correspondents' Association. 2823

1983 October 1

Addressed the largest meeting of the U.N. Correspondents Association in New York. 2824

1983 October 1

Inaugurated the Gandhi *Jayanti* celebrations organised by the National Federation of Asian-Indian Organisations in America at the Martin Luther King High School Auditorium. 2825

1983 October 1

At afternoon, she attended a reception given by the Overseas Indian Congress of North America. 2826

1983 October 2

Sent a message on the occasion of Gandhi *Jayanti*, the 114th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. 2827

1983 October 2

In New York, she asserted that India would not require IDA aid after five years. 2828

1983 October 2

Appeared on the nationally televised popular programme called 'Meet the Press'. 2829

1983 October 3

Arrived in London on a day's visit on her way back home. 2830

1983 October 4

Returned to New Delhi after her 15-day foreign tour of four countries. 2831

1983 October 6

Met. Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammed Ershad, when the latter arrived in New Delhi. 2832

1983 October 10

Met the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Dr. Ramphal, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2833

1983 October 11

Made an aerial survey of the areas of Andhra Pradesh hit by the cyclonic storm and floods and announced an assistance of Rs. 10-crore. 2834

1983 October 12

Met the members of the Trans-Himalayan Motor Expedition, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2835

1983 October 15

At her press conference in New Delhi, she expressed concern over the growth of terrorism in the country. 2836

1983 October 17

She was presented *Pankha*, the traditional symbol of communal harmony and national integration on the occasion of *Phool Walon Ki Sair* in New Delhi. 2837

1983 October 18

Opened the first world Sindhi Conference in New Delhi. 2838

1983 October 21

In Bombay, she advocated the need for national consensus on vital issues like the country's unity. 2839

1983 October 24

Opened the 39th annual General Assembly of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in New Delhi and called for safe air travel. 2840

1983 October 26

Speech at the bicentennial birth anniversary of Simon Bolivar in New Delhi. 2841

1983 October 28

Inaugural speech at the third World Hindi Conference in New Delhi. 2842

1983 October 29

Inaugurated the 3-day second International Roma Festival in Chandigarh. She and the President of Romani Union, Sait Balic exchanged National Flags after the inauguration. 2843

1983 October 29

While addressing meeting of Congress (I) workers in Chandigarh, she offered to refer the Punjab territorial issue to a tribunal. 2844

1983 October 30

Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal rejected her offer to set up a tribunal to settle the territorial claims. 2845

1983 November 1

Inaugurated the Rs. 182-crore Mahi Bajaj Sagar Multi-purpose project dam and Mahi irrigation canal near Banswara in Rajasthan. 2846

1983 November 3

Met the Minister of Basic Education of Kenya, J. K. Ng'eno, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2847

1983 November 3

Inaugurated the four-day first death centenary celebrations of Arya Samaj's founder, Maharishi Dayanand at Ajmer. 2848

1983 November 5

Inaugurated a festival of art, music and dances of Kashmir in New Delhi. 2849

1983 November 6

She and Dr. Helmut Kohl discussed in New Delhi a wide range of subjects, including nuclear missiles while the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2850

1983 November 6

Sent greetings to the Soviet Union on the occasion of 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. 2851

1983 November 6

G. Parthasarthi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's special Envoy, arrived in Colombo to resume talks with Sri Lankan leaders on Tamil problem. 2852

1983 November 7

Inaugurated a conferencc of intellectuals in New Delhi on problem of national integration. 2853

1983 November 7

Her special Envoy G. Parthasarathi had talks with Sri Lanka's Presibent Jayewardene in Colombo. 2854

1983 November 8

Met Prince Albert of Belgium, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2855

1983 November 10

Met the President of the Asian Development Bank, Masao Fujioka, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2856

1983 November 10

Foreword to the first volume of the publication *Dr. Rajendra Prasad: Correspondence and Select Documents* edited by Valmiki Chaudhary, published by Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1984. 2857

1983 November 10

Addressed the silver jubilee convocation of Gorakhpur University. (*Educational System*). 2858

1983 November 11

Laid the foundation-stone of the 2.56-km rail-cum-road bridge (Naranarayan Setu over the *Brahmputra* between Jogighopa and Panchratna in Goalpara district of Assam. 2859

1983 November 12

Inaugurated the Directorate of Welfare of Tea Gardens and Char Area Development Authority, at Dispur in Assam. 2860

1983 November 12

Addressing a public meeting in Gauhati, she assured the people of Assam that the work of tribunals for detection of post-1971 migrants would be undertaken with speed. 2861

1983 November 14

Offered floral tributes at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's *Samadhi* on his 94th birth anniversary at *Shantivana*, Delhi. 2862

1983 November 14

Released 1983 Year's Children Day Stamp at Teen Murti House, New Delhi. 2863

1983 November 14

At the community signing by Delhi School Children on the Children's Day, at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi, 2864

1983 November 14

Lashed out at the organisers of the *Ekatmata Yatra* and said it would harm the unity and integrity of the country. 2865

1983 November 14

Launched the 'Maruti Car' at the factory complex in Gurgaon. She was inaugurating the Rs. 269-crore project, a new chapter in the history of the Indian automobile industry. 2866

1983 November 16

She said in Lok Sabha that the Government had circumstantial evidence of foreign elements trying to destablise the situation in Punjab. 2867

1983 November 17

Met the Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh Prince Philip in New Delhi. 2868

1983 November 17

Her special Envoy G. Parthasarthi and TULF leaders of Sri Lanka resumed talks in New Delhi. 2869

1983 November 18

Inaugurated a two-day meeting of the eight-member Non-aligned Ministerial Committee on Palestine in New Delhi. 2870

1983 November 19

Felicitated on her 66th birthday. 2871

1983 November 22

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Jayewardene had their first meeting in New Delhi and discussed Tamil problem in Sri Lanka. 2872

1983 November 22

Presented the National Award for Wildlife Conservation to Dr. Salim Ali at a function in New Delhi to commemorate ten years of Project Tiger, under the Presidentship of the Duke of Edinburgh. 2873

1983 November 23-29

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in New Delhi. It was Chaired by Indira Gandhi and was attended by forty-two nations where the Heads of Governments issued a declaration on international security. 2874

1983 November 23

Welcomed the Commonwealth Heads of Government at Vigyan Bhawan; the CHOGM venue. 2875

1983 November 23

Inaugurated in New Delhi the first ever CHOGM in India with a call to avert nuclear holocaust. 2876

1983 November 24

While addressing Commonwealth Summit (CHOGM) in New Delhi, she blamed the developed countries for encouraging arms race in the Third World and called for an end to wars by proxy. 2977

1983 November 26

She was designated as "Defender of World Peace" by the International Women's Club of Mexico. 2878

1983 November 29

Addressed a press conference at the end of Commonwealth Summit (CHOMG) in New Delhi. 2879

1983 November 30

In New Delhi, Sri Lankan President Jayewardene held talks with her in his attempt to resolve the Tamil problem in the island. 2880

1983 December 1

Met the members of Senegalese Parliamentary delegation, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2881

1983 December 3

She said at Bhopal that the country was under tremendous pressure from certain quarters which wanted the Government to change its policies. 2882

1983 December 6

Met the Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Commerce, Industry and Trade, Dr. Norbert Stager, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2883

1983 December 9

Inaugurated in New Delhi the first ever conference of media representatives from Non-aligned countries known as 'Namedia' and called for New World Information Order. She was the Chairperson and delivered the inaugural address. 2884

1983 December 10

Asked the Chief Ministers to immediately consider reviewing school textbooks to instill among children a sense of pride in the country's freedom struggle. 2885

1983 December 12

Met the President of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, when the latter arrived in New Delhi on a visit to India. 2886

1983 December 12

Inaugurated the 15th International Congress of Genetics in New Delhi. 2887

1983 December 13

She called on the President of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov in New Delhi. 2888

1983 December 15

Met the Foreign Minister of Yemen Arab Republic, Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Asbahi when he called on her in New Delhi. 2889

1983 December 23

Inaugurated the Third World Punjabi Writers Conference in New Delhi. (*Writers and Intellectuals*). 2890

1983 December

Presented the D. Litt degree of Visva-Bharati to Amrita Pritam, a poet and editor. 2891

1983 December

Met Ilya Prigogine, Universite Libre de Bruzelles and University of Texas at Austin, when the latter called on her in New Delhi, during his visit to New Delhi, to deliver the 1983 Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture. 2892

1984 January 2

Met the French Minister for Agriculture, Michel Rocard, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2893

1984 January 3

Inaugurated the 71st session of Indian Science Congress at Ranchi 2894

1984 January 3

Her special Envoy, G. Parthasarthi arrived in Colombo to discuss with the Sri Lankan President, the Tamil problem in the Island. 2895

1984 January 4

Inaugurated the silver jubilee celebrations of the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences at Patna. 2896

1984 January 4

Inaugurated the 3-day All India Primary Education Teachers' Conference at Patna. 2897

1984 January 5

Met the British Minister for Overseas Development, Timothy Raison, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2898

1984 January 5

Met the Federal Minister for Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2899

1984 January 11

Inaugurated the bicentenary celebrations of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta. 2900

1984 January 11

Inaugurated a 3-day All India National Integration Convention in New Delhi. 2901

1984 January 13

Inaugurated an exposition on the silver jubilee of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). 2902

1984 January 15

In a broadcast to the Nation on the fourth anniversary of her Government's term in office, she announced the Government's decision not to draw the balance of $ 1.1 billion out of the $ 5 billion in SDRs from IMF. 2903

1984 January 16

Inaugurated in New Delhi the golden jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Science Academy. 2904

1984 January 18

Met the members of the Indian and the Australian Women Cricket teams, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2905

1984 January 19

Met the recipients of National Awards for master crafts persons 1982, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2906

1984 January 21

Addressing the National Integration Council meeting in New Delhi, she said that there could be no compromise on basic questions like people resorting to violence and illegally collecting arms. 2907

1984 January 24

Presented the 1983 bravery awards to 19 children at a function in New Delhi. 2908

1984 January 25

Met the King of Bhutan, His Majetsy Jigme Singye Wangchuck, on his arrival at the Delhi Airport. 2909

1984 January 31

Met the Foreign Trade Minister of the Netherlands Dr. Frits Bolkestein, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2910

1984 January 31

Met the members of the Soviet delegation led by V. Dimshits, Deputy Chairman for the Council of Ministers of USSR, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2911

1984 February 1

Addressed the 3rd International Conference of Women Entrepreneurs in New Delhi. 2912

1984 February 1

Speaking at the concluding session of the two-day national convention of Congress of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Legislators at New Delhi, she said that the tendency to depend on "reservation" should be given up. 2913

1984 February 3

Laid the foundation-stone of the capital of Assam, Pragjyotishpur, Chandropur, 20 km from Gauahati. 2914

1984 February 6

Inaugurated India's fifth planetarium at Teen Murti House in New Delhi. 2915

1984 February 6

Met the President of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Socities, Enrique De La Mata Gorostiziga, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2916

1984 February 11

At Hassan in Karnataka, she dedicated national satellite system to peace and service of the people. 2917

1984 February 13

Led a high-level Indian delegation to Moscow to attend the funeral of the Soviet President Yuri Andropov. 2918

1984 February 14

Called on the new General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. K. U. Chernenko in Moscow. 2919

1984 February 14

At the Indo-Soviet official level talks in Moscow with her aides. 2920

1984 February 15

Returned from Moscow. 2921

1984 February 15

Met the Agriculture Minister of Bangladesh, A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2922

1984 February 17

Accorded the Cabinet ranks to V. C. Shukla, head of All India Council of Sports and Chairman of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports and Y. B. Chavan, Chairman of the Eighth Finance Commission. 2923

1984 February 17

Inaugural address at the first Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in New Delhi. 2924

1984 February 17

Met James P. Grant, Executive Director of United Nations Children's Fund, when the latter called on her in New Delhi, during his visit to New Delhi for the first Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. 2925

1984 February 18

Addressing a public meeting at Port Blair, she said that she had never proposed to alter the democratic form of Government. 2926

1984 February 20

Met Huang Hua, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2927

1984 February 20

Speech at the twelfth International Leprosy Congress opened in New Delhi. 2928

1984 February 21

She and the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Lubomir Strougal, discussed the World issues when the latter arrived in New Delhi. 2929

1984 February 22

Met Vietnam's Minister of Health, Prof. Dang Hoi Xuan, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2930

1984 February 27

Presided over the meeting of the National Council of Arts in New Delhi. 2931

1984 February 27

Met the Canadian Minister of International Trade, Gerald Reagan, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2932

1984 February 28

Met the members of the Swedish Parliamentary delegation when they called on her in New Delhi. 2933

1984 February 28

Met Admiral Branko Mamula, the Defence Minister of Yugoslavia, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2934

1984 March 3

At New Delhi, Soviet Defence Minister Marshal D. F. Ustinov called on her. 2935

1984 March 3

Inaugurated at Jadishpur, Uttar Pradesh the Rs. 19-crore insulator plant of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. 2936

1984 March 5

Inaugurated the third International Conference of Appellate Judges and the Conference of Commonwealth Chief Justices in New Delhi. 2937

1984 March 5

Met the Commerce Minister of Algeria, Abdelaziz Khellef when he called on her in New Delhi. 2938

1984 March 6

In a Nation-wide broadcast, she announced the curtailing of her visit to the four Arab countries commencing from April 7, owing to the situation in Punjab. 2939

1984 March 7

Informed the Lok Sabha that one consignment of enriched uranium from France for Tarapur reactor had been received. 2940

1984 March 7

Informed the Lok Sabha that the third Indian Mission to Antartica had set up a permanent station "Dakshin Gangotri" with working laboratories in the Antartica. 2941

1984 March 7

Arrived in Tripoli on a two-day visit to Libya. 2942

1984 March 8

Addressed a women's rally to mark the International Women's Day in New Delhi. 2943

1984 March 9

Inaugurated the first ever convention of Congress-I MPs and MLAs in New Delhi. 2944

1984 March 20

Received the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Paavovayrynen, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2945

1984 March 20

Met the members of the Polish Parliamentary delegation when they called on her in New Delhi. 2946

1984 March 21

Spoke at the Delhi Parsi Anjuman on the Parsi New year day 'Navroz', arrival of spring. (*Co-operation and Toleration*). 2947

1984 March 23

Inaugurated the T.V. relay station at Vijayawada. 2948

1984 March 24

With the award winners of *Padma Bhushan* and *Padma Shri* at the Rashtrapati Bhawan. 2949

1984 March 26

Met the Federal Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Fred Sinowatz and Madame Hermine Sinowatz on their arrival in Delhi. 2950

1984 March 30

Inaugurated the 7th All-India Muslim Educational Conference in New Delhi. 2951

1984 April 1

Dedicated to the Nation the new crossbar unit of the Indian Telephone Industries at Rae Bareily. 2952

1984 April 3

At New Delhi, she said that with the launching of the first Indian in space, Indo-Soviet friendship had acquired a "new dimension". 2953

1984 April 5

At New Delhi, she had a talk with India's first spaceman, Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma aboard the Salyut-7 space station as the entire Nation watched and heard the historic conversation. 2954

1984 April 6

In a Nation-wide broadcast over AIR and *Doordarshan*, she announced that she was curtailing her visit to the four Arab countries commencing on April 7, owing to the situation in Punjab. 2955

1984 April 7 to 9

Made a short tour of Libya and Tunisia. 2956

1984 April 7

Arrived at Tripoli on a two-day visit to Libya. Met the President of Libya, Col. Muammar Qadhafi and Mrs. Sofia Qadhafi and had official talks. 2957

1984 April 8

Arrived in Tunis on a two-day official visit of Tunisia. Called on President Bourguiba of Tunisia. Met Tunisian Prime Minister Emzali. Had official talks in Tunis. 2958

1984 April 9

The PLO leader Yasser Arafat had an unscheduled meeting with her in Tunis. 2959

1984 April 10

Arrived in New Delhi on her return from a visit to Libya and Tunisia. 2960

1984 April 13

Leaders of the National Democratic Alliance headed by Charan Singh and Attal Behari Vajpayee submitted to the President a five-point chargesheet against Indira Gandhi Government. 2961

1984 April 14

In Madras, DMK President M. Karunanidhi warned that his Party would be forced to voice the demands for session if Prime Minister Indira Gandhi failed to despatch the Indian Army to save the Tamil race in Sri Lanka. 2962

1984 April 14

The visiting Sri Lankan Minister for National Security, Lalith Athulathmudali called on her in New Delhi. 2963

1984 April 18

Met His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani Amir of Qatar in New Delhi on his visit to India. 2964

1984 April 18

Met the Minister of Youth and Sports of Mauritius, Michael James Kevin Glover, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2965

1984 April 19

Met the first Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary, Dr. Istvan Saloes, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2966

1984 April 23

Presented an Album of the Commemorative stamp to Swaya Ram, son of Baba Kanshi Ram (popularly known as Pahari Gandhi) at Jwalamukhi. 2967

1984 April 27

Gave away the Sanjay Gandhi awards for 1983 to eight persons at a function in New Delhi. 2968

1984 April 29

As Chairperson of Non-aligned Movement, she proposed a five-point plan to end the four-year-old war between Iran and Iraq. 2969

1984 April

Met the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2970

1984 April 30

Released the 89th and 90th volumes of the *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi* published by Publications Division, Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, in New Delhi. 2971

1984 May 1

Inaugurated 23rd session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at Dhanbad. 2972

1984 May 4

Met the Prime Minister of Japan, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Madam Nakasone in Delhi when they visited India. 2973

1984 May 6

Inaugurated country's first submarine construction project at the Mazagon Docks at Bombay. 2974

1984 May 8

Met the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2975

1984 May 10

Met the Indian and Soviet Cosmonauts alongwith their wives, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2976

1984 May 14

Following her appeal, the American couple, kidnapped by Tamil militants in Jaffna, was released in Jaffna. 2977

1984 May 15

In New Delhi, leaders of the National Democratic Alliance asked her to induct the Army in Punjab 2978

1984 May 17

Inaugurated a three-day All India Khadi and Village Industries Conference in New Delhi. 2979

1984 May 21

Visited the riot-torn Bombay-Bhiwandi region of Maharashtra. 2980

1984 May 22

Met some of the foreign delegates to the Asian Buddhist Conference, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2981

1984 May 26

Met the members of the Group of Five Experts of Money and Finance from the Non-aligned countries, when they called on her in New Delhi. 2982

1984 May 27

At the religious prayers at *Shantivana*, Delhi on the occasion of the 20th death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. 2983

1984 May 28

Met the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, H.E. Father Walter Hadye Lini, when the latter paid a visit to New Delhi. 2984

1984 May 28

Speech in honour of Walter H. Lini, Prime Minister of the Republic of Vanuatu during a dinner hosted by her in New Delhi. 2985

1984 May 30

Met the Secretary-General of the Pan American Telecommunications Union, Mambou Bobo Camara, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2986

1984 May 31

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 600-crore gas-based fertilizer unit at Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh. 2987

1984 May

Met U.S. Ambassador Harry G. Barnes, Jr., when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2988

1984 May

Met the American Vice-President George Bush, New Delhi. 2989

1984 June 1

Inaugurating the two-day national conference of Congress leaders in New Delhi, she underlined the need to have a national consensus against violence. 2990

1984 June 1

In a broadcast over Television and Radio, she warned that the firmest steps will be taken to put down violence and sabotage while appealing to the Akalis to call off the agitation and resume negotations. 2991

1984 June 3

The Akali Dal rejected her appeal to call off its non-cooperation agitation in Punjab. 2992

1984 June 5

Met H. E. Dr. Willy Brandt, President of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, when he called on her in New Delhi. 2993

1984 June 5

Army deployment against the terrorists in Punjab. The Security Forces entered the Golden Temple when the terrorists ignored appeals for surrender. 2994

1984 June 6

Met the Deputy of the National Assembly of France, Mme Gisele Halimi, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. 2995

1984 June 6

Met some of the members of India's Third Expedition to Antarctica at a reception in New Delhi. 2996

1984 June 11

Arrived on a two-day visit to the strategic border of Ladakh. 2997

1984 June 15

An interview to Radio Canada. (*Army Action in Golden Temple, Amritsar*). 2998

1984 June 16

Swedish Energy Minister Mrs. Birgitta Dahl called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and discussed with her the further extension of co-operation between the two countries in the energy sector. 2999

1984 June 20

In New Delhi, addressing a delegation of the Citizens Welfare Organisation, she said that it would have been catastrophic if the Government had not taken to flush out extremists from places of worship in Amritsar and elsewhere in Punjab. 3000

1984 June 22

Met the members of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, when they called on her in New Delhi. 3001

1984 June 22

Addressing a meeting of the Secretaries of the Central Government Departments, she insisted that in the interest of efficiency and impartiality 50 per cent of the officers belonging to the All-India Services in every State should come from other States. 3002

1984 June 30

Met the President of Sri Lanka, J. R. Jayewardene and Mrs. Jayewardene on their arrival in New Delhi. 3003

1984 July

Abdour Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal met Indira Gandhi for the first and the last time in Delhi, while he was on a visit to China and Republic of Korea. 3004

1984 July 1

Sri Lanka President J. R. Jayewardene's talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the ethnic problem in his country ended in New Delhi without paying the way for fresh Indian initiative to narrow the differences between the Sri Lanka Government and Tamil minority. 3005

1984 July 19

Change in the Union Cabinet. She took the charge of External Affairs and appointed P. V. Narsimha Rao as Home Minister in place of P. C. Sethi who was shifted to Planning. S. V. Chavan was the Minister without portfolio and to assist her in External Affairs. 3006

1984 July 20

Inaugurated the Headquarters of the Southern Air Command at Trivandrum. 3007

1984 July 31

Salman Rushidie and his publishers offer an unqualified apology in a London court to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for a passage in Rushidie's book *Midnight's Children.* 3008

1984 August

Interviewed by Nemai Sadhan Bose. 3009

1984 August 3

Visited Himachal Pradesh. 3010

1984 August 8

Told the Rajya Sabha that there was no possibility of an Indian intervention in Sri Lanka's complex situation. 3011

1984 August 9

Informed the Rajya Sabha that the militant Sikh leader Bhindranwale was killed in the Army action in June and that his body had been identified. 3012

1984 August 15

Addressed the Nation on the 38th Independence day from the ramparts of the Red Fort. 3013

1984 August 17

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and National Resources (IUCN) selected Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the John C. Philips award in recognition for her "untiring support and patronage for international conservation". The award is given every three year on the occasion of the triennial general assembly of the IUCN. 3014

1984 August 21

Stated in the Parliament that Andhra Pradesh Governor Ram Lal had not at any stage consulted her in taking the decision to dismiss the N. T. Rama Rao ministry and invite N. Bhaskara Rao to form the Government. 3015

1984 August 24

Laid the foundation-stone of the Rs. 15-crore India Islamic Cultural Centre in New Delhi. 3016

1984 August 25

Denied in the Lok Sabha that India had hatched a plan to attack Sri Lanka. 3017

1984 August 26

In Varanasi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi emphatically denied the allegation at a public meeting that she was pulling down Governments formed by the Opposition Parties in different States. 3018

1984 September 5

Inaugurated the Rs. 28-crore new castic soda plant in joint sector at Palamau, Bihar. 3019

1984 September 6

In a mini reshuffle of Cabinet, she appointed K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy as Minister of Industry. Minister for Finance Pranab Mukherjee got the Ministry of Commerce also and Veerendra Patil, Minister for Labour, got Shipping in addition. 3020

1984 September 11

Interviewed by Fatima Zakaria of *Times of India*. 3021

1984 September 11

Interviewed by Satish Chandra, an Educationist. 3022

1984 September 12

Interviewed by Narenderpal Singh, a Punjabi writer. 3023

1984 September 12

Interviewed by R. K. Mishra, Editor of *Patriot*. 3024

1984 September 15

Commissioned the Rs. 150-crore wheel and axle plant of the Railways at Bangalore. 3025

1984 September 15

Inaugurated the first-ever session of the All-India Mahila Congress in Bangalore. 3026

1984 September 16

Inaugurated the 1000th anniversary celebrations at Thanjavur, of the coronation of Rajaram Chola, the greatest of the Chola Kings. 3027

1984 September 17

Inaugurated in New Delhi the second channel of Delhi *Doordarshan* (T. V.). 3028

1984 September 25

Inaugurated in New Delhi a two-day meeting of South-East Asia Health Ministers 3029

1984 October 1

Met Tran Quynh, Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam, when he called on her in New Delhi. 3030

1984 October 4

At New Delhi, New Zealand Prime Minister, David Lange, had talks with Indira Gandhi, on wide ranging issues. 3031

1984 October 5

Met the Artists of the Metropolitan Opera of New York, when they called on her in New Delhi. 3032

1984 October 5

At Oslo, Indira Gandhi, was one of the 89 candidates nominated for the 1984 Noble Peace Prize, according to Noble Committee sources. 3033

1984 October 8

The day of her last visit to Bombay. Visited Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. 3034

1984 October 8

Dedicated to the Nation the Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra. 3035

1984 October 10

Inaugurated in New Delhi the first International Conference on Buddhism and National Cultures. 3036

1984 October 11

Inaugurated the conference of Army Commanders in New Delhi. 3037

1984 October 17

Inaugurated the Katihar Darauni broadguage railway-line at Katihar in Bihar. 3038

1984 October 17

In New Delhi, she was declared 'Woman of the Year 1984' by the National Integration Assembly (NIA). 3039

1984 October 20

Laid the foundation-stone of the giant Rs. 750-crore gas-based nitrogenous fertiliser plant in joint sector at Jagdishpur near Sultanpur. 3040

1984 October 22

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 400-crore captive power plant for Bharat Aluminium Company at Korba in Madhya Pradesh. 3041

1984 October 23

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 1393-crore multipurpose Narmada-Sagar Irrigation Project in East Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh. 3042

1984 October 23

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 75.70-crore joint sector project for the manufacture of Polyester Fibre at Meghanagar in Madhya Pradesh. 3043

1984 October 29

Laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 252-crore Saintala Ordinance Factory project in Orissa. 3044

1984 October 30

Inaugurated the Air Defence Guided Missile School at Gopalpur in Orissa. This was her last official assignment. 3045

1984 October 31

SHOT DEAD

Indira Gandhi was shot dead in the lawns of her official residence in New Delhi by two of her security men.

With her assassination, an eventful era in Indian history came to a close. An era in which India bore on her sacred soil, brave, far-sighted men and women like Bhagat Singh, Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, and of course, Indira Priyadarshini—to name but a few of the fearless souls who were instrumental in winning freedom for our country. Her tragic death made her a legend. The death of Indira Gandhi brought to an end one of the most charismatic, determined, colourful and triumphant political careers of the 20th century. Frail of build and extraordinarily attractive, she strode the national stage like a colossus for most of the 16 years of her Prime Ministership, invoking great affection among her countrymen and admiration mingled with awe among her political opponents at home and abroad.

The two alleged assailants were constable Satwant Singh of the Second Battalion of Delhi Armed Police and Sub-inspector Beant Singh of the Security Branch of Delhi Police. Beant Singh was shot dead by the

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) commandos while the assailants were trying to run away minutes after they had gunned down the Prime Minister under a shower of bullets while she was on her way for her daily meetings with visitors. She sustained more than a score bullet wounds in chest and abdomen. She was rushed to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in an ambulance and was taken straight to the operation theater on the eighth floor. A number of senior doctors were summoned and they worked continuosly in a bid to save the life of the Prime Minister. For two hours the doctors at the AIIMS battled to revive her.

Thousands of people came out in the streets to know the latest of the health of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Cabinet Ministers, senior police and other officers rushed to the AIIMS as soon as news of the shooting spread.

The incident occurred in the morning as she came out of her residence in the lawns of 1-Safdarjung Road, for the daily *darshan.* Constable Satwant Singh and Sub-inspector Beant Singh, who had been in the security branch of the Prime Minister, suddenly whipped out the regulation stengun and service revolver and let off several shots at her.

Her assassination came only a few days after an alert by various intelligence agencies that some Sikh extremists had infiltrated into the Capital. The security around the Prime Minister had been tightened following the alert.

The body of the departed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi laid in State at Teen Murti House, New Delhi, where her father, Jawaharlal Nehru stayed and died as Prime Minister. The funeral took place on November 3 in the afternoon, when several world leaders joined in paying their homage to the person who had left her impress on the international scene as on the history of this country.

A 12-day State mourning was declared for Indira Gandhi, who would have turned 67 on November 19. 3046

1984 October 31

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The President, Giani Zail Singh flew back to Delhi only at 5.30 p.m. while others including Rajiv Gandhi who was also on a tour of West Bengal reached earlier in the afternoon.

Though it became known that Indira Gandhi had died before 11 a.m. and all foreign broadcasting stations had announced it much earlier, the first official confirmation of her death was given out on All India Radio only at 6 p.m. after the President had returned and decided to swear-in Rajiv Gandhi pending his final election by the Congress (I) Legislature Party as its new leader in due course. Thus Rajiv Gandhi was sworn-in as new Prime Minister.

The assassination of Indira Gandhi took place on a day when the President Zail Singh was away on the last leg of his three-nation foreign tour and was due to return from North Yemen only late that night. The Home Minister, P. V. Narsimha Rao was away in Andhra Pradesh, the Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee was in Calcutta, the Defence Minister S. B. Chavan was in Moscow and several other Ministers were also out of Delhi.

The Cabinet Secretary Krishnaswamy Rao, and the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Dr. P.C. Alexander, were also away in Bombay attending a board meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission. As a result there was no senior Minister or Civil servant in Delhi to take charge of the situation other than issuing a general alert to the armed forces and internal security organizations to stand by to cope with any external or internal threat to the integrity of the Nation. 3047

1984 October 31

Among her last acts before she fell to the assassins' bullets was renewal of India's and the entire non-aligned world's pledge to support Namibia's freedom struggle. Indira Gandhi's commitmment to the Namibian cause was spelt out in a message received from her the very day world heard of her assassination.

The message was addressed to a symposium on "the century of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation", which opened at UN Headquarters. 3048

1984 October 31

The same evening after Indira Gandhi's assassination, her son, Rajiv Gandhi, General Secretary of the Congress (I) and Member of Parliament was sworn-in as the new Prime Minister of India. His selection as his mother's successor did not take even two hours. He came to Delhi only after 3 p.m. as he was away in West Bengal. The youngest Prime Minister of the country, Rajiv Gandhi came into political limelight after the death of his younger brother, Sanjay Gandhi, in an air crash in 1980. Commercial pilot turned politician, he had been General Secretary of the Congress (I) since February 2, 1983. He won the Amethi seat in 1981. 3049

LAST JOURNEY

LAST JOURNEY

1984 November 1

LAKHS PAID HOMAGE AT TEEN MURTI HOUSE

Lakhs of grief-stricken people poured into Teen Murti House to pay their respect to the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, where her body was laying in State.

It was all gloom as throngs filed past their beloved leader's body in a shocked silence. Women cried hysterically with many of them fainting. Men looked dazed. Even children came in large numbers for a last look. Many had waited almost the whole night for the gates of the Teen Murti House to be opened. Emotional cries of *Indira Gandhi Amar Rahe* rent the air incessantly.

People ran helter-skelter trying to find a way to get in. They had waited for hours and would not return without a *darshan*. In the chaos that followed even VIPs had to brush shoulders with others. If a VIP managed to slip in, his aides were left behind holding the wreath.

Earlier, Indira Gandhi's body, draped in a tricolour, was brought to Teen Murti House, at 7-50 a.m. in a flower-bedecked gun-carriage from her official residence at 1-Safdarjung Road.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, his wife Sonia, their two children, Union Ministers, filmstar Amitabh Bachchan and his wife Jaya, accompanied the body.

Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, carrying a *diva*, was the first to enter the room followed by Rajiv Gandhi, his son Rahul, Mohammed Yunus and Amitabh as pallbearers. As the body was placed on a raised dais for public homage, Sonia Gandhi and her children broke down and were consoled by Rajiv Gandhi.

The Late Prime Minister's body was laid in a front room at the entrance of the house. Her face in repose was serene but as the day wore on and the crowd swelled, it took on a strained look. The flowers on her body—her favourite roses and jasmine—were being replaced by fresh one constantly. Hymns and prayers were being recited from scriptures of many religions. The heap of wreaths and marigold garlands which collected every few minutes in a corner are removed swiftly.

President Zail Singh and Vice-President R. Venkataraman were among the first to place wreaths on the body of Indira Gandhi. Hiding his own sorrow, Rajiv Gandhi stoically received VIPs, members of the Diplomatic Corps and greeted the multitute of people.

Massive contingents of people from different States, chanting *Indira Gandhi Zindabad* and *Jab tak suraj chand rahega, Indira tera nam rahega* converged at Teen Murti House to pay their homage to the departed leader. Many among the mourners were women and children. Anyone who had even a glimpse of Indira Gandhi at any of her meetings wanted to do "a last *namaste*".

Many amongst the lakhs who had streamed in were injured in the melee witnessed now and then. Wailing women were seen requesting the police and Army personnel with folded hands to allow them in just for a few minutes. "Allow us *darshan of Mata*", they pleaded. Hardly was there a person who didn't weep. Many who restrained themselves inside the House broke down on the lawns outside.

Trouble brewed at the VIP side entrance when many people broke away from the two-km-long queue and tagged along with VIPs. A huge crowd tried to gate-crash with the Governor of Maharashtra, O. P. Mehra, and his wife, who managed to get in after an hour long wait. Army, police stepped in to contain them when the Delhi Police lost control. But even they had to send in for reinforcements. Later, a human cordon was put outside the VIP entrance. 3050

1984 November 1

All Government offices remained closed as a mark of respect to her. 3051

1984 November 1-2

COMMUNAL VIOLENCE FOLLOWED

The assassination of Indira Gandhi was a grave and critical momement. Communal violence followed her assassination in Delhi. Many people were killed and injured. Many shops, houses, factories and vehicles were set on fire by frenzied mobs, who indulged in an orgy of looting. The extent and intensity of the rioting and arson was so widespread that the Central Government was forced to call out the Army and clamp curfew in the worst-affected areas of central, South and North Delhi. The entire city was under a smoke umbrella. The violence continued on November 2. The same also happened in other parts of the country—Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. 3052

1984 November 2

UNENDING STREAM OF MOURNERS CONTINUED

An unending stream of humanity continued to throng Teen Murti House to pay homage.

Nobody, it seemed was deterred by the curfew imposed last night or the shoot-at-sight orders in Delhi or the lack of transport, public and private.

For miles around Teen Murti, people could be seen trudging along determinedly, and waiting patiently for two, three, four and five hours just for a last glimpse of Indira Gandhi.

They came from all over the country from nearby States like Haryana and Uttar Pradesh as well as far away places in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Although the crowd swelled as the day wore on, it remained peaceful and orderly, essentially because of the heavy presence of the Army. In fact, security arrangements had been handed over completely to the Army and hardly a policeman was in sight.

The shouting of slogans were almost constant, starting from outside the gates, right up to where the body laid. The area in which the body laid was heavy with the scent of flowers laid by both VIPs and the common man. 3053

1984 November 3

CREMATION WITH FULL HONOURS

The Nation poured out its grief when Indira Gandhi, who had guided its destiny for 16 years, was cremated on the banks of the *Yamuna*, amid solemn chanting of Vedic hymns. Mortal remains were consigned to the flames amid shouts *Indira Gandhi Amar Rahe* from a multitude of mourners.

Witness to the end of an era were more than 100 world leaders and millions in the country to whom Television carried live the last journey and cremation of the leader.

The funeral procession left Teen Murti House, where Indira Gandhi's body had laid in State since Thursday morning, at 12.30 p.m, little before that the body was bathed in holy water, *Sandalwood* paste was applied to the forehead. The body was draped in the national tricolour and rose petals were showered on it.

The cortage bearing the late Prime Minister's body took nearly three-and-a-half hours to its way through the 12-km stretch to reach at the *Shantivana* complex.

A hush descended among the milling crowds as the flower-bedecked gun-carriage, led by slow marching columns, came into view. Priests chanted from the Vedic scriptures as everyone waited for the body to be taken out of the mounted car.

After the preliminary rituals were gone through, the body was brought out. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Arun Nehru, MP, and several others VIPs, acted as palbearers. Sonia Gandhi and her children, Rahul and Priyanka, were at hand as was Varun, son of the late Sanjay Gandhi.

It was a poignant moment and everyone had lump in his throat as, led by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Arun Nehru, MP, the body of Indira Gandhi was carried up the steps and laid across the smooth and neatly sawed logs of *Sandalwood* specially flown in from Karnataka.

Rahul Gandhi, the son of Rajiv Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi, mounted the funeral platform clad in white *kurta-payjama* with an "angavastra" round his neck like his father. The late Sanjay Gandhi's son Feroz Varun too went up the steps and stood with his cousin Priyanka.

As the little group of persons who had carried the body up stood around briefly, the tricolour that had covered the late Prime Minister was folded away. Little Rahul, who was clutching a marigold garland in his hands stepped forward hesitantly and put it across his grandmother's chest.

Then followed a procession of prominent personalities, many of whom went round the body, put flowers and bowed in reverence. Amongst them was Sanjay Gandhi's widowed wife Maneka Gandhi, clad in a white sari.

It was at 3.42 p.m. when the service chiefs mounted the cremation platform, saluted and gently lifted the nation tricolour in which the body had been draped. Wreaths were placed on behalf of the President and other dignitaries.

Amid the chanting of hymns, Rajiv Gandhi lit the funeral pyre at 3.48 p.m. The Last Post sounded by the buglers merged with the scriptural chantings and everyone in the assemblage rose with folded hands in reverence for the departed leader.

Rajiv Gandhi went round the pyre seven times as per custom, everytime touching his mother's body with the lighted end of the torch.

A three-gun salute echoed across the vast open space and cries of *Indira Gandhi Amar Rahe* (Indira Gandhi shall remain eternal) went the air. The priests mumbled *Om Shanti*, *Shanti*, *Shanti*.

Rajiv Gandhi appeared composed throughout the ceremony, but a large number of people witnessing the proceedings under the hot sun broke down. That included many in the VIP enclosures. Sonia Gandhi for one broke down several times, right from the time the body was taken out for its last journey from Teen Murti House.

"From elements you come, To elements you return", the priests recited in Sanskrit as tongues of flames leapt high from the pyre on the three-meter high platform strung with garlands.

Among the dignitaries present were 14 Presidents, one Governor-General, one King, seven Vice-Presidents, two Crown Princes, 25 Prime Ministers and seven Deputy Prime Ministers. The Assembly of so many dignitaries of high stature reflected the standing of Indira Gandhi on the international political arena.

The dignitaries included Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, British Premier Margaret Thatcher, Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone, US Secretary of State George Shultz, Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq, Bangladesh President H. M. Ershad, Sri Lanka President Junius R.

Jayewardene, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yihu, Kampuchean President Heng Samrin, PLO leader Yasser Arafat, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and Ugandan President Milton Obote. King Birendra of Nepal was represented by his brother Gyanendra and the Queen of England by her daughter, Princess Anne. Another distinguished woman present at the cremation was Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Other VIPs present included Mother Teresa, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, noted film stars Amitabh Bachchan, Raj Kapoor and Sunil Dutt. Well-known industrialists to pay their last respect included R.P. Goenka, K.N. Modi and K.K. Birla. Another prominent figure present was the London-based industrialist Swaraj Paul.

Mother Teresa offered a special prayer of love before the cremation ceremony was gone about. The Noble-laureate had rushed back from a European tour to attend Indira Gandhi's funeral. 3054

1984 November 4

The Cabinet decided to appoint a Commission, headed by a Supreme Court judge, to inquire into the assassination of Indira Gandhi. 3055

1984 November 5

ASHES COLLECTED AT SHANTIVANA (SHAKTI STHALA)

The ashes of Indira Gandhi were collected by her son Rajiv Gandhi in the early morning chill on the banks of the *Yamuna*.

Chirping of birds blended with the chants of *mantras* as priests helped Rajiv Gandhi to sift the bones from the ashes and put them in 35 brass urns wreathed with flowers.

A group of relatives watched the ceremony which began at 6.30 a.m. and ended two hours later when the sun rose over the city skyline veiled by early November mist.

A wreath was placed and milk and honey were sprinkled on the ashes before they were collected.

After the ashes were collected an Army truck smothered with chrysanthemums backed up to the three-meter-high platform on which Indira Gandhi was cremated in the presence of tens of thousands of mourners.

The urns were transferred to the truck one by one and taken to Teen Murti House from where Indira Gandhi had made her last journey. One urn wrapped in red cloth was taken by Rajiv Gandhi in his car.

Police and soldiers gaurded the site, close to the *samadhis* of Jawaharlal Nehru and Sanjay Gandhi.

Thousands of people, school children and villagers solemnly filed past the urns at Teen Murti House.

Three copper urns, were placed on a bed of flowers under a tree at the back of Teen Murti House, where Indira Gandhi lived during her father's Prime Ministership.

The President, Zail Singh, Vice-President, R. Venkataraman, Union Ministers and State Governors and Chief Ministers were present when Rajiv Gandhi joined the priests in the religious ceremonies.

Rituals over, the rest of the urns were taken to different parts of the country for people to pay their homage by Chief Ministers and State Government representatives and other leaders. Lakhs of people paid homage to the departed soul. 3056

1984 November 9

ASHES BROUGHT TO ANAND BHAWAN ALLAHABAD

Urn containing the ashes of Indira Gandhi was taken to her ancestral home, the historic Anand Bhawan, where thousands of mourners paid their homage to the departed leader.

The urn containing the ashes was brought from Delhi by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi by a special Indian Air Force aircraft in the morning.

Gujarat Governor B.K. Nehru and Arun Nehru, MP, were among those who accompanied the urn. It was poignant and moving scene when Rajiv Gandhi came out with the urn bringing tears in the eyes of her town's men.

The urn was received with soleman saluate by officers and men of the Jat Regiment and an Air Force squadron. The police had a hard time in controlling the surging mourners as the urn was being placed on the jeep bedecked with white and red flowers for journey to Anand Bhawan.

U.P. Governor, alongwith Chief Minister and other Ministers, UPCCI President V.P. Singh and Central Air Comman d Chief were among those present at the airport.

As the long convoy slowly passed by many broke down. Many among the mourning crowds said they had been eagerly looking forward to see Indira Gandhi, who was to have visited the city to inaugurate an All India Freedom Fighters' Conference on 2 November.

Men, women and children lining the route from Bamraule airport to Anand Bhawan threw flowers at the urn as it rode a flower-bedecked jeep. After the urn was placed on the same platform where Jawaharlal Nehru's ashes had been placed 20 years ago, Rajiv Gandhi stood by its side for some time.

At the request of huge crowds which had thronged Anand Bhawan, Rajiv Gandhi stood on the balcony to acknowledge their condolences.

Later Rajiv Gandhi and the family members prayed in a nearby *Pandal*. The *Ram dhun* played on. 3057

1984 November 10

The ashes were brought back to the Capital to be scattered later over the Himalayas. 3058

1984 November 11

ASHES SCATTERED OVER HIMALAYAS

The snow-capped peacks of the Himalayas, the mythological abode of gods, became the home of the ashes of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi performed his final task as her elder son and sprinkled the ashes from the AIFs AN-12 transport aircraft which flew over the Himalayas in the morning hours.

Rajiv Gandhi, who was accompanied by some of his relatives, droped the ashes over the eternal snows of the Himalayas in baskets covered in red satin bags. As Rajiv Gandhi dropped them from the rear hatch of the plane, the bags opened and flew away, dropping the ashes over the majestic mountains below.

A small platform had been put up in the aircrat on which the red bags containing the baskets placed in rows over rose petals and garlands.

He dropped the baskets in two batches from a hight of 25,000 to 26,000 feet. The first drop was over the region between the Goumukh and Gangotri, the area where the holy river *Ganga* rises. The remaining baskets were dropped over the area from Nun Kun to Amarnath in Kashmir. The two zones are about 550 kilometers apart in the Himalayan ranges.

The entire flight, meticulously planned to the last detail by the Indian Air Force took three hours and 15 minutes. But for slight turbulance near Badrinath, bright sunshine and excellent weather for flying facilitated Rajiv Gandhi in accomplishing the last wish of Indira Gandhi.

In all 15 baskets and three urns containing the ashes were dropped from the aircraft. The remaining 32 empty urns in which the ashes had been carried to various parts of the country would consigned to the mountains later, it was learnt.

Two MIG-23 fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force provided ceremonial escort to the AN-12 plane all through the 550-km flight as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

Rajiv Gandhi boarded the special plane with the ashes at the Hindon Air Force Station about 35 km from Delhi, after a brief religious ceremony on the tarmac. The ceremony involved the ritual *puja* of the three urns, he and his relatives, Gautam Kaul and Naresh Katju, had brought from the Teen Murti Bhawan earlier in the morning.

A priest of the Lakshmi Narayan Temple Delhi accompanied the Prime Minister on the plane.

The last journey of the mortal remains of Indira Gandhi started shortly after the dawn as the Prime Minister carried the urn containing the ashes from the Teen Murti Bhawan and kept it on the flower bedecked gun carriage.

President Zail Singh, Vice-President, R. Venkataraman, Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar, Governors, Union Ministers and others dignitaries were present at the Teen Murti Bhawan when the gun carriage started the journey as men of the three services reversed arms in salute to the departed leader.

The Naval band played a solemn tune "Flowers of the forest" till the last vehicle in the mournful procession had crossed the gate of the Teen Murti Bhawan.

A three services escort with guns held in reverse formed the front of the procession.

The motorcade, which started from the Teen Murti House at 6.40 a.m. reached the Palam technical area at 7.25 a.m. Despite the chilly weather, a large crowd had gathered to pay homage to the departed leader. At Palam airport, the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his relatives took the urns from the gun carriage to an awaiting helicopter for its onward journey to the Hindon airbase.

Sonia Gandhi and children Rehul and Priyanka were present at Hindon where the *pujas* were performed.

Group Captain Madhavan Ambadi, with over 8,000 hours of flying experience mostly over the snow covered ranges of the Himalayas, piloted the plane, popularly known as "Jumbo".

On his return at Palam from the Himalayas, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, himself a pilot before he entered politics, complimented Group Captain Ambadi for a smooth landing. 3059

1984 November 12

Supreme Court Judge M.P. Thakkar was appointed to head the Commission of Enquiry investigating the assassination of Indira Gandhi. 3060

HOMAGES AND TRIBUTES

HOMAGES AND TRIBUTES

1984 October 31—November 1

INDIAN LEADERS SHOCKED

Giani Zail Singh, President of India:

I have lost my dear friend, we have all lost one of the greatest leaders our country has ever produced, and the world has lost a harbinger of peace who was undoubtedly the greatest woman leader mankind has ever produced. 3061

R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India:

India has lost its illustrious Prime Minister who was adorned and loved by millions and millions of our people. The Non-aligned Movement has lost an indomitable champion of the developing countries and the world as great statesman who laboured hard to achieve peace and progress. Indiraji has attained martyrdom following the footsteps of Gandhiji. 3062

Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India:

She was a mother not only to me but to the whole nation. She served the Indian people to the last drop of her blood. The country knows with what tireless dedication she toiled for the development of India. 3063

N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Former President of India:

This dastardly attack on the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has shocked the whole nation and the world. 3064

Y.V. Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India:

She was a picture of courage in moments of crisis. 3065

Pranab Mukherjee, Union Minister for Finance:

In her death, the world has lost a great statesman, the Non-aligned movement a champion of world peace and Indian people a mother. 3066

P.V. Narsimha Rao, Union Minister for Home Affairs:

In her death the world has lost a great statesman, India a peerless leader of the masses, and the entire humanity has lost a human being par-excellence. Her mother-like image will remain forever in the minds and hearts of hundreds of millions of Indians. 3067

S.B. Chavan, Union Minister for Defence:

Smt. Gandhi's multi-faceted, dynamic personality strengthened the sinews of the nation and rejuvenated sense of pride in every Indian. Her contribution is evident in every aspect of India's progress and development. 3068

A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, Union Minister for Railways:

Indiraji died as an apostle of India's national unity, solidarity and integration. 3069

Vasant Sathe, Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers:

She lived and worked tirelessly for the welfare of our poor and she laid down her life for the cause of communal harmony. 3070

Rao Birendra Singh, Union Minister for Agriculture:

This is the biggest tragedy that could befall this country. She will go down in the history as a great martyr who sacrificed her life for certain principles to uphold the dignity and integrity of the country. 3071

B. Shankaranand, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare:

The *Massiah* of the weaker sections is no more. The weaker sections have been orphaned by this tragic and brutal assassination. 3072

Veerendra Patil, Union Minister for Labour and Shipping:

She was not only the leader of the Third World but also an acclaimed statesman of international standing. She was the symbol of stability, progress and prosperity of our nation. 3073

H.K.L. Bhagat, Union Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting:

She has become an immortal in the cause of Indian Unity. The best tribute one can pay to her is to keep India united, strong and marching forward. 3074

N.K.P. Salve, Union Minister of State for Steel, Mines and Parliamentary Affairs:

She was recognised as one of the greatest champions of the Third World but more than anything else we have to remember that she stood for a very strong, united and an economically powerful India. 3075

Shivraj V. Patil, Union Minister of State for Science and Technology:

She represented a rare, one might say, unique synthesis of science, culture and spirituality. She had an innate love of all things of beauty in nature, of all diverse manifestations of creative instincts of mankind, of all regions and ages of the world. 3076

S.M. Krishna, Minister of State for Commerce:

There is gloom and darkness all around. The country is orphaned. The great unifying force, the champion of weak and the down-trodden, the great crusader against exploitation and the beacon of peace to mankind is no more. 3077

Ramdulari Sinha, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs:

Indiraji was the most popular and powerful woman leader not only of India but also of the world. She has sacrificed her life for India's unity, integrity and the preservation of democracy. Her illustrious leadership spanning over two decades symbolised eternal, human and moral values. 3078

N.R. Laskar, Union Minister of State for Industry:

Though she is no more her ideals of secularism, Indian nationalism and democratic socialism will continue to inspire the coming generations. She displayed her indomitable courage and spirit and rare qualities in facing the gravest situation and led the nation towards its declared objectives of removal of poverty, raising the standard of living of the people and securing a place of honour for India in world councils. 3079

Ghulam Nabi Azad, Deputy Minister for Information & Broadcasting:

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was an eminent leader of international repute. She had identified herself with the common people of all religions, castes and creeds. She loved every inch of her country and all her countrymen. 3080

Janardhana Poojari, Deputy Minister for Finance:

Indiraji was a great democrat and also a great parliamentarian of the world. She was the champion of down-trodden and poor. 3081

Morarji Desai, Former Prime Minister:

A dastardly act which should be condemned by all. 3082

Charan Singh, Former Prime Minister:

Though I was politically opposed to Mrs. Gandhi, none could deny that she had played a very important role in the country's history. . . It is indeed a sad day in our country's history. 3083

Dr. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Member, Planning Commission:

The achievements under her leadership have been truly outstanding both in respect of achieving self-reliance and ensuring social justice. . . . the greatest contribution of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the field of economic planning lies in making the whole planning process relevant to the common people of our country whose expectations and enthusiasm have been aroused and whose active involvement in the movement for equity and social justice became real. 3084

M. G. K. Menon, Member, Planning Commission:

Her personality contained in it the ancient philosophy and wisdom of India into which was integrated the modernity of western liberal thought and aspects arising through the advancement of science and technology. 3085

A. N. Banerjee, Governor of Karnataka:

She was the undisputed leader of India and one of the greatest leaders of the world. The country and the world expected a lot from her. 3086

B. K. Nehru, Governor of Gujarat:

I am deeply shocked that the one woman, who held this country together through the sheer force of her personality and the quality of her leadership, has been the victim of the senseless assassination. 3087

Dr. Gopal Singh, Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

She was not only the Prime Minister of our great country but the hope and the pride of the whole nation and indeed of the whole civilised world. A person of high culture and eminent personal charm, her void will never be filled. 3088

M. L. Kampani, Lt. Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

A cowardly and dastardly attack on the life of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has removed from the national scene a guiding star and a dynamic leader. 3089

Ramakrishna Hegde, Chief Minister of Karnataka:

She had inherited several admirable qualities from her father, Nehru. She was a very rare woman who faced the most difficult situation with courage. 3090

Janaki Ballabh Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa;

Such a leader comes seldom in a nation's history and remains for all times a source of inspiration to her people. 3091

N. T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh:

Her invaluable contribution for political stability and planned progress in this country will ever be remembered by all of us. 3092

Madhav Singh Solanki, Chief Minister of Gujarat:

She had been the symbol of hopes and aspirations of the people of this country. A mother of millions of down-trodden, poor, weaker sections and, in a way, a mother of humanity. 3093

Justice A. N. Grover, Chairman, Press Council:

In her passing away, particularly in such tragic circumstances, we have all lost a truly great and highly respected personality. 3094

Aruna Asaf Ali:

Her courage was as monumental and unmatched as her capacity for work. . . Indira Gandhi joins the ranks of immortal martyrs of every continent. 3095

Khwaja Ahmed Abbas:

The light has gone out but Indira lives. She lives in those actions of hers which she had dedicated to the nation. She lives in those peoples whom she had inspired. 3096

L. K. Advani:

In the death of Mrs. Gandhi the country has lost a great patriot and an outstanding man and an outstanding leader of men. During the last two decades nearly, with a very brief interlude, she bestowed the Indian political scene like a veritable colossus. 3097

Frank Anthony:

Indira Gandhi lived and died for India. She died a martyr's death in the supreme cause for which she lived and worked with religious dedication to preserve the unity and strength of India as a secular democracy. 3098

Amitabh Bachchan:

Indiraji is no more among us today. But I know her spirit is with us and fondly stroking the hair of India, kissing the forehead of India and telling the country to have patience, determination and to go forward. 3099

Vijayanti Mala Bali:

Today that great symbol of strength, compassion, confidence and courage is no longer with us. But let us follow the path she showed to us to be united, to be strong, to be one and protect our motherland from disintegration. 3100

Tara Ali Beg:

Indira Gandhi's supremacy over political rivals lay in her strength, memory and uncanny sense of timing plus training in the art of politics perhaps almost from the babyhood. 3101

Jamshed Bhama:

She was a heroine to her bones completely, fearless, intrepid and absolutely confident that the good will prevail in the end. 3102

Chandulal Chandrakar:

The redeeming feature is that our leader and Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, during her career as a Prime Minister, has given guidelines as to what should we do when our country is in danger. 3103

Chandrasekhar:

After the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, this is the most tragic incident in our nation's public life. The cult of violence has to be resisted by all of us together and the nation has to face this terrible tragedy. By the death of the Prime Minister in these circumstances, we have lost almost the vitality to function as a democratic nation. 3104

Y. B. Chavan:

She was fully equipped to be the real leader of the country. And in the course of the last two decades, she made India a real powerful nation. She had so completely indentified herself with the people of the country and the nation's problems that she was a very natural leader. 3105

S. A. Dange:

The attack on Mrs. Gandhi is the greatest tragedy that could ever happen in our country. 3106

Bala Saheb Deoras:

It is shocking beyond words to express the feelings at the murder of Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, by some fanatic elements. She had been carrying almost the entire burden of the country since 1966. She was loved and respected not only in this country but all over the world. Her passing away at the critical juncture will create a void in India and also in the entire world. 3107

Kanu Gandhi:

Indira was endowed with unique qualities of fearlessness, hardwork and the capacity to take right decisions at the right moments. She had fortitude, firmness and was full of campassion, love and affection for the people of India. She was a *massiah* of the poor. She was a brave and chivalrous leader, full of patriotic fervour. 3108

Jagjivan Ram :

The murder of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi under tragic circumstances has shocked the whole nation...Indira Gandhi, no doubt, was a person who maintained the integrity of the country to a large extent. 3109

Akshaya Kumar Jain :

She was a person with high order of courage, determination, sense of duty, devotion and love for our motherland, who could face any situation to save the nation. 3110

Shriyans Prasad Jain :

Rarely in history, has one single individual come to be identified so totally with the fortunes and fate of the country. Her immense and direct appeal to the masses in a vast country of India's size has few parallels in world history. 3111

Pupul Jayakar :

I think she had the roughest tenure which any Prime Minister has faced. Being a woman, in the beginning, her associates thought they could dominate her. Later they discovered that she had strengths of which they were unaware. As these strengths surfaced they also discovered that Indira Gandhi was at her tallest when she faced any major crisis. It seemed that the whole globe was part of her concern and I think this is what gave her stature. She was rooted in India, strong in tradition, with a modern mind she could look beyond frontiers. 3112

L.K. Jha:

Hers was a personality which was really that of a great leader, a democrat in every sense of the word. She had strength, she had determination, she had the courage to take measures. 3113

Subhadra Joshi :

The passing away of Indiraji has ended an epoch which brought our country in the forefront of the struggle of long suppressed and exploited multitude of nations for achievement of justice, freedom, peace and progress. Under her leadership not only did our country make a spectacular advance towards attainment of these noble goals, but in the process, also enriched the content thereof. 3114

Raj Kapoor :

We may carry forward the task which Indiraji had made her own, namely the preservation of the country's unity and integrity so that India and its people may forever live in peace. 3115

Dr. Karan Singh :

She was deeply, even fiercely patriotic. For her the welfare of India was the predominant motive in her life and all that she did was directed towards that end. She was one of the bravest human beings I have ever come across. I have seen her in very difficult situations, never did she flinch . . . . she was never afraid to take a risk. Because she felt that what she was doing contributed towards the building up of a strong and united India. That was her dream. 3116

Col. N. Kumar :

Indiraji loved the Himalayas; she was happiest amongst them and not only adored them but shared their aloofness too. 3117

Anuradha Kunte :

I found her a remarkable woman who for me symbolised courage and fortitude and a capacity for extremely long hours of work which instead of tiring her would give her added energy. This is the mystery behind her character. 3118

Dr. K.P. Mathur :

She was a great lady. Her sympathy for every person, her concern for the down-trodden people of this country, her devotion to this nation, her total dedication to her work, is something which is worthy of emulation by one and all. 3119

Vinaya Chandra Maudgalya :

Her passing away has deprived us of one who had a genuine and sincere respect for all arts and artists. 3120

Achutha Menon :

Nobody can question her sincerity and the great contribution she has made to the prestige of India abroad, protected its independence and sovereignty, and in her fights against the forces of disintegration. Certainly the nation has suffered a great loss by her untimely death. 3121

Vijay Merchant :

She was the one leader, who was able to keep all communities in India, and there are so many of them, under control and co-operate with one another. 3122

Braja Mohan Mohanty :

She was the symbol of Indian unity and also the unity of all mankind. She particularly stood for the integrated cultural unity of our great country. 3123

Hiren Mukherjee :

How agonising it is for us that she died so early, so suddenly, so cruelly, but in a way it was the fulfilment of a heroic life, for she has died in harness, true to her dedication unto the last. Even as sorrow sears the heart there will be proud admiration for the courage and character of a valiant leader of India. 3124

Vimla Patil :

India will never be the same without her. She was a beacon that led this country for a long time. She was the one person who made all of us Indians extra proud that we were people of this country. 3125

Sharat Pawar :

The death of Mrs. Gandhi is a great loss to the country and the Non-aligned world. 3126

Sushila Rohtagi :

She was a woman with great courage, great determination and a person who always said : *Ekla Chalo Re*. If the path is not clear for the others, she paved the way for them and showed as a beacon the light to all the others to follow. 3127

Jagadguru Sankaracharya of Sringeri Saradapeetham :

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was an outstanding patriot and an exceptionally great leader of our country. On every occasion when our country faced any difficult problem she successfully faced it to ensure the promotion of our country's integrity, unity and prosperity. Her sad and untimely demise has created an incomparable and insurmountable void. 'May her soul rest in peace' is our fervent prayer to Lord Almighty. 3128

K. Swaminathan :

The whole world knows, and even her worst enemies have acknowledged, Mrs. Gandhi's inexhaustible energy, cool courage and proud patriotism. 3129

K. Natwar Singh :

In the company of Captains, Kings and Queens, Presidents and Prime Ministers and on every occasion she stole the show. This was not contrived. This was not stage-managed but was her sheer personality, attractiveness of her personality which made her the most important individual, in any gathering. 3130

J.R.D. Tata:

Indira Gandhi was not only a great Indian and an astute political leader, she was also a truly modern and civilised human being in the best sense of the word, whose culture, interest and understanding of people and events brought her world-wide recognition and respect. 3131

Kamlapathi Tripathi:

She had the endearing qualities of courage, compassion and tolerance. 3132

A.B. Vajpayee:

Mrs. Gandhi's assassination has shocked the entire nation. We had many differences with her, but even her political opponents will concede that she was a remarkable person in many ways. She did not hesitate to take daring decisions—though not always correct—which she thought to be useful and did not care if, in the process, many became her opponents. 3133

Chandrajit Yadav:

Our country has lost a great Prime Minister, the Non-aligned Movement its leader and the world a great statesperson. 3134

Mohammad Yunus:

Indira Gandhi nourished and enriched the image through out her stewardship of the country. In every action of hers, whether in the realm of policies at home or abroad, her desire was to restore and safeguard national pride and self-reliance. 3135

1984 November 1

CONGRESS (I) WORKING COMMITTEE

The Congress (I) Working Committee paid glowing tributes to Indira Gandhi and said no words were adequate to condemn the heinous and dastardly attack on her life.

The Working Committee, which met with Kamlapathi Tripathi, the Party working President, in the chair, while expressing its profound grief atu the tragic end of Indira Gandhi, said the cult of violence preached and encouraged by a section of the people and ultimately resulted in the killing of one of the greatest leaders of India and an outstanding statesman of the world. No single individual in the country had contributed more to maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation and upholding the cause of communal harmony and peace and emancipation of the weaker sections of society, the resolution said.

The CWC (I) observed that during the last two decades, her contribution in building a self-reliant and vibrant economy became a model of national prestige. The Non-aligned Movement, of which she was a source of inspiration and was the Chairperson, would feel an unbridgeable void. Hers was the voice of courage, conviction and self-respect which inspired the Third World countries to rise and stand up against heavy odds. "To her colleagues, she was the first among equals, to the world she was great among the greatest and a unique person in every respect".

The resolution said—with Mrs. Gandhi's sudden departure from the scene, a vacuum had been created and the nation felt bewildered.

The Working Committee also appealed to the people to rise to the occasion and demonstrate their unity and solidarity at this challenging moment as they did in similar situations in the past. "The Working Committee appeals to one and all to bear in mind that the utmost need of the hour is to exercise restraint, maintain peace and uphold the unity, integrity and security of the nation for which Indira Gandhi laid down her life".

3136

1984 November 7

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION

The Central Government in a black-boardered Gazette notification said that Indira Gandhi had repeatedly warned the nation that communalism and obscurantism were the tools employed by the forces of destablization. It said Mrs. Gandhi laid down her life in defence of the ideals on which the unity and integrity of the Republic were founded.

To Mrs. Gandhi, the preservation of the unity and integrity of the country was a sacred mission to which everything else to be subordinated. For defending the unity of the country, she fought boldly and vigorously against communalism, obscurantism, revivalism and religious fundamentalism of all types.

The notification said that rarely in history had one single individual come to be identified so totally with the fortunes of a country. She became the indomitable symbol of India's self-respect and self-confidence. Death came to her when she was at her peak, when her stature and influence were acclaimed the world over. In the tragic death of Mrs. Gandhi, India had lost a leader of unwavering dedication and consistant brilliance at a crucial moment of political and economic development. "The nation owes a great debt of gratitude to this decisive, radiant and compassionate personality."

It recalled Mrs. Gandhi's statement the evening before her assassination. She had said at a public meeting in Bhubhaneswar: *Even if I die for the service of the nation. I shall be proud of it. Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this nation and make it strong and dynamic.*

It also noted that in the years of Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, Indian society underwent profound changes. While maintaining continuity of the basic strategies and policies of the Nehru period, she transformed the structure of politics by placing the issue of poverty in the forefront of national debate. Her commitment to a just social order was manifested in a series of historic measures beginning with the nationalization of banks and the abolition of privy purses. This process culminated in the formation and implementation of the 20-Point Programme with focus on ameliorating the condition of the poor masses.

The notification added : "The nation grieves the untimely passing away of this great daughter of India and places on record its admiration and gratitude for her work for the country's integrity, strength and advance." 3137

1985 January 17

INDIAN PARLIAMENT EULOGISED INDIRA GANDHI

Parliament, both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, condoled the death of Indira Gandhi. Identical resolutions adopted by both the Houses eulogised her as "one of the greatest Indians of the 20th century."

"Future generations, rising above the tumult of our times will look with love and gratitude on the magnitude and splendour of Indira Gandhi's achievements. Her vision and tireless energy brought India into the era of self-reliance", the resolutions noted.

The resolutions, passed unanimously in both the Houses were moved by the respective presiding officer—R. Venkataraman in the Rajya Sabha and Balram Jakhar in the Lok Sabha—after rich tributes were paid to the former Prime Minister from all sections of the Houses.

They went on to record that Indira Gandhi had "breathed new life into the concept of a united, modern India". "Today we walk upright with pride and confidence, pride in what India is and confidence in what we shall do for ourselves and the world".

Indira Gandhi, they added, did not belong to India alone but to the entire suffering humanity. Her voice was the voice of the hungry, the weak, the anguished, the maimed and the disabled.

She had laboured to end bitterness and strife and for justice among nations, the resolutions said adding that she had with characteristic devotion espoused the cause of disarmament and a just international order.

The masses of India had adored her because "in her and through her", their dreams and hopes of India's great future took concrete shape, the resolutions said.

"Indira Gandhi loved India and the Indian people with a passion so sublime that it will live among us for long time. She had joined the ranks of the immortals in history. We pay our humble tribute to her memory and pledge ourselves to complete her noble mission".

Moving the resolution in the Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Balram Jakhar, said in her demise "we lost not only a great world leader, we lost a part of our history, a part of India and a part of us".

One of the briefest and cogent tribute came from her son, the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, who said Indira Gandhi "perhaps would not have liked us to mourn for her". "To remember her we have to finish her unfinished task", he told the members reminding them that this would be the most befitting memorial that could be given to her. He said few could equal her courage and strength to fight for what she thought was correct. In power or out of it she continued her struggle relentlessly that it was on account of this that she, perhaps, had to face the heaviest odds faced by any leader in the world, Rajiv Gandhi said.

The Defence Minister, Narsimha Rao, said it was the country's misfortune that Indira Gandhi had to fall to the assassins' bullets when she had touched the pinnacle of fame.

Madhu Dandavate, the Janata Party leader lauded her capacity to take calculated risks for which she had to pay a price on occasions. He told the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that the indomitable will of his mother ought to be the heritage that he should carry with him. The Congress (I), he said, had in the assassination of Indira Gandhi, lost its President, the country its Prime Minister and Rajiv Gandhi his mother. While the Party had regained its President and the country its Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had lost his mother forever, he observed and offered his heartfelt sympathy to him.

In the Rajya Sabha, the leader of the House, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, said Indira Gandhi was still alive in millions of hearts. He said

Indira Gandhi had written her will in blood, and the people should also be ready for the supreme sacrifice. "She was the Himalaya of the courage and the *Ganga* of love", he added.

Dipen Ghosh (CPI-M) said the assassination of Indira Gandhi had revealed a conspiracy by imperialist forces to dismember India. He said he hoped the new Government would follow her non-aligned policy and friendship with the socialist countries. That would be the best homage to Indira Gandhi, Mr. Ghosh said.

Mohanarangam (AIADMK) referred to Indira Gandhi as "brave and kind" and said Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the "glorious son of a glorious mother".

M.S. Gurupadaswamy (Janata) said the Opposition Parties, despite their differences with Indira Gandhi, had admired her as a great leader. Calling her a *Triveni*, he said, her greatest contribution was that she had ruled the country with courage.

L.K. Advani (BJP) referred to Indira Gandhi as a "veritable colossus" on the Indian political scene. He said October 31, 1984 would mark the end of the Indira era, and said the Opposition Parties had held her in high esteem for her courage.

Virendra Varma (DMKP) called Indira Gandhi a great Prime Minister and said the present government must improve the law and order situation.

Indradeep Sinha (CPI) said Indira Gandhi would be remembered as a fighter against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

P. Upendra (Telugu Desam) said Indira Gandhi was a great daughter of India and Andhra Pradesh had treated her as its *Amma* and stood by her even when she faced reverses. She was not only a great Indian but also a statesman of international repute and recognition.

Murasoli Maran (DMK) said Indira Gandhi had been a symbol of secularism.

S.W. Dhabe (Congress-S) said Indira Gandhi had helped raise the living standards of the down-trodden.

Pranab Mukherjee (Congress-I) said she had taught "us to feel proud as Indians."

Khushwant Singh (Nominated) said the most befitting tribute to Indira Gandhi would be to strive and achieve a strong, united and prosperous India of her dream.

Others who spoke were Abdullah Koya (IUML), N.K.P. Salve (Congress-I), Mrs. Pratibha Singh (Congress-I), G. M. Shah (NC), and Rahhmatullah Khan (Congress-I). 3138

1984 October 31—November

WORLD LEADERS SHOCKED

Indira Gandhi was called a champion of the Third World and one of the greatest statesmen of the twentieth century as the world community voiced outrage at her assassination.

Britain reacted with shock and horror at the assassination of Indira Gandhi, who was regarded as a strong leader and a stablising factor in the world's largest democracy. The British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who herself survived an assassination attempt only about two weeks ago, was given the news of the attack on Indira Gandhi early in morning. The two Prime Ministers knew each other very well and despite political differences Mrs. Thatcher held Mrs. Gandhi in high regard. Mrs. Gandhi's death was a tragedy for India, the Commonwealth and the world, Mrs Thatcher said in a tribute. Describing Mrs. Gandhi as a "wise colleague and a personal friend," the British leader said that India had been robbed of a leader of incomparable courage, vision and humanity. The Commonwealth had lost one of its most formidable and vital personalities. Mrs. Thatcher, on behalf of the British Government and people, condemned murder and discribed it was a barbaric and treacherous deed". She said that she had always looked forward to talks with Mrs. Gandhi which had "some special quality and understanding". 3139

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal, and leaders of various political parties expressed deep shock over the assassination news which dominated the early morning television programmes and radio bulletins. 3140

Dr. David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party and a former British Foreign Secretary, described Mrs. Gandhi as a brave and forthright leader. 3141

Swraj Paul, President of the Indo-British Association, and a friend of the Gandhi family, said that he was "too shocked for words". 3142

A former Commonwealth Secretary, Lord Bottomley, said that the world had lost a great personality. 3143

Harcharan Singh, General Secretary of the Supreme Council of Sikhs, U. K. which represented Britain's 300,000—strong Sikh community, told reporters that the shooting was the "act of a coward." 3144

President Ronald Regan of United States of America expressed his "deep personal sorrow" after hearing the news of the Prime Minister's murder. His offiical statement came later. 3145

The Indian tricolour at the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu was put at half mast as soon as the news of the death of the Prime Minister was announced. The Embassy was closed immediately as a mark of respect to Indira Gandhi. The news of the murder sent a wave of shock and grief through the Nepalese capital. 3146

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanbalan described the killing of the Prime Minister as "a senseless act of violence". 3147

Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Erashad said he was shocked. "The dastardly act only speaks of the cowardice of those who have committed this crime," the President said in a message to Giani Zail Singh. 3148

The Soviet Union fiercely condemned the killing of the Prime Minister and praised her as an "outstanding political leader". Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko told a Press briefing that the Soviet Union had learnt of her death "with deep anguish" and said she had been the victim of an "evil conspiracy". "The Soviet People condemn the criminals who raised their hands against Mrs. Gandhi", Lomeiko said. "She was an outstanding state and political figure who enjoyed enormous authority in the Non-aligned movement and in the world", he added. As a sign of mourning several radio stations in the USSR began to play solemn music. 3149

Pakistan President Zia-ul- Haq sent a letter to the Indian Government expressing "deep shock and horror" on behalf of the Government and people of Pakistan. 3150

Sri Lanka's Home Ministry declared all days from Wednesday up to the funeral of the Prime Minister as days of mourning. All State institutions had been instructed to fly the national flag of that country at half mast as a mark of respect to the late Indian Prime Minister. The State radio stopped its normal programmes and played mournful classical music. 3151

In the Gulf thousands of Indians went to their Embassies to mourn Indira Gandhi's death. Sheikhs, Princes and Prime Ministers of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council sent messages of condolences to India. 3152

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke sent a message to President Zail Singh saying: "Mrs. Gandhi was an outstanding leader whose charge, strength and guidance will be greatly missed, not only by the people of India but by the whole world." 3153

Alessandro Natta, Secretary of Italian Communist Party sent a telegram to the Indian Ambassador saying: "Italian Communists are moved over the cowardly murder of Mrs. Gandhi." 3154

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said with the death of Mrs. Gandhi "India and humanity have lost a great and gifted leader." 3155

Israel's Government in Jerusalem voiced regret over the assassination and called it a "direct result of a wave of world terrorism". 3156

The Iranian Prime Minister, Hussain Musavi, mourned the death of Mrs. Gandhi. Expressing sorrow at the "dastardly killing" he led his country's delegation at the funeral. 3157

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a condolence message to President Zail Singh said: "India and the world have lost a leader of historic dimensions". 3158

The official Tanjug news agency of Yugoslavia said Mrs. Gandhi's death was "an immense loss to the entire international community, and especially to the Non-aligned movement". 3159

China expressed shock and hailed Indira Gandhi as "an outstanding statesman". 3160

Pope John Paul II, from Rome, also condemned the murder of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 3161

The World Peace Council at Helsinki said the barbarous act was clearly inspired by the enemies of peace, national unity and independence. 3162

Several other world leaders joined in condemning the assasssination of Indira Gandhi and described her as a courageous leader of India and the Non-aligned Movement. 3163

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The 101-member Non-aligned Movement hailed the "outstanding and historic" role of its leader, the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in the cause of world peace, disarmament and development, and pledged itself to maintain its unity and solidarity in the attainment of its noble goals and ideals. In a touching homage to the memory of Indira Gandhi, an extarodinary plenary meeting of non-aligned countries said on November 5 at UN Headquarters: "The peoples of the world have lost an outstanding stateswoman who felt deeply and fought with determination and passion against injustice, hunger, poverty, domination, discrimination, exploitation and aggression. 3164

"Her thought and action will remain an inspiration and example for her people, the world at large and for the United Nations in which she had such great faith and hope". 3165

159-NATIONS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON FALKLAND ISSUE

Secretary-General of the United Nations:

"We meet in the shadow of a great tragedy," said the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez De Cuellar, as the 159-nation General Assembly opened to discuss the Falkland issue. Perez De Cuellar said that Mrs. Gandhi was "a highly respected figure" at the United Nations and the world stood "aghast at a schocking act of political violence". 3166

Assembly President :

The Assembly President, Paul Lusaka of Zambia, said her death "is a great loss not only for the people of India, the Non-aligned Movement and the Commonwealth, but also for humanity as a whole". 3167

The Assembly observed a minute's silence in tribute to Mrs. Gandhi, after which representatives of various regional groups spoke of her contribution to the fight for justice and freedom. 3168

United States of America :

A delegate of the United States said Mrs. Gandhi has been "a source of global leadership" and would constantly be remembered for her "commitment to project the shared values of democratic nations". 3169

African States :

Speaking on behalf of the African States, the Ethiopian delegate, Barnanu Dinka, said Mrs. Gandhi had consistenly articulated the hopes and aspirations of the Third World. In her death the world had lost one of the greatest statesmen of the century. 3170

Asian States :

The Iraqi Ambassador, Riyadh Al-Qaysi, speaking on behalf of the Asian States expressed condolence to India's UN delegation and said the Asian States remembered well her important contribution to the improvement of the world situation. Al-Qaysi said that thanks to her, the Non-aligned Movement had made great strides in the face of adversity. 3171

East European States :

Ambassador Pal Racz of Hungary speaking on behalf of the East European States, said Mrs. Gandhi's "leadership had helped India on the road to economic, cultural and scientific development and raised its standing in the international community. The East European States and India worked together in the common struggle against injustice and exploitation". 3172

Latin American States :

Speaking on behalf of the Latin American States, Donatus St. Aimee of Saint Lucia said Mrs. Gandhi had striven to direct the Non-aligned Movement along a "balanced position". 3173

West European States :

Speaking for West European and other States, Ambassador Anders Ferm of Sweden said Mrs. Gandhi was an inspiring Prime Minister, a strong supporter of the Non-aligned nations and a respected leader in the international community. The heinous deed had left the world with a sense of great loss and outrage. 3174

Arab States :

Jorden's Abdullah Salah, speaking for the Arab States, said Mrs. Gandhi's death was a loss not only for India but the world as a whole, for she was the leader not only of India but also of the Non-aligned Movement. 3175

Afghanistan : President Babrak Karmal

She was not only a leader of India but the leader of all Asian peoples who are marching on the path of progress and development. Her loss is not just the loss of India but of Afghanistan and the Afghan people also. Her sacrifice in the cause of the good of her people and the people of poor and Non-aligned countries like Afghanistan is incomparable. 3176

Australia : Prime Minister Bob Hawke

Mrs. Gandhi was an outstanding leader whose courage, strength and guidance will be greatly missed, not only by the people of India, but throughout the world. 3177

Austria : Chancellor Sinowatz

I was fascinated by her as a political personality, a woman of great intelligence, her large-heartedness, and her affection, dedication and love for her country and her people. 3178

Bahrain : Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of Bahrain Defence Forces Shaikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa

Deeply shocked to receive news of assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, a friend of Arabs and leader of Non-aligned nations. 3179

Bahrain : Prime Minister Shaikh Khalifa Bin Sulman al Khalifa

We feel like the others in the world that the international community lost one of the prominent leaders and sincere politicians who strongly pleaded for Third World causes through the Non-aligned Movement and promoted co-operation among these peoples. 3180

Bangladesh : President Gen. H.M. Ershad

We wanted to show respect to the memory of the eminent leader who has a very special place in our hearts for her historic support to our cause during the war of independence. 3181

Botswana : President Dr. Q. K. J. Masire

The tragic death of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi has deprived the world of great stateswoman and a champion of peace. Indira Gandhi will be particularly remembered for her work and close co-operation with the Commonwealth and the Non-aligned Movement. It is unfortunate that great leaders lose their lives prematurely. 3182

Bulgaria : Prime Minister Tudor Zhivkov

Bulgaria has lost a good friend who had contributed to peace and lasting friendship between the two nations. 3183

China : Prime Minister Zhao Ziyand

The unfortunate death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, an outstanding leader of India and of the Non-aligned Movement, is a great loss to the Indian people and for world peace. 3184

Cuba : President Fidel Castro

Cuba takes her death personally. I have lost a loyal friend. 3185

EEC Commission : President Gaston Thorn

The President of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, expressed "shock and revulsion" at the killing of Indira Gandhi and said her death was "a great loss to the international community". He also sent a message to Mrs. Gandhi's family, mourning the death of "a great leader and outstanding stateswoman. We (in the European Commission) shall always remember Mrs. Gandhi with deep respect", he added. 3186

Fiji : Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara

Mrs. Gandhi displayed humility in her greatness and tenderness in her strength. 3187

France : President Francois Mitterand

An inflexible patriot, an illustrious Prime Minister, a champion of the rights of the Third World. The Third World loses a champion of its rights, of its independence and of its dignity. The community of nations loses with her an important personality to whom one used to refer. 3188

Federal Republic of Germany : Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher

She has served her mother-country with energy and utmost personal engagement. She ensured the unity of the country. Simultaneously she worked for the peace in the world and for a real non-alignment in a manner which has earned her the repute of a significant statesmanlike personality of an international standard. The contribution made by Mrs. Gandhi in pursuit of her policy aimed at achieving compromise and moderation in the North-South Summit conference of Cancun remains unforgotten. 3189

German Democratic Republic : Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker

As the Prime Minister of the Republic of India and Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, lasting credit is due to Indira Gandhi in the striving for peace, disarmament, understanding among nations and international co-operation. In the German Democratic Republic she will always be remembered as an outstanding personality in the struggle for India's national independence, the unity of the country and its social progress. 3190

Hong Kong : Governor Edward Youde

The Governor of Hong Kong, Edward Youde, in his message said he was shocked to learn of the death of Mrs. Gandhi and conveyed the sympathy of the Government and the people of the Hong Kong to India. 3191

Jordon : King Hussain bin Talal

The loss of Mrs. Gandhi for India and for whole world cannot be compensated because the late Premier had a special status worldwide. Her great contribution to development of India and to promoting international understanding can only add more dimension to the great tragedy. 3192

Republic of Korea : President Chun Doo Hwan

The world has been greatly indebted to her for many years of selfless and dedicated service particularly through the promotion of world peace through conciliation. 3193

Lebanon : Prime Minister Rachid Karami

She will be remebered by millions of people around the globe and in particular in countries that share the same high principles for which she fought and struggled so gallantly during her entire life. 3194

Malagasy Republic : President Rasiraka

I am convinced that her name will remain attached to the ideals of peace, social progress and non-alignment. 3195

Malaysia : King Sultan Iskandar Yang Di-Pertuan Agong

The untimely demise of the distinguished leader who has contributed much to international co-operation and understanding is not only a great loss to India but also to the international community particularly the Third World and the Non-aligned Movement. 3196

Malaysia : Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was not only a leader of great eminence and wisdom but was also known for her immense contributions to world understanding and co-operation. 3197

Republic of Maldives : President Maumoom Abdul Gayoom

Her commitment to the principles of democracy and contribution to regional affairs and the Non-aligned Movement will endure and serve to this and future generations as a glorious example. 3198

Nepal : King Birendra Bir Bikram Singh Dev

In her demise, India has lost one of her greatest patriots and Nepal a friend and a well-wisher. 3199

Netherlands :

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Netherlands said the Government learnt of the "cowardly assassination" of Mrs. Gandhi with "abhorrence and perplexity." The Netherlands Government expressed the hope that the Indian nation would be able to draw strength from its rich democratic tradition to face the consequences of this act of terrorism. 3200

Pakistan : President Zia-ul-Haq

I express deep grief and shock over the death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi who was an illustrious leader of India. 3201

Pakistan : Leader of National Democratic Party Khan Wali Khan

She was the last link amongst the freedom fighters and I know her personally. An era has come to an end with her death. 3202

Palestine Liberation Organisation : Chairman Yasser Arafat

She was a great sister and great leader and we can't forget her full support in all the struggles for just causes all over the world. 3203

Poland : Prime Minister General Jaruzelski

Her death is an irretrievable loss to the cause of peace and co-operation of nations. Indira Gandhi enjoyed immense presitige in the international arena and always succeeded in advancing progress, justice and co-operation with great commitment . . . one of the most eminent politicians of the modern world. 3204

Portugal : President Antonia Ramalho Eanes

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was a historical personality who was active and prominent in the development of the Non-aligned Movement and in world questions of major relevance, notable those which pertained to the North-South dialogue. The work of Madame Gandhi in the international field represented a notable contribution for global stability. 3205

Republic of Seychelles : President France Albert Rene

The death of Mrs. Gandhi undoubtedly constitutes a heavy loss not only to the people of India but to all peace loving peoples of the world and progressive mankind. Beyond India's borders Mrs. Gandhi will be mostly remembered for her relentless endeavours in achieving a new international economic order, detente , disarmament and world wide peace. We have lost a great leader and friend and her actions will be a source of inspiration for many generations to come. 3206

Soviet Union : President Andriei A. Gromyko

Soviet President Gromyko said "remembering Indira Gandhi today means among other things to look into the future of mankind."

Gromyko said for the Soviets Indira Gandhi personified India. He said "remembering Indira Gandhi today means trying to look back at the past and to retrace mentally the age-old history of her country."

He said "remembering her meant the present day realities of her vast country which has been transformed in many respects by the efforts of the nation under the guidance of this great woman."

The Soviet President said her work in the spheres of diplomacy and foreign policy was highly costructive and positive." She drew a distinct line between the enemies of independent India and its friends.

He said "outstanding personal qualities made her one of the prominent political leaders of our time." 3207

Sri Lanka : Former President J.R. Jayewardene

Her valuable contribution to the advancement of regional co-operation is well-known. 3208

Sri Lanka : Former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike

Sri Lanka has lost a friend whose sincerity was never in question. Indira Gandhi respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country as much as she did of her own. She wished for Sri Lanka peace and unity of no less a degree than she sought to achieve for her own native land. 3209

St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Governor-General

With her demise another light has gone out in this troubled world. 3210

Tanzania: President Julius K. Nyerere

We in Tanzania recognised and acknowledged her as a friend of Africa as well as a devoted supporter of the liberation of this continent from the colonialism and racism. We know also how important was her contribution to the struggle of the Third World for justice and peace. Her chairmanship of the Non-aligned Movement was a recognition of her great abilities and the world's need of them. The cause of world peace and justice was being felt a heavy blow by this assassination. Mrs. Gandhi's whole life was one of service to her country and to humanity. 3211

Tunisia: Mrs. Wassila Bourguiba

History will recall the achievements of this lady, who has done a great deal for her people, for the peoples of the Third World, and for the whole humanity. 3212

Turkey: Prime Minister Turgut Ozel

Mrs. Gandhi has not only successfully governed her country as a Prime Minister, but she was one of the eminent world leaders who served the cause of world peace and distinguished herself with her valuable contributions for the stability in her country and in the region. 3213

Uganda: President A. Milton Obote

Indira Gandhi was not only the leader of the largest democracy in the world, but was also the elected leader of the struggling people in the Non-aligned Movement. I join in mourning a most outstanding lady who was one of the greatest leaders in modern times. 3214

United Kingdom: Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher

India has been robbed of a leader of incomparable courage, vision and humanity, and the Commonwealth has lost one of its most formidable and vital personalities. For my part, I shall feel greatly the loss of a wise colleague and a personal friend. I always looked forward to our talks together. They had some special quality and understanding. 3215

United Nations: Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar

The untimely passing of Mrs. Gandhi is a great loss to India, to the United Nations and to me personally. Mrs. Gandhi was a highly respected figure worldwide and at the United Nations. 3216

President of UN General Assembly Paul Lusaka

The daughter of one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement, she herself worked tirelessly to help nurture the movement in an international environment which was, and unfortunately still is, clouded in many ways by East-West rivarly. Her faith in the United Nations as an arbiter of inter-state conflict, and the most important centre for harmonizing the actions of nations, cannot be challenged. 3217

United States of America: President Ronald Regan

I want to express my shock, revulsion, and grief over the brutal assassination earlier today of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India. The people of the United States join me in extending our deepest sympathy and condolences to the People of India and the Prime Minister's family as they mourn Mrs. Gandhi's death. Mrs. Gandhi was a source of global leadership. Her determined efforts to promote peace, security and economic development in South Asia and throughout the world will serve as a constant reminder of Mrs. Gandhi's commitment to protect the shared values of democratic nations.

"As a true nationalist, she embodied the strengths and values that are India" he said. In a message to the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Ronald Regan said Mrs. Gandhi, as Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy, understood the importance of freedom as she "sought to ensure a better life for all Indians." As Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement, "she worked relentlessly to promote peace, security and economic development in the world", he said.

"Ever since her visit to Washington in 1982, the Prime Minister and I had remained in touch, our correspondence covered a variety of areas. In all of them, she displayed her personal commitment to her people and her desire to sustained good relations between India and USA. She welcomed Vice-President Bush to India in May with the hospitality for which your family and country are famous. As you move into office as the next Prime Minister of India, please accept our prayers and wishes for strength necessary to carry you through these terrible days. We mourn with you the passing away of a great leader. 3218

Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Mrs. Gandhi served her country as Prime Minister for over 15 years, and was also a major and powerful force in the world community through her dynamic role in global affairs, the Non-aligned Movement, United Nations and other forums.

This is a sad occasion for India, for the United States, and for men and women of goodwill throughout the world. Indira Gandhi symbolized India: she spoke for India's commitment to a human democracy, to a better life for all the people of India, and for peace and justice among all people. She won the respect of all, not the least that of my fellow Americans, as a good and wise leader. Thus she earned well her position as a world citizen of the first rank. We may be assured that her place in the history of our times is secure as it is secure in the hearts of her people. 3219

Mrs. Coretta Scott King

A strong, courageous and fearless woman, Mrs. Gandhi provided distinguished leadership to the teeming millions of her country and waged an ardous struggle to bring greater enlightenment to India through programmes that would reduce poverty, illiteracy, hunger, disease and ignorance. 3220

Senator Edward Kennedy

The US Senator, Edward Kennedy, said: "My heart goes out to Mrs. Gandhi's family and to all the people of India". 3221

U.S. Vice-President George Bush

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will be remembered as a world statesperson who was totally committed to the development of her country and the improvement of the welfare of its people. 3222

Economist and former U.S. Ambassador to India John Kenneth Galbraith

Indira Gandhi had an alert, probing, independent mind, a capacity for precise, apt and sometimes unsparing comment, criticism and characterization and, with friends, a deep but engaging sense of humor. 3223

Writer and photographer Dorothy Norman

Shocked and saddened by the shattering news, I am moved by an overriding desire to pay tribute to her. From the time we first met in 1949, we developed a close, personal relationship. Our repeated encounters in India, Europe and the U.S. were invariably warm, and exceptional for me. Simply to contemplate the gigantic task undertaken by that fragile, lonely yet dauntless figure, is formidable. Her mounting responsibilities made her grow over the years. My deep sense of bereavement is but a fragment of what must be felt by the other millions whose lives she touched. Indira Gandhi possesed natural gifts and had massive complex experience—the latter often painful, I honour a distinctive, searching and fearless human being, whose underlying goal was to keep a democratic India united and at peace. 3224

Former U.S. Senator Charles Percy

Indira Gandhi was a great internationally respected leader. She won the respect of the world for her strength and for her commitment to democracy. The world has lost one of the major figures of the last two decades. The death of Mrs. Gandhi is a tragedy for India. It is also a personal loss for me, because my relationship with her went back 30 years. Ours was a relationship not only between public officials, but between families. 3225

Discoverer of Polio Vaccine Dr. Jonas Salk

She was a woman of extraordinary gifts of human understanding, of courage, and of determination to heal a troubled country and a troubled world, had she had the opportunity to do so. 3226

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.

A strong, courageous ond fearless woman, Mrs. Gandhi provided distinguished leadership to the teeming millions of her country for nearly two decades. She waged an arduous struggle to bring greater enlightenment to India through programmes that would reduce poverty, illiteracy, hunger, disease and ignorance. I have lost a personal friend and the world has lost a great leader, a brave and articulat champion of justice and self-determination whose shining example prove that women are prepared to govern even the largest of nations. It is to her everlasting credit that India has remained the world's largest, stable democracy. Her life and work will inspire future generations of women leaders and her martyrdom will be redemptive. 3227

Former US Senator and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie

I found her to be a thoughtful woman of quiet force and a good listener. She believed that governing India required strong but flexible leadership. She had remarkable political instincts which enabled her to hold India together. 3228

Former President of the US Jimmy Carter

She was a world leader of great significance. 3229

Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill

It was with great shock that I heard of the tragic assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. I welcomed her to the House of Representatives in July of 1982, and I was impressed with Mrs. Gandhi's pians for her nation and her desire to improve relations between India and the United States. Her tragic death is a tremendous loss to her nation and a blow to the supporters of peace and democracy throughout the world. 3230

Senator and former US Ambassador to India John Sherman Cooper

As everyone knows, she became known throughout the world. Her death is a grievous tragedy for her family, the people of India, and millions throughout the world. 3231

Vietnam: General Secretary of Communist Party Le Duan

Indira Gandhi has made great contribution to the cause for safeguarding independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, developing the national economy, raising the people's livelihood and making India an important factor of peace in Asia and the rest of the World. The passing away of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi constitutes an extremely great loss to the Indian people, to the bereaved and also great loss to the Vietnamese people and to the Non-aligned Movement and the whole mankind. 3232

World Federarion of Red Cross and Red Cresent Societies: Secretary-General Hans Hoegh

In her death the Red Cross has lost a great friend and supporter. 3233

World Peace Council:

Madame Gandhi had played an outstanding role in strengthening the cause of world peace as Prime Minister of India and as Chairperson of the movement of Non-aligned countries. The assassination of Madame Indira Gandhi is a dastardly attack on India's consistant stand in support of world peace and development. It is also an attack on the Non-aligned Movement and the causes for which this movement stands—peace, development, social justice, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations. 3234

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS

1984 November 14

Indira Gandhi was selected for the 1984 Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding. The award conferred on 28 January 1985. 3235

1984 November 16

Awarded the prestigious John C. Phillips medal in Madrid, Spain for her influence on world conservation. 3236

1984 November 18

At New Delhi, a decision was taken to set up a trust, 'Indira Gandhi National Fund' to promote the ideals for which Indira Gandhi lived and worked. A decision to this effect was taken by a Steering Committee headed by the Vice-President R. Venkataraman. 3237

1984 November 19

The Government of India decided to institute an Indira Gandhi International Peace Prize. 3238

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The Vice-President R. Venkataraman lit the Indira Jyoti at Indira Gandhi's *samadhi Shakti Sthal*, and later installed at Teen Murti House in New Delhi. 3239

1984 November 19

Indira Gandhi: Selected Speeches and Writings 1972-77 brought out by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, pages 868, Rs. 115, in New Delhi to mark the birth anniversary of the late Prime Minister. The Vice-President R. Venkataraman presented the book to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. 3240

1984 November 23

At Moscow, the Soviet announced nine memorials for Indira Gandhi in recognition of her outstanding services in the cause of universal peace and international security as well as promotion of friendship and co-operation between the USSR and India. These Memorials were—a street and a school in Moscow, a Palace of Culture in Tashkant, a library in Deshanbe,

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS

1984 November 14

Indira Gandhi was selected for the 1984 Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding. The award conferred on 28 January 1985. 3235

1984 November 16

Awarded the prestigious John C. Phillips medal in Madrid, Spain for her influence on world conservation. 3236

1984 November 18

At New Delhi, a decision was taken to set up a trust, 'Indira Gandhi National Fund' to promote the ideals for which Indira Gandhi lived and worked. A decision to this effect was taken by a Steering Committee headed by the Vice-President R. Venkataraman. 3237

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1984 December 30

At Moscow, a new Soviet stamp had been issued to commemorate late Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. The stamp bore the portrait of Indira Gandhi painted by artist Yuri Bronsenbrener. It had been issued in the five Kopek denomination—the inland postal rate-assuring widest possible dissemination. 3242

1985 January 4

Film-maker K.A. Abbas proposed to make a film on Indira Gandhi. This was told by Abbas at the tenth International Film Festival news conference, New Delhi. 3243

1985 January 13

Prof. Nemal Sadhan Bose, Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati proposed the setting up of an Indira Gandhi Centre for Studies in National Integration at Santiniketan. 3244

1985 January 18

The Government of India proposed to install a statue of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Capital. Works and Housing Minister Abdul Gafoor told the Rajya Sabha. 3245

1985 January 27

At Moscow a decision was taken to name a new Soviet Motor Ship after the late Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. The lighter carrier *Indira Gandhi*, under construction in Khersov (Ukraine), will be launched later in 1985. 3246

1985 January 28

At New Delhi, the great contribution of Indira Gandhi to the cause of world peace and nuclear disarmament was given recognition when the President Giani Zail Singh conferred on her posthumously the 1984 Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding. The award was received by her son Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The award covering with a medallion, a set of silver table and a cheque of Rs. 2.5-lakh. 3247

1985 January 31

At New Delhi, the Nation honoured Indira Gandhi as a "crusader for world peace" through release of a commemorative stamp by Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi. 3248

1985 February 3

At Bahrain, the Indian Association of Sharjah United Emirates had instituted a rolling trophy to commemorate the memory of late Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. 3249

1985 February 5

At New Delhi, the prestigious award "Dr. B.C. Roy National Award" (1984) was announced by the Medical Council of India for her "Statesmanship of the highest order". It was later recieved by Rajiv Gandhi on 30 April 1985. This award carries a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 and a silver salver. 3250

1985 February 15

At Moscow, the Palace of Culture of the "Krashaya Zarya" Industrial Mill in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR was named after Indira Gandhi. 3251

1985 February 15

At Moscow, a decision was taken for a monument of Indira Gandhi for a memorial of the Soviet-Indian friendship. 3252

1985 February 18

The first Indira Gandhi Memorial Lecture was organised by the Development Research Group, in New Delhi. Vice-President R. Venkataraman delivered the first lecture on "Indira Gandhi : Eternal Woman". The lecture was the first of a series of nine lectures. 3253

1985 March 6

In London, a decision was taken to make a four-hour television film, 'Most Powerful Woman of the Twentieth Century' on Indira Gandhi, was taken. The film, it was decided, to produce by Judith de Paul of Silver Chalice Productions. 3254

1985 March 18

At New Delhi, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting instituted an award in the name of Indira Gandhi for the 'first directorial venture' chosen by the jury of the National Film Festival. The prize money for the Indira Gandhi award is Rs. 50,000. 3255

1985 March 25

A New York based weekly *Executive Intelligence Review*, a global economic summit called "Indira Gandhi Memorial Summit" may take shape in the year 1985, to sort out the crisis in the world financial and monetary system. 3256

1985 April 12

Visva-Bharati's highest award of Deshikottama conferred posthumously on the late Indira Gandhi at Santiniketan. Prime Minister Rajive Gandhi recieved the award. 3257

1985 April 30

At Moscow, Indira Gandhi was awarded the "International Lenin Peace Prize for 1983-84", in recognition of the outstanding contribution made to struggle for preserving and strengthening peace. The Committee for International Lenin Peace Prize this year made an exception in its rules to award the Prize posthumously to Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi's name was proposed by Dr. Nikolai Blokhin, Chairman of the Committee and President of the USSR Academy of Medical Science. It was unanimously accepted by 11 members of the Committee, including the Indian leader, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

The Committee adopted a resolution which said : "she was the most outstanding personality among the recipients of the award so far. She was not only the Prime Minister of great India, she was much more than that. All her life, she devoted herself to the fight for liberation of the subjected, against imperialism and neo-colonialism. She also symbolised the great united Non-aligned Movement of the present era. She, in fact, symbolized the hopes of the anti-imperialist peoples and nations of the developing countries.

The Committee met on April 25 and adopted the resolution, which further added : "In recognition of the outstanding contribution made to the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace, the International Lenin Peace Prize shall be awarded to Indira Gandhi, statesman, public figure, Prime Minister of India (posthumously)." (The International Lenin Peace Prize was first introduced in 1949 to honour those outstanding fighters for peace in various countries, who in their own respective spheres achieved great scucess). 3258

1985 April 30

At New Delhi, Dr. B.C. Roy National Award (1984) was conferred on Indira Gandhi for her "Statesmanship of the highest order". Rajiv Gandhi received the award. 3259

1985 May 5

At New Delhi, the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced that National Integration Award in the name of Indira Gandhi would be constituted during the year 1985. 3260

1985 May 6

At New Delhi, the Indraprastha Indoor Stadium built by the Delhi Development Authority was dedicated to the memory of Indira Gandhi. The newly named Indira Gandhi Stadium, the India's first and the world's third largest with a seating capacity of 25,000 spectators, was built for the 9th Asian Games in New Delhi held in 1982. 3261

1985 May 17

The trial of alleged three assassins—Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh—of Indira Gandhi begain in the security prison No. 3 of

Tihar Central Jail in New Delhi. The Court was presided over by Additional Sessions Judge Mahesh Chandra. P.N. Lekhi and R. S. Sodhi were the counsel for the accused. 3262

1985 May 27

At New Delhi, No. 1, Safdarjung Road, the residence of the late Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, which was converted into a memorial was dedicated by the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in her memory and thrown open to public to go up to the spot where Indira Gandhi was assassinated. 3263

1985 June 3

At Moscow, a Soviet shipping company named a vessel after Indira Gandhi to commemorate the late Prime Minister's role in promoting world peace. 3264

1985 June 17

At Geneva, the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, received the John C. Phillips memorial medal awarded by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (ICUN) to Indira Gandhi for 1984 in recognition of her outstanding contribution in this field.

The award, named after one of the pioneers in the conservation movement, was given to Indira Gandhi, herself a lover of nature, for her steadfast support to the international conservation movement.

The ICUN Director-General, Kenton R. Miller, presented the award which is given every three years.

Accepting the award with "gratitude and pleasure" when it was announced in August 1984, Indira Gandhi had paid tributes to Phillips.

3265

1985 July 1

At Bahrain, the Govt. of Madagascar named a prominent street in the capital city of Antananarive after her name. 3266

1985 July 5

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi lit a flame to mark the send off ceremony of *Indira Jyoti* to be taken to different parts of the country to spread the message of unity and integrity. *Indira Jyoti* was handed over by Rajiv Gandhi to All India Youth Congress (I) President, Anand Sharma in New Delhi.

The programme of carrying 100 *Congress Jyoties* and *Indira Jyoties* each was part of the nation wide *padyatra* undertaken by Youth Congress (I) workers symbolising 100 years of the Indian National Congress and to commemorate the ideals of Indira Gandhi for the upliftment of the down-trodden and communal harmony. 3267

1985 July 11

GDR decided to honour the memory of Indira Gandhi in a series of high-level commemorations from July 30 (the ninth anniversary of Indira Gandhi's official Berlin visit in 1976) to October 31, the first anniversary of her assassination.

It included a poly-technical high school and a major street of Berlin to named after her, an anthology of her selected speeches and articles to be published, a special stamp to be issued in her memory and writings of their GDR's memories of associations with Indira Gandhi. 3268

1985 August 8

Tilak Award-1985 cenferred on Indira Gandhi. Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi received the award from Maharashtra Governor K. Prabhakar Rao in New Delhi. 3269

1985 September

The Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill, passed by the Parliament earlier in 1985, came into force in September 1985. 3270

1985 September 29

Bhutan's highest national award Druk Wangyal, was conferred on Indira Gandhi, whom King Jigme Singye Wangchuck described as the "noble daughter of India".

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi received the decoration on behalf of his late mother in the throne room which is used on "very special occasions".

This was the first time that Bhutan's national award was given to a foreigner. In fact, most Bhutanese could even remember the names of the recipients, so rarely was the award given.

The bestowal of the honour on Indira Gandhi was proof of veneration to Bhutanese leaders and the people held the late Indian Prime Minister.

In a speech on the occasion, Rajiv Gandhi, said, "Mrs. Gandhi had loved the muntains and its people. She had the greatest affection for Bhutan and a high personal esteem for the President and the late King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk and for Her Majesty, the Queen Mother". Mrs. Gandhl would have felt gratified by this decoration, he added.

In his speech, King Jigme Wangchuk observed that Indo-Bhutan friendship would forever evoke the memory of Indira Gandhi for whom the people of Bhutan would always hold a deep and abiding sense of love and respect. Guided by her deepseated belief in Indo-Bhutan friendship, she encouraged and supported with full commitment and generosity the endeavours of this country in all spheres of socio-economic developments, the King added. He said, "it is upon this noble daughter of India, leader of a great nation and a beloved and true friend of Bhutan, that this Kingdom confers its highest national award "Druk Wangyal". 3271

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1985 October 4

Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal announced in a public meeting at Agroha that Haryana's new capital will be named "Indira Gandhi Nagar." 3272

1985 October 22

In Havava at the Palace of Revolution, in the presence of a large and and distinguished gathering Cuba's highest decoration—Jose Marti Order—awarded to Indira Gandhi was handed over by President Fidel Castro to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Jose Marti was the father of Cuban revolution who died in the Cuban war of Independence in 1895.

In his citation, Carlos Rafael Rodrigvez, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, said that Indira Gandhi was a human being who did not think herself as a woman when she was fulfilling her duties, but she did so with incomparable energy even in the tragic moments when she was forced to take on the leadership of a war.

World peace, justice in international relations were to her permanent aspirations that led her to defend the United Nations not only as an ideal body but also as a forum where the world could gather.

"The Non-aligned Movement was for her an indispensable theater of action from the very moment that Jawaharlal contributed to its founding. She denounced the scorn with which the western countries contemplated the conjunction of Asia and Africa and recalled the days when the West, with a majority in the United Nations imposed its laws on other nations with great ease, but Non-alignment did not mean passive neutrality to her".

Rodrigvez said that during the 18 years that she led India, she stood out in the most diverse international scenario as in the UN General Assembly, in the Non-aligned summits or the meetings of the British Commonwealth. She returned again and again to European, Asian, African and American countries. She earned respect for her experience and her talent and admiration for the simplicity and grace with which she knew how to spread these qualities. Symbol of the best feminity she nonetheless refused the privileges that she could have had. She said she was a human being and did not think herself as a woman when she was fulfilling her duties. 3273

1985 October 29

The *Indira Jyoti*, which was sent on 5 July 1985 to different parts of the country to spread the message of unity and integrity, was brought back at the three borders of Delhi to be handed over to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on October 31, 1985 to mark the first death anniversary of Indira Gandhi. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism H. K. L. Bhagat received it at the Shahdara border. Minister of State for

Civil Aviation Jagdish Tytler received it at the Tikri border while the Union Minister for Steel and Mines, K.C. Pant, and President of Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee (I) Mrs. Tajdar Babar received it at the Badarpur border.

Thereafter Youth Congress workers took it to various parts of the city. Later on 31 October it was handed over to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to mark the first death anniversary of Indira Gandhi. 3274

1985 October 31

A resolution was passed at the inaugural session of the five-day world conference on *Ahimsa*, animal protection and human nutrition to demand that October 31 be declared as *Ahimsa Divas*. 3275

1985 October 31

Italy paid homage to Indira Gandhi when the Mayor of Rome, Italy announced the Periolli Park and a Square in the fashionable Olympic village area of Rome to be named after Indira Gandhi. 3276

1985 October 31

A special stamp entitled "Indira Gandhi—in the service of nation" was released on the occasion of first death anniversary of Indira Gandhi. 3277

1985 October 31

A *mushara* organised by the All India Urdu Writers and Journalists Forum for National Integration at the Ashok Hall in Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, on the Indira Gandhi's first martyrdom anniversary. 3278

1985 October 31

A decision was taken by the general purposes committee at a meeting presided over by the Lok Sabha Speaker, Balram Jakhar for a life-size portrait of Indira Gandhi to adorn the high-domed Central Hall of the Parliament House on her birthday November 19.

The hall, where the Constituent Assembly met from December 1946 to January 1950, now has portraits of 15 national leaders, including the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. 3279

1985 October 31

The 88-foot portrait of Indira Gandhi was raised at the Boat Club in New Delhi to commemorate her first death anniversary. The Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi placed *Indira Jyoti* before the portrait. Rajiv Gandhi received the *Jyoti* from Youth Congress (I) President, Anand Sharma. 3280

1985 October 31

Moscow Rrembers Indira :

Rich tributes, were paid to Indira Gandhi at a meeting held here on

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the occasion of her first death anniversary. The Soviet Industry Minister, Nikolai Goldin, described Indira Gandhi as one of the architects of Indo-Soviet friendship. Goldin spoke with feeling about the high esteem for Indira Gandhi and gave several personal glimpses of his meetings with her. 3281

1985 October 31

Harayana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal announced that his government was instituting a Rs. one lakh award for the promotion of national, communal harmony and social welfare to prepetuate the memory of Indira Gandhi. He was speaking at a state-level National Integration function in Kurukshetra. 3282

1985 October 31

The Indian National Congress, in its centenary year, instituted an "Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration" to be given to individuals or institutions for their contribution towards national integration. 3283

1985 October 31

OTHER MEMORIALS TO INDIRA GANDHI

Almost all States perpatuated her memory by giving her name to important streets, markets or urban residential areas. The memorials in various forms—hospitals, irrigation projects, cultural centres and even sports events included: 3284

In Orissa, where Indira Gandhi addressed her last public meeting, just a day before her assassination, the State Government set up blood donation camps in various towns including Bhubhaneswar. 3285

The Maharashtra Government started constructing hostels for girls at each taluka headquarters as a memorial to Indira Gandhi. The State Government also extended free education for girls upto 12th standard. 3286

In Uttar Pradesh, where she was born 66 years ago, the State Government named a forest-cum botanical garden in Rae Bareily, after her. Asia's biggest flying academy set up at Fursatganj was also named after Indira Gandhi. 3287

In Delhi, where Indira Gandhi lived for almost three decades, the new international airport was named after her. Many other memorials came up in the capital. 3288

The Kerala Government constituted the Indira Gandhi Memorial International Boat Race Society. The first race was decided to be held at

Cochin in September 1986. The State Government introduced the noon meal programme named after Indira Gandhi covering 2.5 million primary school children. 3289

An Indira Priyadarshini Auditorium and an Indira Park were set up at Hyderabad. 3290

In Himachal Pradesh, the name of the Snowdown Hospital and Medical College in Simla was changed to Indira Gandhi Hospital and Medical College. A sports-cum cultural complex was also set up as a memorial. 3291

The Rajasthan Government re-named the Rajasthan Canal, claimed to be the biggest such project in the country, as Indira Gandhi Canal. A statue was set up in Kota and similar statues were also proposed to be put up at every district headquarter. 3292

A newspaper publication centre in Bhopal was turned into a memorial to the slain leader. 3293

1985 November 1

The Films Division released a documentary film entitled *Priyadarshini* in cinema houses. It was a biographical film on Indira Gandhi tracing her life from her childhood to the day when she "merged in a greater light". 3294

1985 November 5

As part of a major drive to encourage use of solar energy, the Indian Ministry for Energy instituted a Rs. 5-lakh "Indira Gandhi Surya Putra" award to be given to any individual or institution for commercial production of this source of energy in competition with thermal power. 3295

1985 November 7

The Union Cabinet cleared a proposal for setting up a cultural complex, called the Indira Gandhi National Cenere for Arts (IGNCA), to be formally launched on November 19 Indira Gandhi's birthday. 3296

1985 November 7

The Delhi Pradesh Mahila Congress-I chalked out an eloborate programme, to commemorate the memory of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, starting from November 13. 3297

1985 November 12

Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup Women's Hockey Tournament from November 12 to 19 was inaugurated at the National Stadium astro-turf, New Delhi. Eight teams, six foreign and two Indians, participated in the tournament. 3298

1985 November 13

A blood donation camp was organised by the Delhi Pradesh Mahila Congress-I at the All India Mahila Congress-I Office, 1, Talkatora Road, New Delhi in the memory of Indira Gandhi. 3299

1985 November 14

A debate competition was held at 2, Talkatora Road, Delhi Pradesh Congress-I Office, on "Indira her dreams of Bharat" conducted by the Delhi Pradesh Mahila Congress-I in memory of Indira Gandhi. 3300

1985 November 15

Religious prayers were held at Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee-I (DPCC-I) office and *prabhat pheries* were taken out in different districts by Mahila Congress-I workers. 3301

1985 November 18

Food was distributed in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Park near Kamal Cinema, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi in memory of Indira Gandhi. 3302

1985 November 19

A procession was carried out from Delhi gate to *Shakti Sthal*, in New Delhi, in honour of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. 3303

1985 November 19

On the 69th birth anniversary, the first after her assassination, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of what, in course of time, will become Asia's largest and best Centre of Arts and thus a fitting memorial to the slain Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Centre, to be located on the majestic Central Vista, connecting Rashtrapati Bhawan and India Gate in New Delhi, was planned on an equally majestic scale as an instrument for projecting to the coming generations the vision of India for which Indira Gandhi lived, strove and died. 3304

1985 November 27

The Vietnam Government conferred the nation's highest and most precious award—the Order of the Golden Star—posthumously on Indira Gandhi for her unflinching support to the reunification of Vietnam and her courageous fight against imperialism and foreign domination. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi accepted the award on behalf of his mother in the glittering Presidential Palace in Hanoi. Vietnamese President Troung Chinh, General Secretary of the Communist Party Le Duan and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong were present at the ceremony. The Gold Star Order is the highest award in Vietnam and it is but rarely given to Vietnamese heroes, and even more rarely to foreigners. 3305

1985 December 16

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi renamed the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam, Madras, to Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research. 3306

1985 December 29

INDIRA FLICKERS ON DIAL

A novel Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) watch, with pointers shaped as hand—Congress (I) election symbol—and Indira Gandhi's image flickering on the disc, was released for sale at the historic centenary (1885-1985) session (27th to 29th December) of the Indian National Congress at Indira Gandhi Nagar (Brabourne Stadium named after Indira Gandhi) in Bombay. Prime Minister and Congress (I) President Rajiv Gandhi presented the first watch to the working President Kamlapati Tripathi. Rajiv Gandhi tied the watch on Tripathi's wrist at the plenum venue. 3307

FIRST DEATH ANNIVERSARY

FIRST DEATH ANNIVERSARY

1985 October 31

The Nation paid homage to the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her first death anniversary, observing it as National Integration Day.

The Capital began paying its homage to Indira Gandhi from 4 a.m. when Congress MPs and Ministers led by Rajiv Gandhi marched eight and a half kilometers from the Congress (I) headquarters 24, Akbar Road to *Shakti Sthal*, the place where Indira Gandhi was cremated. The procession reached *Shakti Sthal* at around 6.15 a.m.

The Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, remained at the *Samadhi* for one hour; he was joined by his wife, Sonia Gandhi and their children, Rahul and Priyanka. Sonia Gandhi offered floral tributes with tears rolling down her eyes. President Zail Singh and Vice-President Venkataraman also visited the *Samadhi* and offered floral tributes. Dalai Lama and many other dignitories visited the *Shakti Sthal* and offered tributes.

Water from major rivers of the country and from the three shores—Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea—and earth from various States were sprinkled at the *Samadhi* by State leaders.

Among the hundreds of saplings planted at the *Shakti Sthal* was the majestic *Chinar* tree for which the late Prime Minister had a special liking. The sapling was brought from Kashmir by Janak Raj Gupta, MP on behalf of the Jammu and Kashmir unit of the Congress (I).

Earth from the Emur Bhagwati temple in Palghat where Indira Gandhi prayed during her visit to Kerala in 1983 was put at the *Samadhi* by the State Congress (I) Vice-President, V. S. Vijayaraghavan, MP. He also planted a *Peepal* sapling brought from the same temple and sprinkled water from Kanyakumari at the *Samadhi*. 3308

The quiet march and the floral tributes at *Shakti Sthal* were followed by an even more solemn function at the Indira Gandhi Memorial, 1 Safdarjung Road, where President Zail Singh, Vice-President R. Venkataraman and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi led the others in making floral offerings at the spot where Indira Gandhi had fallen to the bullets of the killers.

Smt. M. S. Subbulakshmi rendered a series of devotional songs beginning with a Sanskrit *sloka* from the *Bhagavad Gita* at 1, Safdarjung Road. She also sang *bhajans* in Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Marathi besides *shabad* written by Guru Nanak. The rendering ended when a benediction written by Jagadguru Sankaracharya, which she had sung before the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. 3309

Next came the release of a commemorative volume, a collection of articles by eminent people in all works of life on Indira Gandhi and a special stamp. 3310

Then a mammoth gathering at the Boat Club was addressed by many leaders which included, Vice-President R. Venkataraman, Home Minister S. B. Chavan, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran, Sikkim Chief Minister Nar Bahadur Bhandari. Among the others who spoke were Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Veer Bahadur Singh and Kerala Chief Minister K. Karunakaran.

The rally attended by lakhs of people was the main function and virtual culmination of the day-long meetings and solemn functions held in the Capital and the country in memory of the late Prime Minister.

In the commencement of Boat Club rally, Rajiv Gandhi alongwith his wife Sonia Gandhi and Venkataraman separately offered floral tributes before the giant cut-out of Indira. The Prime Minister as the Congress (I) President also received *Indira Jyoti* from Anand Sharma, the Indian Youth Congress (I) President and placed in front of the Indira statue.

The Prime Minister, who spoke at the end, in his nearly 20-minute speech, reminded the people that Indira Gandhi had given an impetus to the removal of poverty and economic independence as she had realised that without these India would find it difficult to keep her freedom.

The Boat Club meeting which he addressed from the 20-feet high rostrum, was the third function he attended by noon to commemorate the memory of his mother and India's late Prime Minister. 3311

The whole nation observed the day as the National Integration Day. Pledges to maintain unity were taken at solemn functions organised across the country where speakers promised and urged the people to follow the path shown by Indira Gandhi to make the Nation strong and prosperous. 3312

Prayers, meetings, silent processions, blood donation camps and feeding of the poor, *bhajans*, *prabhat pheris* mass spinning were organised in homage to the leader who had championed the cause of weak and down-trodden all her life. 3313

SIXTY-EIGHTH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

SIXTY-EIGHTH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

1985 November 19

NATION PAID HOMAGE ON BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Indira Gandhi's 68th birth anniversary marked the start of the National Integration Week observed in New Delhi and other parts of the country.

A number of functions were held. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attended most of them.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Cabinet colleagues paid floral tributes to Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi at her *samadhi* at *Shakti Sthal.* 3314

Rajiv Gandhi then visited the Indira Ganhhi Memorial Trust at 1, Safdarjang Road. He offered flowers at the spot where his mother was gunned down on October 31, 1984. 3315

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi opened a Universal Immunization National Programme, which was dedicated to the memory of Indira Gandhi, at the Primary Health Centre, Fetehpur Beri in South Delhi. The function was jointly organised by the Union Health Ministry and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. 3316

Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation-stone for Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in the vast, rockstrewn terrain of Maidangarih village in South Delhi. 3317

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts was launched in New Delhi by the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Invocation of the five eternal elements planting the saplings of five immortal trees around five rock's collected from the holiest riverbeds from all over India, music from South India, the Western Himalayas and the North-East marked the proceedings at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts in the morning. A seven member jury consisting of Formiko Maki, James Sterling, A.P. Kanvinde, B.V. Doshi, Mrs. Pupul Jayakar, Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan and a representative of the International Union of Architects had been constitued to select the best plan for the building. The site chosen for the Centre was approximately 22-acres on the Central Vista from the cross-section of Janpath and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road and Man Singh Road. 3318

A special commemorative stamp was also released to mark Indira Gandhi's birth anniversary in New Delhi. 3319

A book titled—*Indira Gandhi : Selected Speeches and Writings 1980-81*—was released by the Vice President, Venkataraman on the occasion in New Delhi. The book was brought out by the Publications Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 3320

The Union Finance Minister V. P. Singh, released a set of special commemorative coins in memory of Indira Gandhi. The coins, in the denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 20, Rs. 5 and 50 paisa, bear the effigy of the late Prime Minister with the name "Indira Gandhi" in Hindi on the left side and in English on the right. The figures "1917-1984" appear below the effigy, with 141 dots on the periphery of each coin. The coins of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 denomination were only to be in "proof" and "uncirculated" varieties, whereas those of Rs. 5 and 50 paisa denominations were circulation coins. This was the first time that a Rs. 5 coin was being put into circulation. 3321

The district and block Congress Committees took out *Prabhat pheris* in different parts of the Capital and held corner meetings where the services of the late Prime Minister were recalled. The workers distributed food packets to patients in different hospitals and inmates of homes for the poor and destitute. 3322

The New Delhi Municipal Committee dedicated a 40-bed maternity hospital built at a cost of Rs. 35-lakh in Lodi Colony, a two-story Community Centre at Hailey Land at a cost of Rs. 2.25-lakh to the memory of the late Prime Minister and also planted 6800 saplings in her honour. 3323

Appu Ghar, at *Pragati Maidan* (Exhibition Grounds) in New Delhi, which was inaugurated on Indira Gandhi's birthday in 1984, celebrated its first anniversary by giving free rides, games and lunch to 250 blind and poor children. A free magic show was organised by all children and sweets distributed among them. 3324

The Trade Fair Authority of India paid musical homage to Indira Gandhi at *Pragati Maidan*, New Delhi. Stalwarts of both *Hindustani* and *Carnatic* music including Gangubai Hangal, Shobha Gurtu, Ustad Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Malti Gilani, Parveen Sultana and Ravi Kiran enthrilled the audience with a spectrum of *Ragas* and *Bhajans*. 3325

The All India Congress Committee also organised an All-India *mushaira* at Mavalankar Auditorium in New Delhi. Well-known Urdu poets, both young and old, were invited to participate in the *mushaira*. 3326

At several functions organised all over the country, large number of people, including school children took a pledge to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. 3327

1985 November 19

The Thakkar Commission, inquiring into the assassination of Indira Gandhi, presented its interim report to Home Minister S.B. Chavan. The Commission of inquiry, presided over by Supreme Court judge M.P. Thakkar, was appointed by the Centre on 12 November 1984. The Commission was to inquire into the sequence of events leading to and all the facts relating to the assassination. 3328

1985 November 19

Shrimati Rajmohini Devi, a social worker in Adivasi district of Surguja in Madhya Pradesh was selected for 1985 "Indira Gandhi Social Service" national award instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government in memory of the late Prime Minister. 3329

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